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WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER.

Born in 1699, died in 1777.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, Jan.y 1st 1812.

LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY;

COMPRIZING

Biographical Memoirs

OF

WILLIAM BOWYER, PRINTER, F.S.A.

AND MANY OF HIS LEARNED FRIENDS.

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AN INCIDENTAL VIEW

OF THE PROGRESS AND ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE

IN THIS KINGDOM DURING THE LAST CENTURY;

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES

OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF

EMINENT WRITERS AND INGENIOUS ARTISTS;

WITH A VERY COPIOUS INDEX.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

" VOLUME II.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, AT CICERO'S HEAD,

RED-LION-PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET.

1812.

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LITERARY ANECDOTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

ONE of the earliest publications from Mr. Bowyer's press in the year 1732 was,

"Marmorum, Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque, Academiæ Oxoniensi donatorum*; unà

* "The antient marbles that form the most authentic history of Greece, collected by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and given to this University by his grandson Henry Duke of Norfolk, were first illustrated with a learned comment, the year after they came over, by Selden.—Philip Earl of Arundel, father of the noble collector, was the greatest Antiquary in Europe, except Ferdinand de Medici. Persecuted by the intrigues of a jealous Court, to which his own father the great Duke of Norfolk had fallen a victim, he was preparing to retire from England, and indulge his only ambition, the study of polite literature. Elizabeth remanded him, and, not content with a heavy fine and imprisonment, had him tried for treason. Being unable to convict him of any thing but Popery, she left him to languish nine years in prison, where he sunk under her displeasure and his own austerity. Among the celebrated Libraries of the age in this kingdom his was the completest in the antiquarian way. His son Thomas inherited his spirit and taste, with better fortune. Too much of a patriot to be esteemed by James, too little of a parasite to cringe to his favourite, too honest and disinterested to have many friends in their parliament, he could not attain to the seals after the great Bacon, who drew his last breath in his house at Highgate. In Charles's first parliament he was instrumental to the establishment of the fundamental privileges of the peerage; and the King seems to have observed his father's con-

cum variis Commentariis et Indice; secunda Editio,"

duct towards him, advancing him to employments unimportant in themselves or in which he was not left free to act. After presiding with unimpeached impartiality at the trial of the favourite minister, as the storm of civil distractions gathered round, he retreated from a scene where moderation could not be heard, to pursue those studies to which he had always given the preference at home. The friend and patron of his late contemporaries, he introduced the elegance and arts of Greece and Rome into this angle of the world; superior to ambition, with abilities and revenues equal to its largest views. Clarendon, without intending him so much honour, has drawn in his character the picture of an independent English nobleman.—William Petty, afterwards knighted, whom the Earl sent into Asia in quest of antient monuments, bought these of a Turk, who took them from the agent of the famous Peiresk, who had paid fifty pieces of gold for them, and was afterwards thrown into prison, and cheated of them. Petty lost one ship-load of his collections, and narrowly saved himself. After the Earl retired to Italy, 1641, many of these curious monuments, which lay at Arundel house in the Strand, were stolen, or cut up by masons and worked into houses. Above 130, which was scarce half, surviving this calamity, Henry Howard, earl marshal, grandson to the noble collector, when he pulled down Arundel house, made a present of them to this University, at the instigation of John Evelyn, esq. of Baliol. They were ranged in the wall surrounding the court of the Theatre, marked with the initial letter of the donor's name, and a pillar erected with an inscription under his arms. Upon Selden's death, 1654, his executors added his collection of antiquities. Sir George Wheeler gave those he had collected, chiefly at Athens; and the University bought several other marbles of merchants who brought them over. Those parts of the Earl of Arundel's Collection which were not sent to Oxford were preserved at Tart hall, or Stafford house, near St. James's-park gate, by Buckingham house, where some of the statues were buried in the court-yard during Oates's plot. (See an account of their dispersion in Mr. Theobald's letter to Lord Willoughby, inserted in "Historical Anecdotes of the Howard family, by Charles Howard, 1769." 12mo.) Many very fine statues, &c. were removed to the bottom of the garden of Arundel house, and placed under a colonnade; in pulling down which, by the carelessness of the workmen employed to build the new streets thereabouts, many received much damage. Sir William Fermor, however, purchased the best of them. Those that were too much injured to deserve a place at Oxford or Easton-Nestor, near Towcester, Northamptonshire, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, when the site of Arundel house was converted into a street, were begged by one Boyden Cuper, who had been servant in the family, and removed them to Cuper's gardens, where they were much abused. Here Aubrey lost sight of them; but when Dr. Rawlinson published his History of

Surrey,

folio; which was begun in 1728, and contains

Surrey, he inserted, vol. V. p. 283, eight plates of beautiful fragments of statues and bas-reliefs (all which were copied in the "History of Lambeth, 1786)." Mr. Waller of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Freeman of Fawely, gave Cuper 75*l.* for them 1717, and divided them between them. Dr. Stukeley says, the antique statues at Thorp, near Peterborough, came out of the Arundel Collection. (Itin. Cur. I. 79.) The statue of a Roman senator, which in its mangled state shewed a fine drapery, and was lately in the garden at Somerset-house, is believed to have come out of this Collection.—The rest having been removed by the Duke of Norfolk to a piece of ground on the opposite side of the river, were, upon that ground being converted to a timber-yard and wharf, buried under the rubbish brought to raise it from the foundation of St. Paul's. Mr. Theobald's father, who held the yard 1712, digging foundations, turned up many fragments, which his son gave to Lord Burlington. A bas-relief stands under an obelisk at Chiswick. The late Lord Petre digging there afterwards found six trunks, some colossal statues, with fine drapery, which are now at Worksop. Mr. Theobald cut some blocks of grey marble, which had probably contained inscriptions, into slabs for his house, the Belvidere, at Lambeth; and made a piece of a column a roller for his country-house at Waltham, Berks. A colossus of Apollo, whose head is at Oxford, is said to lie under the houses in Arundel-street (Stukeley, Itin. I. 30); and I think I have somewhere read that an entire small obelisk is covered by the houses of one side of that street. Mr. Aislabie, who inhabited one of the new-built houses here, found a broken statue in his cellar, which he carried down to his seat at Studley Park in Yorkshire. The Society of Antiquaries have Dr. Milles's drawing of a sarcophagus, of white marble, belonging to Mr. Rogers, apothecary, of Howard-street, 1742. Theobald says this sarcophagus was in the cellar of Mr. James Adamson, who lived in the corner-house on the left hand going into the lower part of Norfolk-street, 1757.—The Earl endeavoured to procure the obelisk since erected in the Piazza Navona, and would have removed several other statues had not the Pope opposed it. (Evelyn's Numismata, p. 65.) Clarendon says he paid for them, but was not allowed to fetch them away. (I. 56.) The remaining curiosities lodged at Tart hall, afterwards Stafford house, were sold by auction about the year 1750; and there Dr. Mead bought his fine head of Homer, purchased at his sale for 136*l.* by Brownlow Earl of Exeter (uncle of the late Marquis), who reposited it in the British Museum.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Pictures ..... sold for	812	7	0
Prints	168	17	4
Draughts	299	4	7
Japan	688	11	0
Gilt, &c. plate	462	1	11½
Crystal vases	364	3	0

175 sheets. This beautiful volume (of which only 300 copies were printed on a crown paper, and

Agate cups	163	16	0
Jewels, and other curiosities	2467	7	10
Medals	50	10	6
Odd plate	170	6	7
Cabinets and china	1256	19	0
Houshold furniture	1199	3	0
Odd lots	738	13	2
	8852	0	11½

Society of Antiquaries Minutes.

Mr. Walpole (Anecd. III. 83), says Mr. West had the printed Catalogue (which was miserably drawn up) with the prices, and that the sale produced 6535*l.*

The rich collection of medals was gathered by Daniel Nisum (Evelyn, Numismata, p. 245). The cameos and intaglios were by Mary Duchess of Norfolk bequeathed to her second husband Sir John Germayne, whose widow having offered them to the British Museum for 10,000*l.* gave them to the present Duke of Marlborough. The Cupid and Psyche engraved by Bartolozzi, is in the first edition of Bryant's Antient Mythology, vol. I. The same gem was also engraved by Sherwin for the second edition of that work. Mr. Adam Martin shewed the Society of Antiquaries, 1752, two hundred wax impressions of gems and seals by the Earl of Arundel. Sir Andrew Fountain took an exact list and description of them all. (Society of Antiquaries Minutes.)—In Lord Onslow's grotto, at West Clandon, Surrey, is an Arundelian marble representing a tall person holding a scroll, and taking a shorter man by the hand, before a pillar surmounted by an image; behind the tall figure a horse's head, and two boys below. Inscription, Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΝ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΥ: supposed by Mr. Spence to be some jockey of Argos in Peloponnesus, admitted by a genius or officer to the freedom of the city. Mr. Webb gave the Society of Antiquaries a bad drawing of it by John Russel, 1758. This marble was engraved with Mr. Spence's account of it in the Gentleman's Magazine, April 1772, p. 176. Compare Prid. lxvii. Mait. cxlii. Mar. Ox. cxlvi. Two reliefs in the latter (cxxxv. and cxxxviii.) have the horse's head, which is a funeral emblem, and the inscription is frequent there when the parties were buried or honoured with an epitaph at the public expence. Compare also a funeral monument in Count Caylus, tom. VI. pl. lxiii. 1.—The statues belonging to the Pomfret Collection being part of the inheritance of the eldest branch of the family, since dukes of Norfolk, fell into the hands of the Duchess who was divorced 1699, and being by her sold to the last Earl of Pomfret's father, were some time preserved at his seat in Northamptonshire; but in 1755 given by the late Countess Dowager of Pomfret to this University. These, with the antient inscriptions collected by Sir George Wheeler, and Messrs. Dawkins, Bouverie, and Wood, during their travels, some of which Dr. Rawlinson bought out of Lord

six copies on a large writing medium*) was published by subscription †.

The history of this elegant volume is thus given in a contemporary Review; and was probably written by our learned Printer:

"The *Marmora Arundelliana* were first published by the great Selden in 1628 ‡. In the year 1676,

Lord Oxford's or Kemp's Collection, and various fragments of our own antiquities, have been all united together, and engraved by Millar, at the University's expence, in "Marmora Oxoniensia. Ox. 1763." fol. a work the design of which will immortalize the University, the nation, and the age. The inscriptions are transcribed with great exactness, revised by Mr. Richard Chandler of Magdalen college, who prefixed an historical preface, and a short account of each with critical notes; and a copious index by Mr. Loveday, gentleman commoner of Magdalen." Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography, vol. II. pp. 127—131.

* In a letter printed in vol. I. p. 191, Mr. Maittaire tells Lord Oxford that "he repents of having printed so many copies as 300, when 200 might have sufficed."

† It appears by an advertisement, that 150 sheets were wrought off in August 1729; and that, though the work contained at least half as many more sheets as were at first proposed, the price to subscribers (which was two guineas and a half) was not increased. To others, it was raised to three guineas.

‡ "My copy of Selden has, 'Typis et Impensis Guilielmi Stanesbeii, MDCXXVIII.' Others have, 'Apud Joannem Billium, 1629."—In this Work Mr. Selden was assisted by R. James and Patrick Young, at the desire of Sir Robert Cotton. They began with the treaty between the Magnesians and Smyrneans to stand by Seleucus, whom all his subjects, except the last, had deserted, till his ill fortune brought them round again. Copies of this being soon solicited, Selden, to prevent the inaccuracy of transcribers, printed it with twenty-eight other Greek and ten Roman inscriptions (some of them his own) under the title of "Marmora Arundeliana; sive saxa Græcè incisa ex venerandis priscæ orientis gloriæ ruderibus, auspiciis & impensis herois illustrissimi Thomæ comitis Arundelliæ & Surriæ, comitis marescalli Angliæ, pridem vindicata & in ædibus ejus hortisque cognominibus, ad Thamesis ripam, disposita. Accedunt inscriptiones aliquot veteris Latii ex locupletissimo ejusdem vetustatis thesauro selectæ; auctariolum item aliunde sumptum: publicavit & commentariolos adjecit Joannes Seldenus. I. C. Lond. 1629." 4to.—That a single edition of such curious matters, which too were rare then, should not be bought up greedily at home and abroad, doth no great honour to the taste and learning of times, which we are apt to admire. There is certainly another edition in the third volume of the magnificent edition of his Works in 1726, perhaps without any additions, which is extraordinary, as

the *Marmora Oxoniensia* came out, which, besides the Arundel Marbles, contained such as had been presented to the University by Mr. Selden and several other munificent benefactors. The learned Mr. Maittaire has now published a second edition of that work, which will doubtless be very acceptable to all the learned world, particularly to all lovers of antiquity; that gentleman's great abilities for such an undertaking, being universally known and acknowledged *. In this edition the reader will find first of all the Greek inscriptions, together with the Appendix, then the Latin, and afterwards four Hebrew, all in large capital letters. After this, there is the Greek text again in a less character, with a Latin translation by Selden, Prideaux, and Price, p. 1 to 99. In the next place, follow entire Dissertations or Comments of learned Men, all apart by themselves; as, 1. Selden's Commentaries, from p. 99 to 197. 2. Price's Notes on the third Marble, from p. 197 to 200. 3. Palmerius's Notes and Supplements to the first Marble, from p. 200 to 222. 4. Lydiat's † Annotations upon the same,

as one should think the learned author would keep improving his copy. This quarto edition is a poor mean blind one in 184 pages, including errata, &c. and by no means equal in typographical execution to the merit of the subject. *T. F.*"

* "This might be said by a complimenting Reviewer; but what can we think of an Editor that would not pay one single visit to them all together at Oxford?" *T. F.*

† "The upper part of the Parian Chronicle, containing forty-five lines, is supposed to be worked-up in repairing a chimney. Lydiat, while confined in the King's Bench for a debt of suretyship for his brother, wrote annotations on this Chronicle, which were first published by Prideaux. Wood says, he criticized severely on Selden's remarks; and, instead of calling him a most judicious author, only styled him an *industrious* one, which Selden was weak enough to resent so highly, as to refuse to contribute towards his release. Athen. Ox. II. 89. This seems to be a piece of mere tittle-tattle; for in the printed notes, p. 13, he calls him *industrius et eruditus amicus noster Seldenus*. This stone should have been engraved in the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, like the *Marmor Sandvicense*. This copy has some faults, besides not giving the true idea of the length of the gaps, or the true position of the letters on the stone in more than one single line,

from p. 222 to 295. 5. Marsham's Commentaries on the fifty-eight first Epochas of the same Marble, from p. 295 to 309. 6. Prideaux's perpetual Commentary on the Marbles, from p. 309 to 509. 7. Some Notes of Reinesius upon the Marbles, from p. 509 to 524. 8. Sponius's Notes on some of the Marbles, from p. 524 to 527. 9. Chishull's Notes on the third Marble, from p. 527 to 532. 10. Corrections from Smith's Epistle concerning the Seven Churches of Asia, from p. 532 to 533. 11. Other Corrections from Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris's Epistles, from p. 533 to 540. 12. Maffei's Translation of the first and second Marbles into Italian, with Notes, from p. 540 to 549. Lastly, Dodwell's Chronological Tables on the first Marble, from p. 549 to 553.

"After such various comments by so many learned men, our Editor thinks he might very well have put an end to the work here, and been excused from any farther trouble; but, having engaged himself by promise in his proposal, he has given us some conjectures and remarks of his own, as well upon the comments of those learned men before mentioned, as upon the Marbles themselves, from p. 553 to 605. Besides which, he has added a very copious Index*, both of Things and Words, with short notes frequently interspersed, from p. 605 to 667.

"As to the order in which the Marbles are placed in this edition, our Editor has not thought it necessary to keep to the same that was observed in the Oxford edition, where they were placed according to the order in which they stood in their repository near the Theatre; but, since they have been removed from thence to a more commodious place, he judges it best to come, as near as possible, to the method used by Selden, Gruter, and others, who have shewed their skill

line, which alone happens to be perfect, as Palmerius complained long ago." *Gough's British Topography*, vol. II. p. 129.

* On Mr. Maittaire's talent at index-making see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. IV. No XV.

and

and dexterity in recovering and adjusting curiosities of this kind. Our Editor farther informs us, that both in the Greek and Latin Marbles, where there are statues or figures, either with or without inscriptions, they are all placed last: and those statues and figures are engraved anew, with the addition of two that were before omitted *."

In return for a copy of this work, Mr. Bowyer received the following letter from Mr. Clarke:

"I thank you much for my copy of the Oxford Marbles; I am pleased with it, and believe there is no great danger of a new impression†. Mr. Maittaire‡ has shewn a great deal of modesty and diligence, as well as learning, in the work; I do not see how such a heap of Commentaries can be otherwise disposed of than in the manner he has placed them§. There is a note, at the bottom of the first page of his Preface, that I was a little in doubt about. He tells you that Colomesius in the year 1665 had heard of a larger‖ Commentary of

* Present State of Republick of Letters, vol. IX. p. 139.

† "Yet there has been a new impression, though without notes, by Dr. Chandler. An anonymous writer (Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. p. 297), in a liberal epistle on the Arundel collection, expresses a wish that the University would give a facsimile of the Parian marble; which was also the wish of that old soldier and good Grecian, Jac. Palmerius à Grentemesnil, who published an excellent philological work in 1668, containing notes and corrections on thirty capital Greek authors (reckoning the Arundel Marbles as one) in about 800 quarto pages; his first work, when he was 80 years old, and had been a soldier from 20, till disabled by age and the stone. His own short preface is worth reading, and perhaps reprinting. I cannot help observing, that 30 or 40 years ago this book sold for 4*s.* and that now it generally goes for 2*s.* To be sure, later editions of several of these authors have, so far as they have gone, lowered the value of our truly honest Critic; but as, like the Sibyls' leaves, there is enough in conscience still left for the money, I am apt to think that these studies are fallen one eighth in price: I wish they may have taken a better turn." *T. F.* 1782.

‡ Of whom see the Essays and Illustrations in vol. IV. No. XV.

§ They might have been disposed of in the manner of the Variorum edition of the Classicks. *T. F.*

‖ It is not improbable but that Selden himself might have enlarged his Commentary. *T. F.*

Selden's,

Selden's *, and seen one of M. de Grentemesnil †, &c. then adds at last, *Nulla autem illius Commentarii*, which is ambiguous ‡, though to be sure he means Selden's. Every reader does not know immediately that M. de Grentemesnil is the gentleman that follows at No. 3 §."

Among other books printed in this year were,

"Apparatus ad Linguam Græcam, ordine novo ac facili digestus, &c. Auctore Georgio Thompson, E. A. P. || Scholæque Grammaticæ apud Tottenham Altæ Crucis Magistro."

"Sermons and Discourses on Practical Subjects, never before printed. By Robert Moss, D. D. late Dean of Ely, and Preacher to the Honourable So-

* "A person was employed to prepare a new edition of Selden's Commentary, which had been found very incorrect, and to insert the additional marbles. This being delayed three years, Bishop Fell employed Prideaux; who published them under the title of 'Marmora Oxoniensia, ex Arundellianis, Seldenianis, aliisque conflata; recensuit, et perpetuo commentario explicavit, Humphridus Prideaux, ædis Christi alumnus, appositis ad eorum nonnulla Seldeni et Lydiati annotationibus. Accessit Sertorii Ursati Patavini de notis Romanorum commentariis. Oxon. 1676," folio. Many inscriptions in Selden's book, which never got to Oxford, were thrown with others into an appendix. This book growing scarce, Mr. Pearce of Edmund Hall undertook in 1721 to reprint it, with leave of the author, now advanced in years; who recommended it to him to correct the many errors occasioned by his own youth and the hurry of the press; but, on his declining this, Dr. David Wilkins undertook it in 1726, intending to add the Pomfret and Pembroke collections. Maittaire performed the first part of the design in 1732, inserting the conjectures and corrections of various learned men; but never once consulted the marbles themselves, and totally omitted Wheler's monuments." *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 131.—"Corsini's excellent account of the Greek Siglæ would now make a much more suitable and interesting Supplement." *T. F.*

† Or, as he is called in p. 8, *Palmerius*, by which name he is most commonly known. *T. F.*

‡ Dr. Taylor had pointed out to me Maittaire's ambiguous language. *T. F.*

§ Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, July 14, 1733.

|| *i. e.* Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbytero. He was assisted by Mr. Morland, Master of St. Paul's, Mr. Thomas Pilgrim, Greek Professor at Cambridge, Professor Ward, Dr. Patrick, and Dr. Samuel Clarke.

ciety

ciety of Gray's Inn. Published from the Originals, at the Request of the Society, with a Preface, giving some Account of the Author, by a learned Hand;" 4 vols. 8vo.

A variety of Miscellanies by Dean Swift*; which involved Mr. Bowyer in a dispute with Mr. Pope,

* The copy-right of a considerable number of Dr. Swift's fugitive essays were conveyed to Mr. Bowyer, for a valuable consideration, by the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, to whom they had been given by the Dean; as appears by some of Mr. Pilkington's letters to Mr. Bowyer, in the collection of Swift's Works: "I have sent you some of the pamphlets I promised, in as large a parcel as I could venture," says Mr. Pilkington in one of those letters, dated Aug. 28, 1732.—"The Dean has, with his own hands, made some alterations in some of them. I will, by next post, or next but one, send you another pamphlet at least, and a new assignment from the Dean. He received a letter from Mr. Pope and Mr. Motte; but neither have been of the least disadvantage to my request. I cannot say but I am proud of the firmness of his friendship to me."—Mr. Pope appears to have had an intention of publishing a second collection of Miscellanies by Dr. Swift; who tells him, "As to those papers of four or five years past, that you are pleased to require soon, they consist of little accidental things written in the country, family amusements, never intended farther than to divert ourselves, and some neighbours: or some effects of anger on public grievances here, which would be insignificant out of this kingdom. Two or three of us had a fancy, three years ago, to write a weekly paper, and call it an *Intelligencer*. But it continued not long; for the whole volume (it was reprinted in London, and, I find, you have seen it) was the work only of two, myself and Dr. Sheridan. If we could have got some ingenious young man to have been the manager, who should have published all that might be sent to him, it might have continued longer, for there were hints enough. But the Printer here could not afford such a young man one farthing for his trouble, the sale being so small, and the price one half-penny; and so it dropt. In the volume you saw (to answer your questions), the 1, 3, 5, 7, were mine. Of the 8th I writ only the verses (very uncorrect, but against a fellow we all hated); the 9th mine, the 10th only the verses, and of those, not the four last slovenly lines; the 15th is a pamphlet of mine, printed before with Dr. Sheridan's Preface, merely for laziness not to disappoint the Town; and so was the 19th, which contains only a parcel of facts relating purely to the miseries of Ireland, and wholly useless and unentertaining. As to the other things of mine since I left you; there are in prose, *A View of the State of Ireland*; *a Project for eating Children*; and *A Defence of Lord Carteret*: in verse, *A Libel on Dr. Delany and Lord Carteret*; *A Letter to Dr. Delany on the Libels writ against*

that ultimately tended to his advantage, as it served to confirm that good opinion of his abilities and integrity which Mr. Pope had long before entertained *.

against him; The Barrack (a stolen copy); *The Lady's Journal; The Lady's Dressing Room* (a stolen copy); *The Plea of the Damned* (a stolen copy): all these have been printed in London. (I forgot to tell you that the *Tale of Sir Ralph* was sent from England.) Besides these, there are five or six (perhaps more) papers of verses writ in the North, but perfect family-things, two or three of which may be tolerable; the rest but indifferent, and the humour only local, and some that would give offence to the times. Such as they are, I will bring them, tolerable or bad, if I recover this lameness, and live long enough to see you either here or there." *Dr. Swift to Mr. Pope, June* 12, 1732.

On the subject of Swift's Miscellanies, the following letter to Mr. Motte, dated Aug. 16, 1732 (of which I have *the Original*) was first printed in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. p. 9: "Sir, Had I had ye the least thought you w^d^ have now desired what you before so deliberately refused, I w^d^ certainly have preferred you to any other bookseller. All I c^d^ now do was to speak to Mr. Gilliver, as you requested, to give you the share you w^d^ have in ye property, and to set aside my obligation and covenant with him so far, to gratify the Dean and yourself. You cannot object, I think, with any reason, to the terms which he pays, and which at the first word he agreed to. I am, Sir, your friend and servant, A. Pope."

* To this Mr. Clarke alludes, in a letter dated Dec. 18, 1732: "I hope the great affairs about property in Irish Wit are in a way of being amicably adjusted, and that Mr. Pope and you agree to divide the interest of it. It is awkward dealing with a man who stands foremost in his profession, and at such a distance from the rest of them, especially if he be a Wit or a Critick. He then imagines himself absolute in his own province, and that every thing he meddles with belongs to it—disputing with him is touching his prerogative, and the way to fall under his resentment. Have you come off safe from this dangerous controversy? or is Mr. Pope less assuming since he has drawn-off such a quantity of spleen into the *Dunciad*?"—May 5, 1733, Mr. Clarke thus again begins a letter: "I wish you joy of the peaceful situation you seem to be in at present, and hope your disputes are finished to your satisfaction. I have heard that Ladies of the first rank begin to espouse your side of the question, and fall upon your powerful Adversary; that Lady Betty Germaine particularly has written a most severe satire upon him: I have not seen it, but wonder you should take no notice that the fair sex are not at all in his interest. For my part, I generally prefer peace before victory; and your letters confirm me in these sentiments. You talk of the dispute with more candour than either the victors

or

"M. De la Motraye's Letter to Voltaire."
"Discourse of Architecture," by Mr. Gibbs *.

or the vanquished are used to do. But, whatever are the terms of your accommodation, I like the issue of it extremely, as it gives you leisure to talk of it with your friends in the country."

* This ingenious Architect was born at Aberdeen in 1683, and studied his art in Italy. Mr. Gwynne, in his "London and Westminster improved," p. 44—46, says of him, that "no architect since Sir Christopher Wren ever had a better opportunity of displaying his genius in the great style of Architecture. He was employed in building and repairing several of the principal churches in London, and he has acquitted himself upon the whole tolerably well. St. Martin's in the Fields is esteemed one of the best in the city, though far from being so fine as it is usually represented. The New Church in the Strand is an expensive rich design, without the least appearance of grandeur. He also designed Bartholomew's Hospital, and a great number of houses for persons of distinction; but there appears nothing uncommon or new in them, and he was rather a mannerist in things of that kind. He made designs for three sides of the quadrangle of King's college, Cambridge, in a modern style, without any regard to the part already built, though he confesses the chapel is the finest Gothic pile he ever saw. This custom of mixing Gothic and modern architecture in the same pile of building has also been practised in the University of Oxford with great success, and serves to shew that very little attention is paid to taste and elegance in a place where one would expect to find hardly any thing else. It rather shews that modern Architects do not understand Gothic, or prefer their own vagaries to it. Both these observations are too true. Another instance of this erroneous practice he has given at Derby, where he has added to a fine rich Gothic steeple a church of the Tuscan order, which, in his account of the work, he expressly says is suitable to the old steeple."—At the opening of the Ratcliffe Library, Mr. Gibbs was complimented by the University with the degree of M. A. He soon after published "A Description of the Library."—Mr. Walpole observes, that "Gibbs, like Vanbrugh, had no aversion to ponderosity; but, not being endued with much invention, was only regularly heavy. His praise was fidelity to rules; his failing, want of grace."—"About the year 1720 (I now use the words of Mr. Walpole) he became the architect most in vogue, and the next year gave the design of St. Martin's church, which was finished in five years, and cost thirty-two thousand pounds. His likewise was St. Mary's in the Strand, a monument of the piety, more than of the taste of the nation. The new church at Derby was another of his works; so was the new building at King's college, Cambridge, and the senate-house there, the latter of which was not so bad as to justify erecting the middle building in a style very dissonant. The Ratcliffe Library is more exceptionable, and seems to have sunk into the

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, *Eboracum;* or, the History and Antiquities of the City of York, from its Original to the present Year. Together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, from the first Introduction of Christianity into the Northern

the ground; or, as Sarah Duchess of Marlborough said by another building, it looks as if it was making a curtsy. Gibbs, though he knew little of Gothic architecture, was more fortunate in the quadrangle of All Souls, which he has blundered into a picturesque scenery, not void of grandeur, especially if seen through the gate that leads from the schools. The assemblage of buildings in that quarter, though no single one is beautiful, always struck me with singular pleasure, as it conveys such a vision of large edifices, unbroken by private houses, as the mind is apt to entertain of renowned cities that exist no longer. In 1728 Gibbs published a large folio of his own designs, which I think will confirm the character I have given of his works. His arched windows, his rustic-laced windows, his barbarous buildings for gardens, his cumbrous chimney-pieces, and vases without grace, are striking proofs of his want of taste. He got 1500*l.* by this publication, and sold the plates afterwards for 400*l.* more. His reputation was however established; and the following compliment, preserved by Vertue, on his monument of Prior in Westminster-abbey, shews that he did not want fond admirers:

'While Gibbs displays his elegant design,
And Rysbrack's art does in the sculpture shine,
With due composure and proportion just,
Adding new lustre to the finished bust,
Each artist here perpetuates his name,
And shares with Prior an immortal fame. *T. W.*'

"There are three prints of Gibbs; one from a picture of Huyssing, another from one of Schryder, a Swiss, who was afterwards painter to the King of Sweden, and the third [a mezzotinto by Mac Ardell] from Hogarth. Gibbs was afflicted with the gravel and stone, and went to Spa in 1749, but did not die till August 5, 1754. He bequeathed an hundred pounds to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he was architect and governor, the same to the Foundling Hospital, and his library and prints to the Ratcliffe Library at Oxford, besides charities, and legacies to his relations and friends." *Anecdotes of Painting,* 1780, vol. IV. p. 44—47.—"The lines on Prior's monument shew at least that this single specimen of Gibbs's skill had one admirer; but who is *T. W.* and what is his weight on this occasion? It is certain that Gibbs was much employed; and that is no contemptible commendation for an artist, and looks as if there were no better at the time. He succeeded to a very bad period of architects." *T. F.*

Parts

Parts of this Island, to the present State and Condition of this magnificent Fabrick. Collected from authentic MSS. public Records, antient Chronicles, and Modern History. By Francis Drake, of the City of York, Gent."

"A Report from the Committee appointed to view the Cottonian Library, and such of the Public Records of this Kingdom as they think proper; and to report to the House the Conditions thereof, together with what they shall judge fit to be done for the better Reception, Preservation, and more convenient Use of the same;" folio.

"A Report from the Committee, to whom all the Books, Instruments, and Papers, relative to the Sale of the Estate of James Earl of Derwentwater were referred;" folio.

"The several Reports, with the Appendix which is to one of them, from the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation for Relief of Industrious Poor, by assessing them with small Sums upon Pledges at Legal Interest, assembled in their General Court, was referred; and the Proceedings of the House thereupon;" folio.

Several editions of the "Case of the Charitable Corporation."

"A good Magistrate a Public Blessing; a Sermon preached before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, and the several Livery Companies of the City of London, at the Parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, on Friday the 29th of September 1732, being the Day of Election of the Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing. By John Middleton*, D. D. Lecturer of St. Bride's, London, and Chaplain to the Lord Mayor;" 4to.

"The State of Physick, Antient and Modern, briefly considered; with a Plan for the Improvement of it. By Francis Clifton, M. D. Physician to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society,

* Of whom see vol. I. p. 430.

London;

London; printed by W. Bowyer, for John Nourse without Temple Bar;" 8vo.

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, all the Works of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, digested in a new and regular Manner, by Francis Clifton, M. D. being the first edition of Hippocrates that ever was published in England, and the first of the kind in Europe. The Doctor intends that this shall be the *most correct* edition that has yet been given; not excepting even Foësius's, which is by far the best, especially the German edition. The whole Work will make three large volumes in quarto, to be printed with a new letter, and upon very good paper, and that without delay, so as to have the first volume out by this time twelvemonth. The price to Subscribers will be two guineas, one guinea to be paid down; the large paper three guineas, one guinea and a half to be paid down. Subscriptions taken in by W. Sharp *."

"An Answer to all the Excuses and Pretences that Men ordinarily make for their not coming to the Holy Communion. To which is added, a brief Account of the End and Design of the Holy Communion; the Obligation to receive it; the Way to prepare for it; and the Behaviour of Ourselves, both at and after it. By the most Reverend Edward Synge, Lord Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland," 12mo.

"The Shepherd's Calendar, containing Twelve Eclogues, proportionable to the Twelve Months, by Edmund Spenser, Prince of English Poets. With a Latin Translation on the opposite Page; by Theodore Bathurst. Published by John Ball. London, printed by W. Bowyer," 8vo.

"Histoire du XVIme Siécle, et la Vie de M. De Thou;" by Mr. Durand.

* This intended publication seems not to have met with sufficient encouragement. But Dr. Clifton published "Tabular Observations for the Improvement of Physick, Lond. 1731," 8vo; and "A Translation of Hippocrates upon Air, Water, and Situation; Epidemicks, &c. Lond. 1734," 8vo.

A new

A new Edition of Sir Roger L'Estrange's Translation of the Works of Flavius Josephus.

"The Life of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh," &c. published by Arthur Collins *.

* Arthur Collins, the Historiographer of the "Baronage" and "Baronetage" of England, was born in 1682. He was the son of William Collins, esq. gentleman-usher to Queen Catharine in 1669, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blyth, daughter of John Horwood, esq. of Okely, in the county of Southampton. Having received a liberal education, and being from his youth much inclined to the cultivation of letters, particularly to the study of Antiquity, he conceived the arduous design of digesting a compendious account of the Nobility of these kingdoms, whose genealogies had till that time lain mouldering in private cabinets. For the execution of this task he was certainly entitled to the gratitude of the Nobility, if we consider the great pains he took to investigate, and the perspicuous manner in which he has recorded, the illustrious deeds of their ancestors; tracing with a faithful and interesting pen the steps by which each family had risen to eminence. Neither was a work of this nature without a considerable claim upon his countrymen at large; inasmuch as a faithful picture of the rewards attendant on meritorious services and heroic actions, must necessarily prove the strongest incitement to the statesman, the soldier, and the citizen, to pursue the glorious career of virtue and honour. The merit of the before-mentioned works is unquestionable; and to the present day they have continued the great authorities to which all subsequent writers on the same subject have had recourse. But the fruits of them were not in proportion; nor did their author experience that liberal patronage to which the many midnight vigils he had passed in dry genealogical studies seemed to give him an indubitable claim. The other literary productions which bear his name are, the "Sydney State Papers;" some "Historical Collections of the noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle;" and a "Life of Edward the Black Prince." Delighted with raking in the dust of the closet, with poring over MSS. scarcely legible, and rescuing half-devoured sentences from the combined attacks of Time and the moth, he lost many years which might have been employed much more profitably to himself. While unfolding the pedigrees of other families, he lost sight of the provision which was necessary for his own. Such were the laborious productions of Arthur Collins, and so inadequate his rewards! Whatever praise is due to biographical literature in general, certainly belongs to one who dipped even into the funereal urn to stamp his labours with authenticity; and such is the credit they have obtained, that, while there remains a spark of veneration for the ancestry and actions of our Peerage, the volumes which record them, and bear Collins's name, will be consulted as the faithful history of that splendid

Mr. Whatley's translation of Rapin's Abridgement of Rymer; folio.

A second edition of Dr. Richard Grey's "Memoria Technica," 8vo.

"Oratio de novo Physiologiæ explicandæ munere, ex celeberrimi Woodwardi Testamento instituto *; habita Cantabrigiæ in Scholis Publicis, à Conyers Middleton, S.T.P. Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Protobibliothecario, et Lectori ibidem Woodwardiano."

"An Account of the Colony in Georgia;" and "An Essay on Plantations; or, Tracts relating to the Colonies;" both of which were the production of James-Edward Oglethorpe †, Esq.

splendid and necessary part (which has been so happily termed the Corinthian column) of the British Constitution. Mr. Collins married about 1708; died in 1760; and was interred in the parish-church of Battersea, in Surrey. He had issue several children; of whom one son only survived him, *viz.* Arthur Tooker Collins, esq. who died Jan. 4, 1793 (a major-general in the service, and commandant of the Plymouth division of marines); closing in London a life of honourable service, zeal, and integrity. David Collins, esq. who lately favoured the publick with an ample and interesting "Account of the English Settlement in New South Wales," is a son of Major-general Collins above mentioned.—I owe this note to my very accurate friend Mr. Stephen Jones.

* "It is easy to suppose, that the reading of lectures upon fossils was not an employment suited either to Dr. Middleton's taste, or to the turn of his studies; and therefore we cannot wonder that he should resign it, as he did, in 1734." *T. F.*

† This truly respectable gentleman was the descendant of a family very antiently situated at Oglethorpe, in the parish of Bramham, in the West Riding of the county of York; one of whom was actually Reeve of the county (an office nearly the same with that of the present high-sheriff) at the time of the Norman Conquest. The antient seat at Oglethorpe continued in the family till the Civil Wars, when it was lost for their loyalty; and several of the name died at once in the bed of honour, in defence of Monarchy, in a battle near Oxford.—William Oglethorpe (son of William, who died Nov. 24, 1631) was born in 1588; and married Susanna, daughter of Sir William Sutton, knt. and sister to Lord Lexington. He died in November 1634; leaving two children, Sutton, born 1612, and Dorothy (who afterwards married the Marquis of Byron, a French nobleman), born 1620. Sutton Oglethorpe, being fined 20,000*l.* by the Parliament, his estates at Oglethorpe, &c. were sequestered, and afterwards given to General Fairfax, who sold them to Robert

The second volume of a magnificent edition of "Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels," with near 530 Copper Plates," in Six Volumes folio.

bert Benson, of Bramham, father of the Lord Bingley of that that name. Sutton Oglethorpe had two sons, Sutton, and Sir Theophilus: 1. Sutton, was stud-master to King Charles II. and had three sons (1. Sutton, page to King Charles II.; 2. John cornet of the guards; and 3. Joseph, who died in India); 2. Sir Theophilus was born in 1652, and bred to arms; he fought under the Duke of Monmouth in the affair at Bothwell-bridge, where a tumultary insurrection of the Scots was suppressed, June 22, 1679; commanded a party of horse at Sedgmoor-fight, where the said Duke was defeated, July 6, 1685; and was lieutenant-colonel to the Duke of York's troop of his Majesty's horse-guards, and commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse to King Charles II. He was afterwards first equerry and major-general of the army of King James II.; and his attachment to the family of Stuart continuing after their abdication, two different proclamations, July 12, 1699, and May 8, 1692, were issued for apprehending him, amongst other persons suspected of corresponding with them. Having seated himself by purchase at Westbrook-place near Godelming in Surrey*, he was appointed deputy-lieutenant, and put into the commission of the peace for that county. In 1698 he was elected M. P. for Haslemere; and died April 10, 1702, as appears by a pedigree in the Collection of the late J. C. Brooke, esq.; though the following inscription in the parish-church of St. James, Westminster, where he was buried, has it a year earlier: "Hic jacet Theophilus Oglethorpe, Eques auratus, ab atavo Vicecomite Eborum, Normanno victore, ducens originem. Cujus armis, ad pontem Bothwelliensem, succubuit Scotus: Necnon Sedgmoriensi Palude fusi Rebelles. Qui, per varios casus et rerum discrimina, magnanimam erga Principem et Patriam fidem, sed nec temerè, sustinuit. Obiit Londini, anno 1701, ætat. 50." He married Eleanora Wall, of a considerable family in Ireland, by whom he had four sons and four daughters; the five eldest of whom were born in St. James's house; and two of the daughters were in the court of King James's Queen at St. Germain's, and married men of the first rank in France.—Lewis, the eldest son, was born in February 1680-1; and admitted of Corpus Christi college in Oxford in 1698-9, his matriculation bearing date March 16 in that year. He was equerry to Queen Anne; represented the borough of Haslemere in Parliament in 1702; and served under the Duke of Marlborough at the attack of Schellenburgh, where the Bavarians were routed, July 2, 1704; on which occasion he received a wound, of which he shortly after died, in the

* See Manning and Bray's History of that County, vol. I. p. 610.

24th

"Dissertationes duæ de viribus medicatis Olei Animalis in Epilepsiâ aliisque affectibus convulsivis," 8vo; two editions.

24th * year of his age; and was interred also in the church of St. James aforesaid, with the following inscription to his memory, on the same tablet with that of his father: "Hujus claudit latus Ludovicus Oglethorpe, tam paternæ Virtutis quam Fortunæ hæres: qui prælio Schellenbergensi (victoriæ Hochstetensi præ-Indio) tempestivum suis inclinantibus ferens auxilium, vulnera honestissima recepit, et, præclaræ spe indolis frustratâ, obiit vicesimo secundo ætatis anno, atque Domini 1704." Underneath. "Clarissimo utriusque cineri Marmor hoc amantissima Conjux et Mater posuit, Domina Eleanora Oglethorpe."—Sutton, the third son, died an infant.—James-Edward, the fourth and youngest son, was born in 1698; was an ensign in the army when Peace was proclaimed in 1713; aid-de-camp to the Earl of Peterborough, with whom Dr. Berkeley, his Lordship's chaplain, was fellow traveller in going express to the embassador in Italy; and admitted of Corpus Christi college in Oxford in 1714. Succeeding his brother Lewis in several estates in the parish of Godelming, he was elected a burgess in Parliament for Haslemere in 1722, and again in 1727-8. In 1729 he engaged in the generous enquiry into the state of the Gaols, on finding a gentleman whom he went to visit in the Fleet loaded with irons, and used in the most barbarous manner. He was chairman of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to make this enquiry; on which such facts came out as were shocking to humanity. It seemed incredible that such infamous oppressions should have so long remained unpunished, in a country where (happily) the law is superior to power. The good effects of this interposition have been felt ever since by the unhappy prisoners. Jan. 19, 1730-1, he was chosen a director of the Royal African Company; and Jan. 19, 1731-2, Deputy Governor of the same. In 1732 he distinguished himself by several able speeches in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Address to the King (Gent. Mag. vol. II. p. 866); on the Sugar Colony Bill (ib. p. 938; vol. III. p. 200); on Sir John Lombe's Petition for the Establishment of Silk Mills at Derby (vol. II. p. 940, 985); and on the Charitable Corporation (ib. p. 989.) June 30, 1732, he was appointed a Trustee for the establishment of the new Colony in Georgia; on which service he embarked, in the Anne galley at Deptford, on the 30th of October following. His account of the Indians is in the Magazine, vol. III. pp. 108, 483; and a poetical address on his settling the Colony of Georgia, ib. p. 209. Engaging in the service with that ar-

* In the 22d according to the inscription on his monument. But it was proved by evidence on oath, before the House of Commons, Nov. 10, 1702, that he was born in February 1680-1; so that he must have died in the 24th year of his age. *Carew on Elections*, p. 865.

"A Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the New Testament in Greek and

dour which marked all his undertakings, he succeeded, after encountering innumerable hardships and difficulties, and expending in the course of it large sums of his private fortune, which, it is believed, were never re-paid. June 13, 1734, he was elected a third time for Haslemere; and, arriving in England about the same time from Georgia, was, on the 19th of that month, graciously received by their Majesties at St. James's, and afterwards by the trustees of the Colony, who expressed their great satisfaction in the eminent services he had performed on behalf of the new settlement. (See verses to him on his return, Gent. Mag. vol. IV. p. 505; and in that year his head was proposed by Mr. Urban as a prize-medal.) On this occasion, he brought with him into England Tomo-chi-chi, Micho of the Creek Indians, Senauki his wife, Micho John Tooanahowki their son, and Hillispilli the war captain, with other Indians, who were introduced to their Majesties at Kensington, Aug. 1; and, having been entertained here for some time at the expence of the Government, embarked at Gravesend on their return home on the 30th of October following. Oct. 14, 1735, Mr. Oglethorpe himself set out for Gravesend, in order to embark a second time for Georgia; and carried with him the two brothers John and Charles Wesley, who went with the pious intention of instructing the Indians. He arrived there Feb. 5, 1735-6 (see accounts from him in Gent. Mag. vol. VI. pp. 219, 357, 686); in the latter end of which year he made another voyage to England, and raised a regiment to carry over, permitting every man to take a wife with him. In June 1737, he was constituted general of the forces in South Carolina in Georgia; as also, on the 25th of August following, colonel of a regiment raised for the service of the Colony. In 1737 he was officially complained of by the Spaniards (Gent. Mag. vol. VII. p. 500); and in that year made an excellent speech in the House of Commons, on the Bill concerning the Riots at Edinburgh (ibid. p. 712.) July 1, 1738, he sailed from St. Helen's, with the Hector and Blandford men of war, for Georgia the third time, where he landed Sept. 19; but had great difficulties thrown in his way, as well from the Spaniards, who watched him with a very jealous eye, as from the mismanagement of those he was obliged to intrust, and from the want of supplies from home; the latter occasioned an attempt to assassinate him (Gent. Mag. vol. IX. pp. 48, 215) and a mutiny, which he quelled by his personal courage and conduct. In 1740 he attacked the Spaniards, took two small forts, and besieged St. Augustine, but without success (ib. pp. 203, 242, 359, 468.) In 1741 he was, in his absence, elected the fourth time burgess for Haslemere. In 1742 the Spaniards attacked the new settlement, but were repulsed by him. At length, after continuing about five years in the service of the Colony from the time of his last embarkation, he arrived in England Sept. 28, 1743; having been appointed

English; Part the Third and last. Being a Defence of the Divine Authority of the Book of the Revela-

pointed Brigadier-general in his Majesty's service on the 26th of February before. On his return Mr. Cook, his lieutenant-colonel, exhibited several charges against him; which being all found to be false, the accuser was broke. In March 1744, he was appointed one of the officers under Field Marshal the Earl of Stair, to oppose the intended invasion from France; and, having been promoted to the rank of Major-general, March 30, 1745, served under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in the Rebellion that followed. In 1747, he was elected burgess for Haslemere the fifth time; and Sept. 13, in the same year, was made Lieutenant-general. Finally, Feb. 22, 1765, he was advanced to the rank of General; and for many years before his death was the oldest general on the staff.—He married, Sept. 15, 1744, Elizabeth daughter and heir of Sir Nathan Wrighte, bart. of Cranham-hall in Essex (a cousin of the Lord Keeper) by Abigail his fourth wife, daughter of Samuel Tryste, esq. of Culworth in the county of Northampton (see some good verses to him on this occasion, by the Rev. Moses Brown, in Gent. Mag. vol. XIV. p. 558.) He was always very unwilling to tell his age; perhaps he was not certain about it. The news-papers, soon after his death, furnished stories of his shooting snipes in Conduit-mead, *hodie* Conduit-street, Bond-street, &c. He was remarkably tall and thin, and had an exceedingly shrill voice, which could be heard in the lobby, when he was speaking in the House. Remarkable for his abstemiousness, he enjoyed good health; and such was his activity, that to the last he would outwalk younger persons. If he indulged himself in a sort of garrulity, it was that of one who, having read and seen much, with much observation, was willing to communicate his knowledge; and few who attended to him did so without receiving information. His private benevolence was great. The families of his tenants and dependents were sure of his assistance whilst they deserved it; and he has frequently supported a tenant whose situation was doubtful, not merely by forbearing to ask for rent, but by lending him money to go on with his farm. He retained his understanding, his eye-sight (reading without spectacles), his hearing, and the use of his limbs, till within two or three days of his death; which happened June 30, 1785, in the 88th year of his age. Having no issue, he devised his estate at Haslemere to his wife, who bequeathed it on her decease Oct. 26, 1787, to trustees, to be sold, for the benefit of the Marquis de Bellegarde, great nephew of the General her husband. A monument has been erected in the church of Cranham to the memory of the General and his wife, with the following inscription, written by Mr. Capel Lofft:

"Near this place lie the remains of
JAMES EDWARD OGLETHORPE, Esq.
who served under Prince Eugene,

and

tions, against the Edition of the New Testament, and the Author of 'The Discourse Historical and Cri-

and in 1714 was Captain-Lieutenant
in the first troop of Queen's Guards.
In 1740 he was appointed Colonel of a regiment
to be raised for Georgia.
In 1745 he was appointed Major-general;
in 1747 Lieutenant-general;
in 1765 General of His Majesty's forces.
In his civil station he was very early conspicuous.
He was chosen M. P. for Haslemere in Surrey
in 1722, and continued to represent it till 1754.
In the Committee of Parliament for enquiring into
the state of the Gaols, formed Feb. 25, 1728,
and of which he was Chairman,
the active and persevering zeal of his benevolence
found a truly suitable employment,
by visiting, with his colleagues of that generous body,
the dark and pestilential dungeons of the prisons
which at that time dishonoured the Metropolis,
detecting the most enormous oppressions;
obtaining exemplary punishment on those
who had been guilty of such outrages against Humanity and
Justice, and restoring multitudes from extreme misery
to light and freedom.
Of these, about 700, rendered,
by long confinement for debt,
strangers and helpless in the country of their birth, and
desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America,
were by him conducted thither in 1732.
He willingly encountered in their behalf a variety
of fatigue and danger, and thus became the
Founder of the Colony of Georgia;
a Colony which set the noble example
of prohibiting the importation of Slaves.
This new establishment he strenuously
and successfully defended
against a powerful attack of the Spaniards.
In the year in which he quitted England
to found this Settlement,
he nobly strove to restore our true
national defence by Sea and Land,
a free Navy without impressing;
a constitutional Militia.
But his social affections were more enlarged than
even the term Patriotism can express.
He was the friend of the oppressed Negro;
no part of the Globe was too remote,
no interest too unconnected,
or too [much] opposed to his own,

to

tical on the Revelation ascribed to St. John;' wherein particularly the Characters of many eminent Fathers

to prevent his immediate succour of suffering Humanity.
For such qualities he received from the ever
memorable [John] Duke of Argyle, a full
testimony in the British Senate to
his military character,
his natural generosity,
his contempt of danger,
and regard for the Publick *.
A similar encomium is perpetuated in a foreign language †;
and, by one ‡ of our most celebrated Poets, his remembrance
is transmitted to Posterity in lines justly expressive
of the purity, the ardour, the extent of his benevolence.
He lived till the 1st of July 1785,
a venerable instance to what a duration
a life of temperance and arduous labour
is capable of being protracted.
His widow,
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathan Wrighte,
of Cranham-hall, bart. and only sister
and heiress of Sir Samuel Wrighte, bart. of the same place,
surviving with regret
(though with due submission to Divine Providence)
an affectionate husband,
after an union of more than 40 years,
hath inscribed to his memory
these faint traces of his excellent character.
" Religion watches o'er his urn,
And all the Virtues bending mourn.
Humanity, with languid eye,
Melting for others' misery.
Prudence, whose hands a measure hold,
And Temperance with a rein of gold.
Fidelity's transparent vest,
And Fortitude in armour drest.

* See the Duke's Speech in Gent. Mag. 1741, vol. XI. p. 400.
† " Histoire Philosophique et Politique."
‡ It should have been *two*. Thomson, in an animated Poem, says,
" Lo! swarming Southward on rejoicing suns,
Gay Colonies extend; the calm retreat
Of undeserv'd distress, the better home
Of those whom Bigots chase from foreign lands.
Not built on Rapine, Servitude, and Woe,
And in their turn some petty tyrants prey;
But, bound by social Freedom, firm they rise;
Such as, of late, an Oglethorpe has form'd,
And, crowding round, the charm'd Savannah sees."
Liberty, Part V. ver. 638—646.
And Mr. Pope:
" One driven by strong benevolence of soul
Shall fly like Oglethorpe from Pole to Pole."

Wisdom's

are vindicated against the Calumnies of the Writers afore-mentioned. By Leonard Twells, Vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough;" 8vo.

A new edition of Dean Stanhope's "Paraphrase and Comment on the Epistles and Gospels."

The eighth edition of a Translation of "Tully's Offices," by Thomas Cockman*, D. D. 12mo.

"Bœoticorum Liber, 4to."

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, Fryar Bacon's Opus Majus to Pope Clement the VIth; from a MS. in the Public Library at Dublin. By Dr. Jebb. In one volume in folio. The price is one guinea the small paper, and two the large. Subscriptions are taken in at Mr. Bowyer's in White Fryars."

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, the Orations and Fragments of the famous Orator Lysias, in Greek and Latin. By John Taylor, A. M. Fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge. This Work will be printed in quarto, with a very good letter, and on a very good paper; andwill, by moderate computation, contain above 70 sheets. And the Editor does assure the Publick, that it shall be sent to the press, as soon as the Collections for a Second shall come to hand, which he is now expediting with all imaginable dispatch. The price to Subscribers will be twelve shillings for the small, and eighteen for the large paper; one half to be paid down at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions taken in by W. Innys, &c."

Proposals for printing an edition of "Juvenal," by the learned William Baxter.

Wisdom's grey locks and Freedom join
The moral strain to bless his shrine.
And pensive all around his ashes holy,
Their last sad honours pay in order melancholy."

"His disconsolate widow died Oct. 26, 1787, in her 76th year, and is buried with him in the vault in the centre of this chancel. Her fortitude of mind, and extensive charity, deserve to be remembered, though her own modesty would desire them to be forgotten."

* Master of University college. He died Jan. 31, 1744. Mr. Bowyer printed a ninth edition in 1739.

1733.

"A Second* Vindication of the Gospel of St. Matthew; in Answer to the Second Defence of the Dissertation or Inquiry concerning St. Matthew's Gospel. In which is shewn, that instead of being what the Title-page calls it, a Full Answer to all that has been offered in Three Tracts, in Vindication of the said Gospel, it contains not a single Argument upon what is offered in one of those Tracts, and often passes over what is most material in the other two; that the Author neither justifies nor retracts the numerous Falsehoods charged on his Dissertation and first Defence; and lastly, that what he has advanced on the Subject, more than before, is either False or Impertinent. By Leonard Twells, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's in Marlborough."

"The humble Remonstrance of the Five-foot-highians against the Antichristian Practice of using a Standard in enlisting Soldiers. To which is added, The Wounds o' th' Kirk of Scotland," &c.

Another Edition of Sir Roger L'Estrange's Translation of Josephus; and Proposals for a new Version by the Rev. William Whiston.

Part of the very beautiful and accurate edition of "Jac. Augusti Thuani † Historiarum sui Temporis

* The first part of this "Vindication" was published in 1732; but was not printed by Mr. Bowyer.

† "Mr. Carte, who under the borrowed name of *Phillips*, resided in France in the year 1722, having collected there materials for an English translation of the History of Thuanus, our learned Physician, Dr. Mead, quickly perceived that this plan might be enlarged. He looked on his country as too disinterested to desire to possess this foreign treasure alone, and was desirous England might do for Thuanus more than France itself; by procuring for all Europe the first complete edition of this immortal history. He therefore satisfied Mr. Carte for the pains he had taken, and employed Mr. Buckley as an Editor equal to such a task; whose three letters, written in English to the Doctor, contain many curious particulars concerning the History itself, and the plan of this new edition; to the perfection and beauty of which Dr. Mead so liberally contributed. These

ab Anno Domini 1546, usque ad Annum 1607, Libri CXXXVIII. Accedunt Commentarium de Vitâ suâ Libri VI. &c." In Seven Volumes*, folio; a work which reflects a considerable degree of credit on the memory of Mr. Buckley†; and for which

These letters were translated into Latin by Mr. Professor Ward, with an elegance worthy the place they hold in the front of the work." *Dr. Maty, Life of Mead*, p. 39.—In Mr. Buckley's third letter to Dr. Mead the writer says, he has "the pleasure to acknowledge that Lord Carteret from time to time had favoured him with his directions and information concerning Thuanus, and among other things had the goodness to put into his hands a character of that Historian §."

* In the title-page of each volume, the name of the bookseller only appears, "Excudi curavit Samuel Buckley, 1733." At the end of the first, stands "Londini imprimebat Henricus Woodfall;" of the second, "Samuel Richardson;" of the third, "Jacobus Bettenham;" of the fourth, "Jacobus Roberts;" of the fifth, "Thomas Wood." No printer's name occurs either in the sixth or seventh; but the eight first books of vol. VII. were printed by Mr. Bowyer; and the remainder, I believe, with the whole of the sixth volume, by Mr. Edward Owen. These were all very excellent printers.—An Act of Parliament was obtained, "for granting to Samuel Buckley, Citizen and Stationer of London, the sole liberty of printing and reprinting the Histories of Thuanus, with additions and improvements, during the term therein limited." Whilst the Bill was depending in Parliament, Mr. Buckley published "A Short State of the public Encouragement given to Printing and Bookselling in France, Holland, Germany, and London. With Reasons humbly offered to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, for granting to Samuel Buckley such Privilege for Thuanus in Latin, as is already granted to every British Subject who is possessed of the copy of any book in English."

† Mr. Samuel Buckley (who has been briefly noticed in vol. I. p. 290) is represented in The Tatler, No. 18, in the character of a News-writer, as a literary Drawcansir, "who spares neither friend nor foe, but usually kills as many of his own side as the enemy's."—Seven volumes of the original Spectator in folio were published by Samuel Buckley at the Dolphin in Little-Britain. The Spectator being discontinued at the close of the seventh volume, was succeeded by The Guardian; and Pope informs us, that Steele was engaged in articles of penalty to Jacob Tonson, for all the papers he published under this last name. The same author says, "the true reason that Steele laid down The Guardian was a quarrel between him and the bookseller above mentioned;" he adds, "that Steele, by desisting two days, and altering the title of his paper to that of The Englishman,

§ Park's Edition of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. IV.

got

Proposals had been printed by Mr. Bowyer, and circulated in the year 1730 *.

" Appendix ad Marmora Oxoniensia; sive Græcæ trium Marmorum † recens repertorum Inscriptiones, &c. By the Editor of the Oxford Marbles. Sold by W. Bowyer." Price 1*s.* 6*d.* folio.

" Bishop Hare's Hebrew Psalter," 8vo. The celebrated Psalmanazar ‡ had some years before

got quit of his obligation." Additions to Pope's Works, 1776, vol. II. p. 84, *et seq.* In 1713 the periodical paper to which Steele gave the title of The Englishman, was in the course of publication; it was printed by S. Buckley in Amen-corner, and announced as The Sequel of the Guardian. The title of Spectator was resumed some months after; number first of the VIIIth volume, printed by Buckley in Amen-corner, folio, is dated on the 18th of the June following, in 1714.—He was afterwards appointed writer of the Gazetteer, and was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. He was a man of an excellent understanding and great learning, very sincere where he professed friendship; a pleasant companion, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.

In Hornsey-church, Middlesex, on the North wall, and close to the pulpit, on the West side, a very neat and elegant mural monument of white marble is thus inscribed:

" To the memory of
SAMUEL BUCKLEY;
who, having not only discharged
all the duties of life
with ability, industry, and tenderness to each relation;
but offices likewise of state and trust,
with prudence, fidelity, and gratitude to his benefactors;
concluded his days in the study of letters,
and the enjoyment of honest and honourable friendships,
Sept. 8, 1741, in the 68th year of his age."

* See vol. I. p. 425.

† These additional monuments (see p. 1) were brought into England in October 1732, from a town situated between Smyrna and Ephesus. The inscriptions were carefully and exactly taken off on paper by Mr. Joseph Ames, and presented to Sir Hans Sloane; and Mr. Maittaire undertook to communicate them to the publick, with a Latin translation and notes. The first of these, we are told in the Preface, receives considerable light from some of the monuments preserved in the Gallery at Oxford, and particularly from one of those published by Mr. Chishull.

‡ Author of the fabulous " History of Formosa;" and of a very considerable part of " The Universal History." Psalmanazar's portion of that useful and laborious work is particularly pointed out in his own " Memoirs of Himself," published the year after his decease, which happened May 3, 1763, at the age of 83.

" prepared

"prepared an edition of the Psalms, with Leusden's Latin Version in the opposite column, and critical Notes;" intending it should be printed by Mr. Palmer, who declined undertaking it, being in treaty with Dr. Washburn to print the edition of Bp. Hare, which passed afterwards through the press of Mr. Bowyer *."

* "This performance did not appear in print till seven or eight years after, and then to my great surprize; for Mr. Palmer had amused me with the belief that the design was set aside, either on account of its being found impracticable, or at least too difficult and dangerous. It appeared, however, that Mr. Palmer imposed upon me; and that he knew that the design was carried on in another printing-house, though with such privacy, that I never heard or dreamed of it, though I had been long acquainted with Mr. Bowyer, who was employed in the printing of it. So far from it was I, that I began to think Mr. Palmer had only invented that story, to divert me from printing my proposed edition, in order to set me upon another work, in which he was more immediately concerned, and expected greater credit, as well as present profit from. This was his *History of Printing*, which he had long promised to the world, but for which he was not at all qualified. However, he designed to have added a second part, relating to the practical part, which was more suited to his genius, and in which he designed to have given a full account of all that relates to that branch, from the letter-founding, to the most elegant way of printing, imposing, binding, &c. in which he had made considerable improvements of his own, besides those he had taken from foreign authors. But this second part, though but then as it were in embryo, met with such early and strenuous opposition, from the respective bodies of letter-founders, printers, and book-binders, under an ill-grounded apprehension that the discovery of the mystery of those arts, especially the two first, would render them cheap and contemptible (whereas the very reverse would have been the case, they appearing indeed the more curious and worthy our admiration, the better they are known) that he was forced to set it aside. But as to the first part, viz. the History of Printing, he met with the greatest encouragement, not only from them, but from a very great number of the Learned, who all engaged to subscribe largely to it; particularly the late Earls of Pembroke and Oxford, and the famous Doctor Mead, whose libraries were to furnish him with the noblest materials for the compiling of it, and did so accordingly. The misfortune was, that Mr. Palmer, knowing himself unequal to the task, had turned it over to one Papiat, a broken Irish bookseller then in London, of whom he had a great opinion, though still more unqualified for it than he, and only aimed at getting money from him, without ever doing any

A Part only of "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century: being original Letters of State under George

any thing towards it, except amusing him with fair promises for near three quarters of a year. He had so long dallied with him, that they were come within three months of the time in which Mr. Palmer had engaged to produce a complete plan, and a number or two of the first part by way of specimen of the work, viz. the invention and improvement of it by John Faust at Mentz. And these were to be shewn at a grand meeting of learned men, of which Dr. Mead was President that year; and, being his singular friend and patron, was to have promoted a large subscription and payment, which Mr. Palmer stood in great need of at that time; whereas Papiat had got nothing ready but a few loose and imperfect extracts out of Chevalier, Le Caille, and some other French authors on the subject, but which could be of little or no use, because he frequently mistook them, and left blanks for the words which he did not understand. These, however, such as they were, Mr. Palmer brought to me; and earnestly pressed me that I would set aside all other things I might be then about, and try to produce the expected plan and specimen by the time promised, since he must be ruined both in credit and pocket if he disappointed his friends of it. It was well for him and me that the subject lay within so small a compass as the consulting of about twelve or fourteen principal authors; so that I easily fell upon a proper plan of the work, which I divided into three parts; the first of which was, to give an account of the invention of the art, and its first essays by Faust at Mentz, and of its improvement by fusile or metal types, varnish, ink, &c. by his son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer. The second was to contain its propagation, and farther improvement, through most parts of Europe, under the most celebrated Printers; and the third, an account of its introduction and progress into England. This, together with above one half of the first part, were happily finished, and produced by the time appointed; and met with more approbation and encouragement from his friends than I feared it would, being conscious how much better it might have turned out, would time have permitted it. And this I chiefly mention, not so much to excuse the defects of so horrid a performance, as because it hath given me since frequent occasion to observe how many much more considerable works have been spoiled, both at home and abroad, through the impatience of the subscribers; though this is far enough from being the only or even the greatest inconvenience that attends most of those kinds of subscriptions. As to Mr. Palmer, his circumstances were by this time so unaccountably low and unfortunate, considering the largeness and success of his business, and that he was himself a sober industrious man, and free from all extravagance, that he could not extricate himself by any other way, but by a Statute of Bankruptcy, which caused his History to go sluggishly on; so that, notwithstanding all the care and kind

assistance

the Sixth; relating to the most important Events in Great Britain and Europe, as to Church and

assistance of his good friend Dr. Mead, a stubborn distemper, which his misfortunes brought upon him, carried him off before the third part of it was finished. This defect, however, was happily supplied by the late noble Earl of Pembroke, who, being informed by Mr. Pain the engraver, Mr. Palmer's brother-in-law, what condition the remainder was left in, and that I was the person who had wrote the former parts, sent for me, and, with his usual generosity, enjoined me to complete the work, according to the plan; and not only defrayed all the charges of it, even of the paper and printing, but furnished me with all necessary materials out of his own library; and, when the work was finished, his Lordship reserved only some few copies to himself, and gave the remainder of the impression to Mr. Palmer's widow, not without some farther tokens of his liberality."

To return to the edition of the Hebrew Psalter—the cause of Mr. Palmer's delay is thus related by Psalmanazar: "His Lordship had excepted against Mr. Palmer's Hebrew types, which were of Athias's font, and a little battered, and insisted upon his having a new set from Mr. Caslon, which greatly exceeded them in beauty. But Mr. Palmer was so deeply in debt to him, that he knew not how to procure it from him without ready money, which he was not able to spare. The Bishop likewise insisted upon having some Roman and Italic types cast with some distinguishing mark, to direct his readers to the Hebrew letters they were designed to answer, and these required a new set of punches and matrices before they could be cast; and that would have delayed the work, which Mr. Palmer was in haste to go about, that he might the sooner finger some of his Lordship's money. This put him upon such an unfair stratagem, as, when discovered, quite disgusted his Lordship against him; viz. representing Mr. Caslon as an idle, dilatory workman, who would in all probability make them wait several years for those few types, if ever he finished them. That he was indeed the only Artist that could supply him with those types; but that he hated work, and was not to be depended upon; and therefore advised his Lordship to make shift with some sort which he could substitute, and would answer the same purpose, rather than run the risk of staying so long, and being perhaps disappointed. The Bishop, however, being resolved, if possible, to have the desired types, sent for Mr. Bowyer, and asked him whether he knew a letter-founder that could cast him such a set out of hand; who immediately recommended Mr. Caslon; and, being told what a sad and disadvantageous character he had heard of him, Mr. Bowyer not only assured his Lordship that it was a very false and unjust one, but engaged to get the above-mentioned types cast by him, and a new font of his Hebrew ones, in as short a time as the thing could possibly be done. Mr. Caslon was accordingly sent for by his Lordship; and having made him sensible of the time the new ones would require to be made ready

for

State, Arts and Sciences, Trade, Taxes, and Treaties, Peace, and War; and Characters of the greatest Persons of those Times; from the Middle of the Eighteenth, to the end of the Twentieth Century, and the World *. Received and revealed in the

for use, did produce them according to his promise, and the book was soon after put to the press. As soon as I had finished what I, and some of my friends as well as I, thought a sufficient confutation of the Bishop's performance, and in the same language, though not so florid and elegant Latin, I sent to desire one of my booksellers to enquire of Mr. Bowyer, whether the new types cast for his Lordship were still in his possession? and whether I might be permitted the use of them, in the answer I had prepared for the press? I was answered in the affirmative; but one bookseller took it into his head to ask at the same time, what number of copies his Lordship had caused to be printed of his Psalter? and was answered only five hundred; one half of which had been presented by his Lordship to his learned friends, both in and out of England, and most of the rest were still unsold, there being but few among the learned, that were curious in such matters; the performance having been disapproved by all that had seen it. This news so cooled the booksellers' eagerness after my answer, that, upon my coming to town, and their acquainting me with the state of the case, I was quite discouraged from printing it. For they concluded, from what Mr. Bowyer had said, that it would be dangerous to print above three hundred of mine, the charge of which being deducted, the profit, upon a supposition that they were all sold, would be so small, that they could not afford me above two or three guineas for my copy (which would have made about seven or eight sheets of a middling octavo) without being losers. This was their way of computing the matter, against which having nothing to object, I locked up my papers in my cabinet, where they have lain ever since. They did indeed offer me better terms, and to print a greater number of copies, if I would be at the trouble of printing it in English, which they thought would be more universally read, out of dislike to the Bishop; but, besides that I cared not to be at the pains of Englishing it, I thought it beneath the subject to print it in any other language but that in which his was wrote; and so wholly declined it." *Psalmanazar's Memoirs.*

* There is something mysterious in the history of these Memoirs, which are addressed, in an ironical dedication, to Frederick Prince of Wales. Only one volume of the work appeared; and whether any more were really intended is uncertain. One thousand copies of it were printed, with such very great dispatch, that three printers were employed on it (Bowyer, Woodfall, and Roberts); and the names of an uncommon number of reputable booksellers appeared in the title-page. In less than a fortnight,

Year 1728; and now published, for the Instruction of all eminent Statesmen, Churchmen, Patriots,

fortnight, however, 900 of the copies were delivered to Dr. Madden, and probably destroyed. The current report is, that the edition was suppressed on the day of publication; and that it is now exceedingly scarce, is certain. Mark Cephas Tutet, esq. who had a copy of it, never heard but of one other, though he frequently enquired after it. A second copy of it (marked only at 10*s.* 6*d.*) appeared in the Catalogue of H. Chapman, in January 1782; and was bought by Mr. Bindley.

Dr. Madden ("a name," says Dr. Johnson, "which Ireland ought to honour,") received his education at Dublin; and had some good church preferment in Ireland. He appears, however, to have been in England in 1729; and, having written a tragedy called "Themistocles, the Lover of his Country," was, as he himself says, tempted to let it come out at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, by the offer of a noble study of books from the profits of it. An epistle of about 200 lines by Mr. Samuel Madden, beginning,

"Tho' past the bounds David to man assign'd,"

is prefixed to the second edition of Leland's "Life of Philip of Macedon;" and about 1743 or 4, he published a long Poem, called "Boulter's Monument," from which the following very striking lines are quoted in Johnson's Dictionary, art. *Sport*:

"Some grave their wrongs on marble; he, more just,
Stoop'd down serene, and wrote them in the dust,
Trod under foot, the *sport* of ev'ry wind,
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind;
There secret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'scape th' Almighty's eye."

It is on Dr. Madden's authority also that Dr. Johnson has authenticated the marriage of Swift and Stella.—In 1731, we find Dr. Madden in his native country; projecting a scheme for promoting Learning in the College at Dublin by premiums; and in 1740 he settled an annual sum of 100*l.* to be distributed, by way of premium, to the inhabitants of Ireland only; viz. 50*l.* to the author of the best invention for improving any useful art or manufacture; 25*l.* to the person who should execute the best statue, or piece of sculpture; and 25*l.* to the person who should finish the best piece of painting, either in History or Landscape; the premiums to be decided by the Dublin Society; of which this worthy man was the institutor, and which proved of infinite service to that kingdom, by exciting a laudable spirit of emulation amongst the artists and manufacturers. The following premiums, given by Dr. Madden, were adjudged by the Dublin Society before Nov. 14, 1751: Best flowered silks, 10*l.*; best paduasoy, 10*l.*; best velvet, 10*l.*; planting most hops in 1749, 25*l.*; best tapestry, 10*l.*; most fish caught and cured in 1749, first premium, 15*l.*; second premium, 10*l.*; total, 90*l.* Best imitation of Brussels and Mechlin lace, 8*l.*; second best, 5*l.*; third best, 3*l.*; best Dresden, 7*l.*; second best, 4*l.*; third best, 3*l.*;

best

Politicians, Projectors, Papists, and Protestants. In Six Volumes," 8vo. [By Dr. Samuel Madden.]

best needle-work in shades, 10*l.*; second best, 8*l.*; third best, 6*l.*; fourth best, 4*l.*; fifth best, 2*l.*; total, 60*l.* The premiums offered for 1751 were these: Best tapestry, 10*l.*; most salt of salt-water only, 25*l.*; best drawings by girls or boys under 16, 15*l.*; best sculpture in metal or stone, 25*l.*; best invention in arts or husbandry, if really deserving it, 50*l.*; total 115*l.* The good effects of those well-applied benefactions have not only been felt to advantage in the kingdom where they originated, but have extended their influence to the sister country, having given rise to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. in London. In an Oration spoken at Dublin, Dec. 6, 1757, by Mr. Sheridan, that gentleman took occasion to mention Dr. Madden's bounty; and intended to have proceeded in the following manner, but was prevented by observing the Doctor to be then present. Speaking of the admirable institutions of premiums, he went on: "Whose Author, had he never contributed any thing further to the good of his Country, would have deserved immortal honour, and must have been held in reverence by latest posterity. But the unwearied and disinterested endeavours, during a long course of years, of this truly good man, in a variety of branches, to promote industry, and consequently the welfare of this kingdom, and the mighty benefits which have thence resulted to the community, have made many of the good people of Ireland sorry that a long-talked-of scheme has not hitherto been put in execution, that we might not appear inferior in point of gratitude to the citizens of London, with respect to a fellow-citizen [Sir John Barnard] (surely not with more reason); and that like them we might be able to address our patriot, *Præsenti tibi maturos largimur honores.*"

"Sitting one morning with Dr. Johnson alone, he asked me if I had known Dr. Madden. On my answering in the affirmative, and also that I had for some years lived in his neighbourhood, &c. he begged of me, that when I returned to Ireland, I would endeavour to procure for him a poem of Dr. Madden's, called 'Boulter's Monument.' The reason (said he) why I wish for it is this: When Dr. Madden came to London, he submitted that work to my castigation; and I remember I blotted a great many lines, and might have blotted many more without making the poem worse. However, the Doctor was very thankful, and very generous, for he gave me ten guineas; which was to me at that time a great sum." Life of Johnson, vol. I. p. 281.

There is a fine mezzotinto of him, a whole length, by J. Brooks, with this inscription:

"Samuel Madden, D. D.
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo,
Omnibus his niveâ cinguntur tempora vittâ."
Virg. Æn. vi. 664.

"Commentarium Nosologicum, Morbos Epidemicos et Aëris Variationes in Urbe Eboracensi Locisque vicinis per sedecim annos grassantes complectens. Authore Cliftone Wintringham *. Impensis J. Walthoe."

"The Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, particularly those of Scarborough. By Thomas Short †, M. D. of Sheffield."

"An Account of the several Legacies, Benefactions, and Charities, belonging to the City of Coventry;" 8vo.

An edition of the "Periegesis of Dionysius," 8vo.

* This learned physician died at York, March 12, 1748; and his widow Jan. 6, 1749. The earlier part of the Commentary above noticed, extending to the year 1725, had been published by himself at York in 1726-7. The new edition in 1733 was edited by his son and namesake; who became regularly fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London and Paris, fellow of the Royal Society, physician-extraordinary 1759, physician-general to the army; was appointed chief physician to the Duke of Cumberland 1749, and physician to his Majesty 1762. In him were united all those amiable virtues which adorn and dignify human nature. By a liberal education, and an intimate acquaintance with some of the most admired classic writers, he had acquired an elegant taste; and, by a long and successful practice as a physician, great skill and judgment in his profession. This appears by his edition of Dr. Mead's "Monita et Præcepta Medica, permultis Annotationibus et Observationibus illustrata:" by "An Experimental Inquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure," 1740; "An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body," 1743; and his two volumes, published in 1782 and 1791, intituled, "De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii," &c. He also published, "The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham [his father], Physician at York, now collated and published entire, with large Additions from the original Amendments," in 2 vols. 1752. In domestic life he was good-natured, affable, and endearing; in conversation polite, lively, and entertaining; in his friendship steady and affectionate. With regard to his political sentiments, he was a true Englishman, upon principles of loyalty and rational liberty. With respect to religion, he was, without bigotry or superstition, a sincere Christian. He died at Hammersmith, after a lingering illness, Jan. 9, 1794, at the age of 84; and, as he lived universally beloved, he died sincerely lamented. *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIV. p. 92.

† Of whom see vol. I. p. 451.

"Relative

"Relative Holiness, a Sermon preached by William Richardson *, M. A. from Exod. iii. 5. on the Consecration of the new Parochial Church of St. John's Southwark;" 4to.

"The Duty of non-conforming to the World; a Sermon preached at Oxford, by Thomas Cockman †, D. D. Master of University College, on Rom. xii. 2." 8vo.

Dr. Jebb's edition of the "Opus Majus" of Friar Bacon; folio.

Two hundred and fifty copies of the "Notitia Parliamentaria," so far only as relates to the Borough of Windsor; a single sheet ‡ in folio.

"A Catalogue of Mr. Browne Willis's Gold Coins §," by Mr. Vertue.

"Milner's Journal of the Duke of Marlborough's Marches," for Colonel Montague, 8vo.

Dr. Middleton's Treatise "on the Power of the Church."

* Of whom an account will be given in the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No VI.

† M.A. July 6, 1697. He was installed Master, Dec. 14, 1722. Afterwards the Vice-chancellor and Heads of Houses, being supposed Visitors, declared the election null, and, Dec. 17, William Denison was by a new election declared Master. Thereupon commenced a law-suit. After six years, the King being found to be Visitor, ordered the cause to be tried before three Bishops (Oxford, Bristol, and Peterborough); and it was at last determined in favour of Mr. Cockman. *Gutch's Halls and Colleges*, p. 54; *Appendix*, p. 230. He took the degrees of B. and D. D. June 14, 1733; and died in 1744.—"Select Theological Discourses, by Dr. Cockman," were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1750.

‡ This single sheet of "The Notitia Parliamentaria" is now become a curiosity. See vol. I. p. 428.

§ Of this Catalogue I have seen two copies, one in the collection of Dr. Ducarel, the other in Mr. Tutet's. Both these copies were in large folio, on which size 100 were printed, and 100 in a smaller folio. The title of it is, "A Table of the Gold Coins of the Kings of England. By B. W. Esq. a Member of the Society of Antiquaries." The two engraved plates of silver and gold coins had been published by the Society in 1737; and this Catalogue appears to have been drawn up by Mr. Willis, to illustrate the plate of gold coins, and was printed at the expence of Mr. Vertue. An account of Mr. Willis's coins is supposed to exist among his MS papers bequeathed to the Bodleian Library.

Dr. Sykes's Answer to Whiston.
Rosalinda, a Novel.
"The Upper Gallery, a Poem."

Mr. Bowyer had some share this year in establishing a newspaper, called "The Weekly Miscellany."—Mr. Clarke, July 14, 1733, says, "I wish you much success in *The Weekly Miscellany*. I have taken it in, in hopes of meeting now and then with one of your Lucubrations. If it does succeed, you must enlarge the plan of it a little. The managers must remember the Proverb, that 'one ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of Clergy.' In another letter that year, Mr. Clarke asks, "How shall I see your Essays, or know who voted *pro* and *con* about the Test *?"—The professed Editor of the Miscellany was William Webster †, D.D. The first number was published Dec. 16, 1733; and it was continued till June 27, 1741.

In 1733 Mr. Bowyer wrote the following epigram, intended to be placed under the head of Gulliver:

"Here learn, from moral Truth and Wit refin'd,
How Vice and Folly have debas'd mankind;
Strong Sense and Humour arm in Virtue's cause;
Thus her great Votary vindicates her laws:
While bold and free the glowing colours strike;
Blame not the Painter, if the Picture's like."

This year was rendered remarkable in the literary world by the brilliancy of the Public Act at Oxford. Mr. Bowyer was highly pleased with the whole ceremony, and printed several of the little productions which it occasioned. Among various others, I find mentioned a little Poem of his own, "The Beau and Academick, a Dialogue, in Imitation of

* See some specimens of these Essays in the quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts."

† Of whom see the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. No. VII.

the

the *Bellus Homo et Academicus* spoken at the late Public Act at Oxford; addressed to the Ladies *."

* The Latin Poem is printed in Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts," p. 80. A prose translation of the beginning of it was inserted in a pamphlet called "The Oxford Act, A.D. 1733;" and the following slight attempt to imitate a part of it was an evening's task enjoined by Mr. Bowyer to his present Biographer, then at the age of 16:

Dialogue between a BEAU *and a* SCHOLAR.

BEAU.

What! still attach'd to Learning's dangerous lore?
You 're surely craz'd!—Attend the dame no more!
Scholastic toils forsake, and quit those rules
Which bind in chains the reasoning of the Schools.

SCHOLAR.

Heyday! so warm! who can this prattler be?
Is this discourse, kind sir, address'd to me?—
Good heavens! my dear Philario, is it you?
Forgive me; for my friend I scarcely knew.
But tell me, whence this change? this mincing gait?
And why this garb, so studiously neat?
Say, from what clime these fashions have you brought?
What foreign land this miracle has wrought?

BEAU.

A traveller's search, my dearest friend, explores
Realms far remote from Britain's vulgar shores.
Those climes I 've seen where Spring eternal reigns,
And those where Sol ne'er glads the desert plains.
Oft where the golden fruit of Tagus shines,
Where mellowing grapes surcharge the blushing vines,
With pleasure have I stray'd; as often stood
Where frosts eternal bind th' astonish'd flood
In gelid channels! Nor in vain my toil;
Full well I know each country's different soil;
My skill can trace each rivulet's secret course,
Each current's spring, each mightier torrent's force!

SCHOLAR.

Perhaps, if females were to judge the cause,
Labours like these might meet with just applause;
Their gentle judgments, innocently blind,
Implicit faith for ev'ry traveller find:
The happier few, with penetration blest,
The fool at once discover and detest.

BEAU.

If sprightly Nymphs and raptur'd Beaux applaud,
Let peevish Age declare the truth a fraud;
Let Schoolmen scoff, or sage Logicians frown,
A female smile shall weigh the balance down!

SCHOLAR.

The original Poem was published under the title of "Bellus Homo et Academicus. Recitârunt in Theatro Sheldoniano ad Comitia Oxoniensia, 1733, Lodovicus Langton et Thomas Barber, Collegii

SCHOLAR.

But tell me (since you 've seen each foreign coast)
What precious stores can learned Gallia boast?
Or say what treasures Italy imparts,
The mother and the nurse of social arts?
What brass or Parian statues noblest shine?
What antient tomb, or consecrated shrine?
What stately column, scorning vales below?
What animated scenes on canvas glow?
Tell me what share of praise, or what of blame,
These venerable reliques justly claim?

BEAU.

A comfortable task for youthful Squires—
To view the crest-fall'n remnants of their sires;
Our age, our affluence, and untutor'd ways,
Demand luxurious nights, and social days!
I own, indeed, some modern portraits shine,
Discovering grandeur, elegance, design;
But (horrid thought!) can worn-out paintings please,
Can mouldering fragments charm the sense like these?
Can proud antiques, those dear-bought, trifling toys,
Resemble happier youth's substantial joys?
Can time-worn statues such a value bear,
Or musty coins preserv'd with studious care?
'Tis strange that men of greatest learning prize
A face adorn'd with neither nose nor eyes;
Such I have often seen—a Monarch's head,
I think 'twas Nero's—
No charms like these my soaring genius sought;
Far diff'rent scenes engag'd my ev'ry thought.

SCHOLAR.

What mighty reason prompted you to view
The fair Italian regions, since on you
Their greatest pride was lost, the grand remains,
The curious marks of Roman taste and pains?

BEAU.

Mere empty trifles rather!—Thanks to Heaven,
My time to more important cares was given!
The tuneful chorus gladden'd every hour;
The mazy dance display'd its magic power;
Love, wine, and joy, maintain'd alternate sway;
Love crown'd the night, and Pleasure bless'd the day.

* * * * * * *Cætera desunt.*

Div.

Div. Magd. Commensales. By W. Hasledine *, of Magdalen College. Accedit Oratio Petri Francisci Courayer †, S.T.P. habita in iisdem Comitiis, 5 Id. Julii."

Dr. Courayer was sneered at in a pamphlet of eight pages ‡, signed at the end "Peter Francis le Courayer, Regular Canon and Book-keeper of St. Genevieve at Paris, and Doctor of Divinity at Oxford §."

* Who took the degree of M. A. Oct. 20, 1736.

† A separate translation of Dr. Courayer's speech was printed, in 1734, under the title of "An Oration spoken in the Theatre at Oxford, at the Public Act, 1733, by Peter Francis Courayer, D. D. Translated from the Latin, by a Gentleman of the University of Oxford," 8vo.

‡ This pamphlet contains two caricature portraits of Courayer, in a white dress, and a bell in his hand; and in a copy of it which Mr. Bindley possesses it is inscribed to *the Duke of Montague*.—Dr. Courayer was a Roman Catholic Clergyman, remarkable for his moderation, charity, and temper, concerning religious affairs; and was presented by the University of Oxford with a Doctor's degree, on the 28th of August, 1727, for his masterly "Defence of English Ordinations." As it is something uncommon for a Roman Catholic Clergyman to be admitted to degrees in Divinity by Protestant Universities, the curious may be gratified with a sight of the diploma, by referring to "The Present State of the Republick of Letters for June, 1728," p. 458; where they will also find (p. 487) the Doctor's answer, which is written with moderation, charity, and temper. In 1728 was published, "A Letter from the Reverend Father Courayer, D. D. to the Reverend William Whiston, in Answer to his Letter concerning the holy Order of the *Tertullyanites* in Asia Minor, being Father Courayer's first Essay in the English Tongue. To which is prefixed, a sketch of the Habit of the Tertullyanites, which the curious will not be sorry to see. Printed for the Author; and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1728."

§ This very pious Divine was born at Vernon in Normandy in 1681. Whilst canon regular and librarian of the abbey of St. Genevieve at Paris, he applied to Abp. Wake for the resolution of some doubts, concerning the Episcopal Successions in England, and the validity of our Ordinations; being encouraged thereto by the friendly correspondence which had passed between the Archbishop and the late Dr. Du Pin of the Sorbonne. The Archbishop sent him exact copies of the proper records attested by a Notary-Public; and on those he built his Defence of the English Ordinations, which was published in Holland in the year 1727. The original papers, which the Archbishop sent over to Dr. Courayer, together with several letters which passed concerning the terms of a projected reconciliation between the Churches of France

France and England, were in the possession of the late Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, master of the King's school at Canterbury, whose father was chaplain to the English embassy at Paris, and through his hands the correspondence with Abp. Wake was carried on. Some of the letters are published in the "Biographia Britannica," article WAKE. The author of "The Confessional" attacks severely the memory of the Archbishop, for charitably treating with the Divines of the Sorbonne, as if he had formed a scheme for yielding up the Protestant doctrines to the Church of Rome: though this whole affair, on the part of the Archbishop, was conducted with all possible fidelity and resolution; such as will do him honour with the latest posterity. The reader may see him well vindicated by Dr. Maclaine, in the third number of his Appendix to "Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History," where the original correspondence with Mr. Beauvoir is printed; which Defence by Dr. Maclaine was replied to, and answered by the writer of "Occasional Remarks upon some late Strictures on the Confessional, Part II. 1769;" in which Remarks it is presumed (but this may be matter of opinion) the original charge against Abp. Wake is confirmed by his own letters, which Dr. Maclaine has produced, notwithstanding they were furnished by Abp. Secker with a contrary design. The Cardinal De Noailles being highly offended with Dr. Courayer's book, the Marshal De Noailles, his brother, endeavoured to pacify him, and restore Courayer to his favour; but without success. While the danger of a prosecution, or rather a persecution, was depending, it was thought most adviseable that he should take refuge in England; but he was in so little haste on this occasion, that he made a slow journey to Calais in a stage-coach; and was detained there some time by a contrary wind, so that he might easily have been apprehended. However, he got safe to England, where he was well received; but he complained to Abp. Wake, that it was a bad country for a religious man to reside in, because of the unhappy differences in Religion, by which mutual charity is destroyed; and the liberty which many take of speaking against the doctrines of Christianity, and corrupting the minds of the people. "His upright fortitude in declaring his sentiments," Dr. Maclaine says, "obliged him to seek an asylum in England; and, notwithstanding the persuasion of the absurdities which abound in the Church of Rome, he never totally separated himself from its communion." From a letter of Bp. Atterbury, we learn that that Prelate was exposed to some trouble on account of Father Courayer's escape from France, which he was supposed to have facilitated; and that all the methods taken by Courayer in that respect, and towards defending the dispensations of the Church of England, had been concerted with Bp. Atterbury. The French King and Cardinal Fleury sent him a message on the subject, by the Lieutenant de Police. He tells Mr. Morice, "I said what was true on that head, without disguise; and, after an hour's conversation, did, I think, satisfy the Lieutenant, that I had done nothing but what became me. He owned as much; and promised to make his report accordingly, and to justify

justify me, not only *à la cour*, but *à la ville*; and he has been as good as his word, and behaved himself, on this occasion, with all honour, and with all civility, towards me; so that I look upon that matter as quieted." In a subsequent letter the Bishop adds, "I did not mince the matter to the Magistrate; nor am I at all ashamed of what has happened, or concerned for it. I owned my friendship for Pere Courayer; told them frankly a great deal more than they knew of that matter, as far as I was concerned; and thought there was no reason to wonder at, or blame my conduct. I convinced them of that point, and I believe there is an end of it. I shewed the Lieutenant the picture of Pere Courayer hanging up in my room; told him I had visited him in his retreat at Hamment, while he was in disgrace there; and that he came to take his leave of me the night before he left Paris; and that in all this I thought I had done nothing that misbecame me." The Lieutenant, who behaved with great politeness, was perfectly satisfied with the Bishop's explanation; but this was not the case with the Cardinal, who was persuaded that Father Courayer's escape was entirely owing to Atterbury; and displayed much resentment on that account.—The Marquis of Blandford, soon after Courayer's arrival in England, made him a present of 50*l.* by the hands of Nicholas Mann, esq. With some difficulty he obtained a pension of one hundred pounds a year from the Court; and, having translated Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent into French, in two volumes folio, 1736, he dedicated it to Queen Caroline, the munificent patroness of distressed merit, in the most elegant strains of gratitude: "Exiled," he says, "into your Majesty's dominions, by those enemies which the love of Truth alone procured me; and the Defence of a Church which you have ever honoured with your esteem and protection; your goodness has been my asylum in disgrace, sustained me under my afflictions, relieved my necessities, and supplied all my wants; oft-times preventing, and exceeding my occasions; while, to crown the grandeur of your beneficence, you have scarce suffered me to thank you for those favours you deemed inconsiderable, though the weight of them overwhelmed me. Delighted with the consciousness of well-doing, more than with all the elogies that naturally attend your benevolence, you refuse to admit even the justest acknowledgments; and, to save those you succour, as far as possible, the publishing their misfortunes, by the recital of your grace and clemency, you seek only the divine satisfaction of solacing the unhappy, without bartering your liberality for applause." The Queen increased his pension to two hundred pounds; and, by the sale of the work, he raised fifteen hundred pounds more. He gave 1600*l.* to Lord Feversham, for an annuity of 100*l.* which he enjoyed for fifty years. Thus he rose, by degrees, to very easy circumstances; which were made still more so by the reception which his agreeable and edifying conversation procured him among great people, with many of whom it was his custom to live for several months at a time. He had two sisters, who were nuns; and in 1776 had a brother living

living at Paris in the profession of the Law, to whom he gave a handsome gold snuff-box, which had been presented to him by Queen Caroline.

Courayer's works were many, and all in French. He translated Sleidan's History of the Reformation; and wrote a second Defence in support of his first, against the arguments of the Jesuits, Father Harduin, Cardinal Tencin, &c. In discoursing about religious subjects, he was reserved and cautious, avoiding controversy as much as possible. He never had any good opinion of Bower, who came over hither to write his History of the Popes: he accused him of pretending to collect from books which he had never seen; and said he was a dark mysterious man, of a very suspicious character. Soon after his retirement to England (it is said) he went to a priest of the Romish Church for Confession, and told him who he was. The priest dared not take his confession, because he was excommunicated: but advised him to consult his Superior of Genevieve. What was the issue of this application, we know not; but it is certain that, when in London, he made it his practice to go to mass; and, when in the country at Ealing, whither he frequently retired for privacy, he constantly attended the service of the parish-church, declaring, at all times, that he had great satisfaction in the prayers of the Church of England. The Jesuits were his worst enemies; yet, when that Order was suppressed, his great humanity lamented the fate of many poor men, who were thrown out of their bread, and cast, in a helpless state, upon the wide world.

He died October 17, 1776, after two days illness, at the great age of 95; and, at his own desire, was buried in the South cloister of Westminster-abbey; where, directly over the effigies of abbot Vitalis, is the following inscription, the production of the late Rev. John Kynaston*; by whose friendship a more ac-

* Son of Humphry Kynaston, citizen of Chester (descended from a younger branch of the Kynastons of Bronguin, in the county of Montgomery). He was born at Chester, Dec. 5, 1728; admitted a commoner in Brazen Nose college, Oxford, March 20, 1746; elected scholar on the foundation of Sarah Duchess Dowager of Somerset, in the said college, Aug. 1 of the same year; took the degree of B. A. Oct. 16, 1749; was elected fellow June 14, 1751; and took the degree of M. A. June 4, 1752. He obtained no small reputation by an Oratiuncula, intituled, "De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito falsò objectatâ: Oratio ex Instituto Viri cl. Francisci Bridgman, Militis, habita in Sacello Collegii Ænei Nasi Oxon. Festo Sancti Thomæ, Decembris 21, A. D. 1761, à J. K. A. M. Coll. ejusdem Socio;" in which he endeavoured to disprove the false allegations (for such he really thought them) of Famianus Strada (that excellent critic, and most elegant writer) against Tacitus, on that very hacknied topick, his daring impiety, and sovereign contempt of the Supreme.—In 1764 he published "A Collection of Papers relative to the Prosecution now carrying on in the Chancellor's Court in Oxford, against Mr. Kynaston, by Matthew Maddock, Clerk, rector of Cotworth and Holywell, in the County of Huntingdon, and Chaplain to his Grace of Manchester, for the Charge of Adultery alledged against the said Matthew Maddock;" 8vo. From the date of this publication (the cause of which operated too severely on his high sense of honour and ingenuousness of heart) he resided, in not the best state of health, at Wigan principally, loved and respected by a few select friends; amongst whom the writer of this article is happy to place himself. Though he

curate copy of it than that upon the monument (which was put up too hastily before the author's last revisal) was first presented to the publick in the first edition of these "Anecdotes:"

"H. S. E.
annis morumque integritate juxtà reverendus
PETRUS FRANCISCUS COURAYER,
Cœnobii de Sanctâ Genovevâ dicti
apud urbem Lutetiam Parisiorum
regularis olim Canonicus.
Vir, si quis alius,
de Ecclesiâ atque Politiâ Anglicanâ
animo pariter ac scriptis, optimè meritus:
quippe qui Episcopalium jus administrationum
jamdiù à Pontificiis acerrimè impugnatum,
huic eidem Ecclesiæ
et Gallus ipse, et Pontificius,
invictâ argumentorum vi asseruit et vindicavit;
quique adeò, ob id vindicandum,
pulsus jam patriâ, profugus
omnibusque demum exutus fortunis,
hâc in urbe quærebat asylum, et inveniebat;
ibique per annos propè quinquaginta
honestæ mentis otio egregius fruebatur exul,
bonorum omnium delitiæ vivus,
omnium communè desiderium.
Obiit quintadecimâ die Octobris
anno post natum Christum MDCCLXXVI;
post se natum XCV.o
Huic tali tantoque Viro
marmor hoc, amoris sui monimentum, posuêre Amici,
cui famam marmore perenniorem peperit
defensa veritas, refutatus error."

In his last will, dated Feb. 3, 1774, proved at Doctors Commons Oct. 24, 1776, he declares, "that he dies a member of the Catholic Church, but without approving of many of the opinions and superstitions which have been introduced into the Romish Church, and taught in their schools and seminaries, and which they have insisted on as articles of faith, though to him they appear to be not only not founded in truth, but also to be highly improbable." He left 500*l.* to St. Martin's parish, and 200*l.* to the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in which he died; a handsome sum of money to the poor of Vernon in Nor-

he never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Kynaston, he has often been delighted, and his own literary labours facilitated, by his valuable correspondence; particularly in the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems," where some of the most valuable were communicated by Mr. Kynaston. His charitable attentions to the unfortunate Miss Blandy are noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 803; and the literary aid he gave at Oxford to Kals, a learned physician, in vol. LV. p. 846.—On the 27th of March 1783, Mr. Kynaston had the misfortune to break his left arm, near the shoulder. The bones, however, having been properly replaced, he was thought out of danger; but died at Wigan in the June following.

mandy,

mandy, where he was born; and, after many legacies to his friends in England, the rest and residue to two nephews of his name at Vernon.—The principal part of this article is taken from "Observations in a Journey to Paris," an entertaining little work, in two volumes, small 8vo, 1777, by the Rev. W. Jones, B. A. then rector of Pluckley, in Kent; of whom see vol. IV. p. 161; and the account of Dr. Courayer was communicated to this intelligent traveller by James Smyth, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street.

The picture of Dr. Courayer, mentioned in p. 41, was given by Bp. Atterbury's will to the University of Oxford, and is now in the Bodleian Library. There is also a small oval portrait of him by Elizabeth Gulston, from a painting of Hamilton, inscribed, "Pierre Francis Courayer, who was banished France for writing in defence of the English Ordination. He was born at Rouen, Nov. 17, 1681, and is still living. Published June 1, 1744." [Mrs. Gulston was the wife of Joseph Gulston, esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex, a celebrated collector of British portraits. This Lady etched several other portraits, as may be seen in Bromley's Catalogue, which she gave away to her husband's friends.]

Mr. Markland, in a letter to Mr. Bowyer, Sept. 29, 1746, says, "Mr. Clarke has given me Father Courayer's Translation of the History of the Council of Trent; with whose Preface I am so greatly pleased (having just now read it) that if he be no more a Papist in other tenets than he is in those he mentions (which are many, and of the most distinguished class) I dare say there are very few considerate Protestants who are not as good Catholics as he is. If you have not read it, you have a great pleasure to come." Bp. Hare had given that copy of Courayer to Mr. Clarke. Notwithstanding the excellence of Courayer's work, there is reason to regret that an English Translation, which was begun in 1738, and some sheets of it actually printed off, was not proceeded with. This assertion will be readily credited, when I add that it was undertaken by Dr. Johnson. The part that was printed has long since been converted into waste paper, and (unfortunately) not a single copy of it is known to have been preserved. An earlier Translation had been published by Sir N. Brent in 1616. See the article of Cave, in the Illustrations of vol. V. No I.

Soon after this article had appeared in the former edition, a curious little work was published, under the title of "A Declaration of my last Sentiments on the different Doctrines of Religion. By the late Pierre François Le Courayer, D. D. Author of the 'Dissertation on the validity of English Ordinations,' and Translator of 'The History of the Council of Trent,' by Fra. Paolo Sarpi, and of 'The History of the Reformation,' by John Sleidan. Faithfully translated from the original French, just published from the MS. of the Author. To which is prefixed, 'An Account of Dr. Courayer." The MS. of this remarkable tract was given by M. Le Courayer himself to the late Princess Amelia,

1734.

Among the other books printed by Mr. Bowyer in this year were,

"An Oration, in which an Enquiry is made, whether the Stage is, or can be made, a School for forming the Mind to Virtue. Spoke March 13, 1733, in the Jesuits' College at Paris, by Charles Poree, of the Society of Jesus. Translated by John Lockman *."

Amelia, who left it as a legacy to her chaplain, the Rev. William Bell, D. D. formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Westminster; who published it as originally written in the French language.—The Translator (now known to be the Rev. Dr. John Calder) says, "The publick undoubtedly is much obliged to the very respectable Dignitary of the Church of England who has favoured them with the original of the following Declaration, and who was induced to the publication by a liberality of sentiment, and upright views of usefulness, that do him great honour, and have distinguished him through the course of his public life. As this gentleman seems very desirous it should be known to the publick that he has no concern in the following translation, the Translator takes this earliest opportunity to meet his wishes, and second his advertisement, by declaring, with the utmost sincerity, that, to the best of his knowledge, he never saw the Editor of the original, nor ever had any correspondence with him on this or any other occasion."

* Secretary to the British Herring Fishery. His poetical talents seem not very extensive, as the greatest part of what he has favoured the world with of that sort has been only a few songs, odes, &c. written on temporary subjects, and intended to receive the advantage of musical composition before they reached the publick. Mr. Reed, however, found two pieces of the dramatic kind, both of them designed to be set to music, but only the second of them, he thinks, ever performed. They are intituled, 1. "Rosalinda, a Musical Drama, 1740," 4to. 2. "David's Lamentations, an Oratorio." Mr. Lockman had been concerned in several translations and compilements of very considerable works; particularly the "General Dictionary," and "Blainville's Travels;" but, what is more to his praise, he was a man of the most scrupulous integrity. He died Feb. 2, 1771. —Boswell mentions him as "remarkable for an extraordinary number of occasional verses, not of eminent merit;" and notices a sneer of Johnson's, on his being mentioned in a foreign publication as *l'illustre Lockman*.

"A Prac-

"A Practical Grammar of the English Tongue; or, a rational or easy Introduction to speaking and writing English correctly and properly, peculiarly adapted to the Nature and Genius of the Language, and free from the hard and unnecessary Terms of the Latin Rudiments. The whole treated of in pressive Terms and familiar Style, and in the most natural and instructive Method; *viz.* that of Question and Answer. Designed for the Use of Schools; but, though calculated chiefly for such as require only an English Education, may yet be a useful Foundation to those who are designed for higher Studies. By W. Loughton, Schoolmaster at Kensington;" 8vo.

"The Character of a Liberal Man; a Spital Sermon, preached at St. Bride's, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Governors of the several Hospitals, on the Wednesday in Easter-week, April 17, 1734, on Prov. xi. 25. By Joseph Roper *, D.D." 4to.

"Six Dissertations: 1. The Testimonies of Josephus concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, and James the Just, vindicated; 2. The Copy of the Old Testament made Use of by Josephus, proved to be that which was collated by Nehemiah; 3. A Reply to Dr. Sykes's Defence of his Dissertation on the Eclipse mentioned by Phlegon; 4. The Chronology of the Sacred Scriptures, and their Predictions confirmed by Eclipses, and Astronomical Observations; 5. Remarks on Sir Isaac Newton's Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Apocalypse; 6. A Demonstration that our Sa-

* Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1706; M. A. 1710; B.D. 1717; D.D. 1726. He was presented May 2, 1720, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to the united rectories of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, and St. Nicholas Olave, in the city of London; and in 1737, as president of Sion-college, delivered the "Concio ad Clerum, 1 Cor. ix. 16." which was printed in the same year. He published also two other single Sermons; one before the Sons of the Clergy, 1 Cor. ix. 11, 1725, 4to; the other, from John vii. 17, a Commencement Sermon at Cambridge, 1728, 4to. He died March 13, 1746.

viour's

viour's Ministry continued at least Four Years; occasioned by a late Dissertation on that Subject. By William Whiston, M. A." 8vo.

"*Britannia Romana;* or, the Roman Antiquities of Britain; in Three Books. The first contains the History of all the Roman Transactions in Britain, with an Account of their Legionary and Auxiliary Forces employed here, and Determination of the Stations *per lineam valli;* also a large Description of the Roman Walls, with Maps of the same laid down from a Geometrical Survey. The second, a complete Collection of the Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures which have hitherto been discovered in Britain, with the Letters engraved in their proper Shape and proportionate Size, and the Reading placed under each; as also an Historical Account of them, with Explanatory and Critical Observations. The third, the Roman Geography of Britain; in which are given the Originals of Ptolemy, Antonini Itinerarium, the Notitia, the Anonymous Ravennas, and Peutinger's Table, so far as they relate to this Island; with particular Essays on each of these antient Authors, and the several Places in Great Britain mentioned by them. To which are added, a Chronological Table, and Indexes to the Inscriptions and Sculptures, also Geographical Indexes, both of the Latin and English Names of the Roman Places in Britain, and a general Index to the Work. The whole illustrated with above an hundred Copper Plates. By John Horsley *, M.A. F.R.S. Printed for T. Osborne, and T. Longman;" folio.

* "The author of this well-written work was educated in the public grammar-school at Newcastle; studied afterwards in one of the Scotch Colleges, where he took a degree; and died pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1732, a little before the publication of his book; which might be greatly enlarged from succeeding discoveries (taken notice of in the "Anecdotes of British Topography,") and still later not known to the publick. "From a copy interleaved and filled with notes by Professor Ward, now in the British Museum," says Mr. Gough, "which notes were all copied and augmented with

"Explanatory Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost; by Jonathan Richardson, Father and Son. With the Life of the Author, and a Discourse on the Poem, by Jonathan Richardson *, Senior;" 8vo.

with others from different quarters, as well as my own, I had thoughts of re-publishing the book; but, having turned my thoughts to other modes of illustrating our National Antiquities, and observing how incorrect the copies of the inscriptions were, and how much more correctly later-discovered inscriptions have been given to the publick, I leave the idea to some abler hand, if our National Antiquities in so remote a period are not become unfashionable."—The plates of Horsley's Britannia Romana remained in the hands of Mr. E. Randall, who married one of his daughters, and was clerk to a merchant in the Old South Sea House. In 1763, they were offered to the Society of Antiquaries. About the year 1769, when they were at Mr. Major's, late engraver, St. Martin's-lane, he asked Mr. Gough 100*l.* for them, who offered twenty guineas as their utmost worth. They were offered to Dr. Gifford, of the British Museum, for the latter sum, 1780; at which time he kept a school at London Wall. Jan. 30, 1781, Dr. Gower had an idea of purchasing them at twenty guineas, the price asked in 1769; "if he could have acquired the copy-right of the book;" and would "have re-published it with additions, had he been sure of a return." In December 1784, the Editor of these "Anecdotes" would have given more than double that sum for them; but they were unluckily melted down about two hours only before he had an opportunity of making the offer.

* This was a joint publication of the two Richardsons, father and son; the former a celebrated painter, the latter a connoisseur. Both of them were, at the time of this publication, eminent for their skill in painting, and the books they had written on that subject (see vol. I. p. 158); and it is but justice to the memory of Hogarth to add, that he destroyed the plate there mentioned; and recalled the prints. The present work was given as a specimen of their judgment in Poetry, and ability as Commentators.—Mr. Richardson, as Dr. Johnson says, "is now better known by his books than his pictures; though his colouring is allowed to be masterly."—"Jonathan Richardson was undoubtedly one of the best English painters of a head that had appeared in this country. There is strength, roundness, and boldness, in his colouring; but his men want dignity, and his women grace. The good sense of the Nation is characterized in his portraits. You see he lived in an age when neither enthusiasm nor servility was predominant; yet, with a pencil so firm, possessed of a numerous and excellent collection of drawings, full of the theory, and profound in reflections on his art, he drew nothing well below the head, and was void of imagination. The attitudes, draperies, and back-grounds, are totally insipid

"The History of Osman I. Emperor of the Turks, and the Empress of Aphendina Ashada; translated from the French by J. Williams, Esq.

insipid and unmeaning: so ill did he apply to his own practice the sagacious rules and hints he bestowed on others. Though he wrote with fire and judgment, his paintings owed little to either. No man dived deeper into the inexhaustible stores of Raphael, or was more smitten with the native lustre of Vandyck; yet, though capable of tasting the elevation of the one, and the elegance of the other, he could never contrive to see with their eyes when he was to copy nature himself. One wonders that he could comment their works so well, and imitate them so little. He quitted business himself some years before his death; but his temperance and virtue contributed to protract his life to a great length, in the full enjoyment of his understanding; and in the felicity of domestic friendship. He had had a paralytic stroke that affected his arm, yet never disabled him from his customary walks and exercise. He had been in St. James's Park, and died suddenly, at his house in Queen-square, on his return home, May 28, 1745, when he had passed the 80th year of his age. He left a son, and four daughters; one of whom was married to his disciple, Mr. Hudson, and another to Mr. Gregson, an attorney. The taste and learning of the son, and the harmony in which he lived with his father, are visible in the joint works they composed. The father, in 1719, published two Discourses; 1. "An Essay on the whole Art of Criticism, as it relates to Painting;" 2. "An Argument in Behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur *;" bound in one volume octavo. In 1722 came forth "An Account of some of the Statues, Bas-reliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy, &c. with Remarks, by Mr. Richardson sen. and jun." The son made the journey; and from his notes, letters, and observations, they both at his return compiled this valuable work. As the father was a formal man, with a slow but loud and sonorous voice, and, in truth, with some affectation in his manner; and, as there is much singularity in his style and expression, those peculiarities, for they were scarce foibles, struck superficial readers, and, between the laughers and the envious, the book was much ridiculed. Yet both this and the former are full of matter †, good-sense, and instruction; and the very quaintness of some expressions, and their laboured novelty, shew the difficulty the author had to convey mere visible ideas through the medium of language. Those works remind one of Cibber's inimitable treatise on the stage. When an author writes on his own profession, feels it profoundly, and is sensible his readers do not, he is not

* He tells us, that being in search of a proper term for this science, Mr. Prior proposed to name it *Connoissance*; but that word has not obtained possession, as *Connoisseur* has.

† Their criticisms on the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, at Rome, are remarkably acute and judicious.

A considerable number of single Plays, for Mr. Tonson, in 12mo.

only excusable, but meritorious, for illuminating the subject by new metaphors, or bolder figures than ordinary. He is the coxcomb that sneers, not he that instructs in appropriated diction.

"If these authors were censured when conversant within their own circle, it was not to be expected that they would be treated with milder indulgence when they entered into a sister region. In 1734 they published a very thick octavo, containing explanatory Notes and Remarks on Milton's Paradise Lost, with the life of the author, and a discourse on the Poem. Again were the good-sense, the judicious criticism, and the sentiments, that broke forth in this work, forgotten in the singularities that distinguish it. How forcibly Richardson entered into the spirit of his author appears from his comprehensive expression, that *Milton was an Antient born two thousand years after his time.* Richardson, however, was as incapable of reaching the sublime or harmonious in poetry as he was in painting, though so capable of illustrating both. Some specimens of verse, that he has given us here and there in his works, excite no curiosity for more; though he informs us in his Milton, that if Painting was his wife, Poetry had been his secret concubine. It is remarkable that another Commentator of Milton has made the same confession.

—sunt et mihi carmina, me quoque dicunt
Vatem pastores—

says Dr. Bentley. Neither the Doctor nor the Painter adds, *sed non ego credulis illis,* though all their readers are ready to supply it for both.

"Besides his pictures and commentaries, we have a few etchings by his hand, particularly two or three of Milton, and his own head.—The sale of his collection of drawings, in February 1747, lasted eighteen days, and produced about 2060*l.* his pictures about 700*l.* Hudson, his son-in-law, bought many of the drawings. After the death of the son, in 1771, the remains of the father's collection were sold. There were hundreds of portraits of both in chalks by the father, with the dates when executed; for after his retirement from business, the good old man seems to have amused himself with writing a short poem, and drawing his own or his son's portrait, every day. The son, equally tender, had marked several with expressions of affection on his *dear father.* There were a few pictures and drawings by the son, for he painted a little too."

Lord Orford's Works, 4to, vol. III. p. 413.

In June 1776 was published an octavo volume of Poems (and another promised) by Jonathan Richardson senior, with notes by his son. They are chiefly moral and religious meditations. Now and then there is a picturesque line or image; but in general the poetry is very careless and indifferent: yet such a picture of a good mind, serene in conscious innocence, is scarcely to be found. It is impossible not to love the author, or not to wish

"Letters and Remains of the Lord Chancellor Bacon; collected by Robert Stephens *, Esq.; late Historiographer Royal," 4to.

wish to be as sincerely and intentionally virtuous. The book is perhaps more capable of inspiring emulation of goodness than any professed book of devotion, for the author perpetually describes the peace of his mind, from the satisfaction of having never deviated from what he thought right.

* Fourth son of Richard Stephens, esq.; of the elder house of that name at Eastington in Gloucestershire, by Anne the eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmley, of Whitby, in Yorkshire, baronet. His first education was at Wotton school, whence he removed to Lincoln college, Oxford, May 19, 1681. He was entered very young in the Middle Temple, applied himself to the study of the common law, and was called to the bar. As he was master of a sufficient fortune, it may be presumed that thetemper of his mind, which was naturally modest, detained him from the public exercise of his profession, and led him to the politer studies, and an acquaintance with the best authors, antient and modern; yet he was esteemed by all who knew him, to have made a great proficiency in the Law, though History and Antiquities seem to have been his favourite study. When he was about twenty years old, being at a relation's house, he accidentally met with some original letters of the Lord Chancellor Bacon; and finding that they would greatly improve the collections then extant relating to King James's reign, he immediately set himself to search for whatever might elucidate the obscure passages, and published a complete edition of them in 1702, with useful notes, and an excellent historical introduction. He intended to have presented his work to King William; but, that Monarch dying before it was published, the dedication was omitted. In the Preface he requested the communication of unpublished pieces of his noble author, to make his collection more complete; and obtained in consequence as many letters as formed the second collection published in 1734, two years after his death. Being a relation of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (whose mother, Abigail, was daughter of Nathaniel Stephens of Eastington), he was preferred by him to be chief solicitor of the Customs, in which employment he continued with undiminished reputation till 1726, when he declined that troublesome office, and was appointed to succeed Mr. Madox in the place of Historiographer Royal. He then formed a design of writing a History of King James the First, a reign which he thought to be more misrepresented than almost any other since the Conquest; and, if we may judge by the good impression which he seems to have had of these times, his exactness and care never to advance any thing but from unquestionable authorities, besides his great candour and integrity, it could not but have been a judicious and valuable performance. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmley, a lady of great worth; died at Gravesend, near Thornbury, Gloucester-

"A Sermon preached at St. Paul's, before the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5, 1734, on Ezra ix. 13, 14. By William Crowe*, D.D." 4to.

"The Advantages of a National Observance of Divine and Human Laws; an Assize Sermon, at Maidstone in Kent, March 13, 1733-4. By James Bate†, M.A."

shire, Nov. 9, 1732; and was buried at Eastington, the seat of his ancestors, where the following epitaph preserves his memory:

"ROBERT STEPHENS, Esq.
fourth son of Richard Stephens, Esq. Lord of this Manor,
died Nov. 12, 1732, aged 67.
He was Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple,
and Solicitor of the Customs to their late Majesties
Queen Anne and King George the First.
In his voluntary resignation of which,
he was for a testimony of his fidelity made Historiographer.
A Gentleman for his skill in the Law, Antiquity, and Polite Learning,
and for his justice and integrity in all his actions, worthy to be remembered.
He married MARY, daughter of Sir Hugh Cholmley, Bart.
of Whitby, in the County of York,
and relict of Nath. Cholmley, of Leicestershire, Esq.
who, surviving, erected this Monument."

* Chaplain to Bp. Gibson, and in ordinary to King George II; rector of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, and of Finchley in Middlesex; in the church-yard of which parish he was interred, with a tomb-stone over him to his memory. He published four other single Sermons: 1. "The Duty of securing the public Peace, Psalm cxxii. 6, preached before the Lord Mayor, Jan. 30, 1724;" 2. Before the House of Commons, Prov. xvii. 14, Jan. 30, 1735; 3. "On the Death of Queen Caroline, 1737;" "The Duty of Public Spirit recommended," from Phil. ii. 4. "On the intended Settlement of a Colony at Georgia."—Eleven of his "Sermons on several Occasions" were also published in one volume 8vo, 1744.

† Son of Richard Bate, vicar of Chilham, in Kent; of Benet-college, Cambridge, B.A. 1723; M.A. 1727, where he was pre-elected fellow, but removed to St. John's, where he became fellow on an immediate vacancy, and distinguished himself by his skill in the Hebrew language. He accompanied the Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, in his Embassy to France, as his chaplain; and was made the first rector of the new church of St. Paul Deptford, in 1731. [Had he not also the vicarage of Houghton Parva in Northamptonshire in 1729?]—In 1752 he published "An Essay towards a Rationale of the literal Doctrine of Original Sin; a Vindication of God's Wisdom, Goodness, and Justice, in permitting the Fall of Adam, and the subsequent Corruption of Nature;" which in 1767 he republished in a much larger octavo volume. Besides the Sermon noticed above, he published also six others; 1. "The Practice of Religion and Virtue, the only sure Foundation of Friendship," 2 Kings, x. 15, 1738; 2. "The Faith and Practice of a Christian the only true Foundation of rational Liberty,

John

"Remarks on Spenser's Poems, and on Milton's Paradise Regained *;" 8vo. This little volume, though published anonymously, was soon known to be the production of the learned Mr. Jortin, who very modestly thus closes his judicious and instructive Remarks: "What I have here offered on Spenser may be called an Essay, or rough draught of a Commentary, deficient indeed in many points, yet, I hope, useful and entertaining to all lovers of this Poet. Much more might be done; particularly towards settling the Text, by a careful collation of Editions, and by comparing the Author with himself; but that required more time and application than I was willing to bestow †."

John viii. 36, 1740; 3. "Human Learning useful to true Religion, Acts vii. 2, 1740;" (these two were "preached at St. Paul's Deptford, before a select number of gentlemen who styled themselves the Order of *Ubiquitarians*). 3. A Sermon, on Psalm cxii. 3, 4, 1742. 4. "Human Learning highly useful to the Cause of true Religion; preached at Canterbury, Sept. 13, 1753, at the Annual Meeting of the Gentlemen educated at Canterbury School;" Prov. ii. 3—5. 6. The practical Use of public Judgments, a Fast Sermon at Deptford, Feb. 6, 1756.—He died in 1775; and a Funeral Sermon, preached at St. Paul's Deptford, by the Rev. Colin Milne, LL.D. was published under the title of "The Boldness and Freedom of Apostolical Eloquence recommended to the Imitation of Ministers."

* The Author of "The Republick of Letters" says, "No one who takes any pleasure in reading Spenser or Milton will be displeased with perusing these Remarks; which indeed are essential to the understanding of the former, as they are very useful in illustrating the other."—Mr. Jortin, who was then a young Author, was so gratified with what he termed a "favourable mention of his Remarks," that he sent to "The Republick of Letters" an additional letter, containing farther Remarks on his own publication, which appeared in March 1735, vol. IX. p. 175; where we are told that the publick were obliged to the same learned Writer for the "Remarks on Seneca," which had been printed in vol. VIII. p. 85; and "the favour of his continued correspondence" was requested.

† Happily for the publick, both Spenser and Milton have found in the Rev. John-Henry Todd a Commentator, who to a profound knowledge of the subject-matter of the originals, has fortunately united leisure and perseverance to perform the task recommended by Dr. Jortin.

Montes-

Montesquieu's "Reflections on the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans; translated from the French *."

"The Usefulness and Authority of the Christian Clergy's Instructions; a Sermon preached Feb. 21, 1733, before the Sons of the Clergy, on Mal. ii. 7. By the Rev. Dr. Mangey;" being the last single Sermon which he published.

"Lettres ecrites de Londres sur les Anglois, et autres Sujets. Par M. Voltaire."

A large impression of the Second Volume of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons.

"Some Thoughts concerning a proper Method of studying Divinity. By William Wotton, D. D." 8vo.

"Fables and Tales, from the celebrated La Fontaine, in French and English. To which is prefixed the Author's Life."

Colonel Montague's "Journal of the War."

Dr. Barrow's "Mathematical Lectures."

Dr. Wilkins's "Proposals for printing the Councils."—'As a complete Collection of the British and Irish Councils and Constitutions, and other pieces relating to the Ecclesiastical History of England, has long been very much wanted and desired, Dr. Wilkins, Archdeacon of Suffolk, has entered on, and completed that important and laborious work, under the following title: 'Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ, à Synodo Verulamensi, A. D. 446, ad Londinensem, A. D. 1717. Accedunt Constitutiones, et alia ad Historiam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ spectantia.' The Reverend Compiler has spent many years in this work, and made a proper use of all the advantages in his power; which have been very considerable. A List of the Contents, published with the Proposals, and filling 42 columns in folio, give the publick an assurance that the Doctor has taken uncommon pains in the execution of his useful project. We are assured that the whole

* Of this work see more particularly under the year 1759.

work

work is now ready for the press, and will begin to be printed as soon as 250 books shall be subscribed for, and delivered within twelve months after that time. It will consist of about 900 sheets, in four volumes in folio. The price to Subscribers is six guineas; three to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remainder on the delivery of a perfect book in sheets. Such gentlemen as are willing to encourage the undertaking, are desired to subscribe before Lady-day next *."

"Proposals for printing by Subscription, An History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde, from his Birth in 1610 to his Death in 1688. In which will be contained, an Account of the Affairs of Ireland under his Government; and a very valuable Collection of Letters, written by his Grace, the King, the Secretaries of State, and other great Men of his Time. In Three Volumes in folio. By Thomas Carte, M.A. The Conditions: 1. This Work will consist of three volumes, amounting to upwards of 400 sheets, and will be printed on the same paper, and with the same letter as the specimen annexed. 2. The price to Subscribers is three guineas; one to be paid down, and the other two upon the delivery of the three volumes in sheets. 3. A number will be printed on royal paper, at the price of six guineas. 4. The work will be put to the press in July next (by which time the Author hopes to compute the number of his Subscribers), and will be carried on with all possible expedition. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Strahan, at the Golden Ball in Cornhill; F. Gyles, near Middle-row, Holborn; R. Williamson, near Gray's-inn Gate; T. Wooton, at the Three Daggers over-against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; W. Lewis, under Tom's Coffee-house, in Russel-street, Covent-Garden; and Mr. Clements, Bookseller in Oxford †."

* Present State of the Republick of Letters, Feb. 1734, p. 157.
† Ibid. May 1734, p. 399.

1735.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"The Usefulness of Mathematical Learning explained and demonstrated. By Isaac Barrow, D. D. Translated by the Rev. Mr. John Kirkby *."

The first edition of Mr. Maurice Shelton's Translation of Wotton's "Conspectus," &c. of Dr. Hickes's "Thesaurus;" of which a second edition was published in 1737, where it will be fully noticed.

Mr. William Whiston's new "Translation of Josephus," folio.

Mr. John Whiston's "Catalogue of Mr. Chishull's Library."

"A Discourse of Fundamentals; being the Substance of Two Charges delivered to the Middlesex Clergy at the Visitations of 1734 and 1735. By Daniel Waterland, D. D."

Bp. Rundle's † "Sermon on the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, 1735;" 4to.

* Of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1726; M. A. 1745.

† Thomas Rundle, of Exeter college, Oxford, B. A. 1710, was chaplain to Bp. Talbot, archdeacon of Wilts, and treasurer of Sarum; prebendary of Durham 1720; rector of Ledgeford 1722; LL. D. 1723; master of Sherburn hospital 1727. He was recommended to the King, in November 1734, by Lord Chancellor Talbot for the bishoprick of Gloucester (on the death of Bp. Sydall); but the appointment was strenuously opposed by Bp. Gibson, from a notion of the Doctor's being a Deist, founded on some unguarded expressions which had been dropped by him some years before in a private conversation, at which Mr. Venn (who was the informer), Dr. Stebbing, &c. were present. In consequence of this opposition, the Lord Chancellor was at length induced to withdraw his recommendation. Dr. Benson was promoted to the English bishoprick; and Dr. Rundle, in Feb. 1734-5, to the rich bishoprick of Derry in Ireland. He published three other single Sermons: 1. "On the Fifth of November, 1718;" 2. "A Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover-square, Feb. 17, 1733-4, recommending the Charity for establishing the new Colony of Georgia, 1734;" 3. "Before the Incorporated Society for English Protestant Schools, 1736."—The best account of Bishop Rundle's principles is to be seen in two of his own letters, which are printed by Mr. Duncombe; one, Dec. 9, 1734, written immediately after his disappointment at Gloucester; the other, Sept. 9, 1740. He died April 14, 1743, and left 25,000*l.* the bulk of his fortune, to Mr. John Talbot, third

"Nineteen Sermons on several Occasions; published from the Originals, and never before printed. By John Rogers *, D. D. late Vicar of St. Giles's Cripplegate; Sub-dean and Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. To which is prefixed the Author's Life; with an Eulogium written by John Burton †, D.D. Fellow of Eton College," 8vo.

"The Chace, a Poem, by William Somerville ‡, Esq." 8vo.

third son to his patron the Lord Chancellor. An elegant compliment is paid to this Prelate in Lord Lyttelton's "Persian Letters," Lett. 29; and see the Life of Whiston. A small collection of Bp. Rundle's Letters to Mrs. Barbara Sandys of Miserden in Gloucestershire, with "Introductory Memoirs," was published by Mr. Dallaway in 1789; of which see some particulars in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 629.

* Author of "A Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion; wherein some Positions of Mr. Chandler, the Author of *Literal Scheme*, &c. and an anonymous Letter on that subject, are occasionally considered. With an Appendix, containing a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Marshall, and an Answer to the same," 8vo. Four Volumes of his Sermons (as mentioned in vol. I. p. 242) appeared at different times, the titles of which are as follow. 1. "The Necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Truth of the Christian Revelation asserted, in Eight Sermons. To which is prefixed, a Preface, with some Remarks on a late Book, intituled *The Scheme of Literal Prophecy*, &c. 1727," 8vo; 2. "Twelve Sermons preached on several Occasions, 1730;" 3. "Nineteen Sermons, &c." as above printed; 4. "Seventeen Sermons, 1736."

† Of whom a masterly account appeared in 1771, in a Latin Epistle, intituled, "De Vitâ et Moribus Johannis Burtoni, S.T.P. Etonensis;" of which an epitome was given in Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. p. 305; which I would have transcribed, had it not been already printed; with improvements, in the third volume of the "Biographia Britannica;" where it is properly followed by a well-written life of his intimate friend Dr. Edward Bentham.—It is very well observed by Dr. Kippis, that Dr. Burton, who was born at Wembworth in Devonshire in 1798, and died Feb. 11, 1771, was "an able divine, a sound scholar, and an excellent academick; and set an useful example to University-men, whether as fellows, tutors, officers, or editors;" and that Dr. Bentham, who was born in the college at Ely, July 23, 1707, and died Aug. 1, 1776, was "a distinguished ornament of the University of Oxford, of the Church of England, and of the general cause of Religion and Literature."

‡ Mr. Somerville, of whom some interesting particulars occur in the Works of Shenstone and in the Letters of Lady Luxborough,

was

"Eloquentia Ciceronis, by Mr. Thomas Turner, of Wye in Kent," 8vo.

Captain Hall's "Account of the Settlement of Virginia."

"The Retributions of Charity; a Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, on April 7, 1735. By Richard [Reynolds] Lord Bishop of Lincoln *."

"Linguæ Latinæ Liber Dictionarius Quadripartitus; a Latin Dictionary, in Four Parts. I. An English Latin; II. A Latin classical; III. A Latin proper; IV. A Latin barbarous. Wherein the Latin and English are adjusted, with what care might be, both as to Stock of Words, and Proprieties of Speech. Operâ et Studio Adami Littleton, S.T.D. Capellani Palatini †." The Sixth Edition, with large Additions and Improvements."

was the author of several pleasing Poems; the three principal of which, *The Chace, Hobbinol,* and *Field Sports,* have frequently been re-printed; and the whole of his writings form part of every elegant collection of English Poetry. The short but faithful account of Mr. Somerville by Dr. Johnson renders it unnecessary to say more of him here, than that he was an accomplished gentleman, an active and skilful sportsman, and an useful justice of the peace; that he died July 29, 1742, in his 50th year; and was buried at Wotton, near Henley on Arden. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Shenstone; who placed a monumental urn at the Leasowes to his memory (engraved in Gent. Mag. for September 1807), inscribed:

"Ingenio et amicitiæ
GULIELMI SOMERVILLE,
G. S.
posuit,
Debita spargens lacryma favillam
vatis amici."

* Richard Reynolds, LL.D. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough; and in 1718, dean of that cathedral; Bishop of Bangor 1721; of Lincoln 1723; died Jan. 15, 1743. He was buried at Buckden, near his wife, the Hon. Sarah Reynolds, who died April 7, 1740.—The Bishop published two other single Sermons; one preached before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1721; the other, for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1727.

† The first edition of this valuable Work appeared in 1678, with a dedication to King Charles the Second. This learned Lexicographer, descended from an antient family, was born Nov. 8, 1627, at Hales-Owen, of which place his father was minister,

Captain Ogilvie's "Historie of the Troubles of Great Britain."

nister. Educated under Dr. Busby at Westminster-school, he was chosen student of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1647: but ejected by the Parliamentary visitors next year. He became usher of Westminster-school soon after; and in 1658 was made second master, having for some time taught school in other places, and, after the Restoration, at Chelsea, of which church he was admitted rector in 1674. He was made prebendary of Westminster the same year; and had likewise a grant from Charles II. to succeed Dr. Busby in the mastership of that school, for which he was highly qualified. He had been some years before appointed king's chaplain; and in 1670 accumulated his degrees in Divinity, conferred on him without taking any in arts, on account of his extraordinary merit; in attestation whereof he brought letters from Henchman, Bishop of London, recommending him to the University as a man eminently learned, of singular humanity, and sweetness of manners, blameless and religious life, and also for his exquisite genius and ready faculty in preaching. He was for some time sub-dean of Westminster; and in 1687, licensed to the church of St. Botolph Aldersgate, which he held about four years, and then resigned it, possibly on account of some decay in his constitution. He died June 30, 1694, aged 67 years; and was buried in his church at Chelsea, where on a square white marble is inscribed,

"Hic propè situm est corpus
doctissimi viri et de literis optimè meriti,
ADAMI LITTLETON, S.T.P.
Capellani Regii, Canonici Westmonasteriensis;
hujus Ecclesiæ
(per spatium XXIV annorum) Rectoris;
omnibus hujus parochiæ incolis unicè chari:
E stirpe antiquâ et venerabili oriundi.
Obiit ultimo die Junii 1694,
anno ætatis suæ 67."

He was an excellent philologist and grammarian; an indefatigable restorer of the Latin tongue, as appears from his Latin Dictionary; and an excellent critic in the Greek, a Lexicon in which language he laboured much in compiling, but was prevented from finishing by death. He was also well skilled in the Oriental languages, and in Rabbinical learning; in prosecution of which he exhausted great part of his fortune, in purchasing books and manuscripts from all parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Some time before his death, he made a small essay towards facilitating the knowledge of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic tongues; which, if he had had time, he would have brought into a narrower compass. He was farther versed in the abstruse parts of the mathematics, and wrote a great many pieces concerning mystical numeration, which came into the hands of his brother-in-law, Dr. Hoskin. He was extremely charitable,

easy

Mr. Twells's *, "Answer to the 'Enquiry into the Learning of the Demoniacks."

Mr. Thomas Carte's "Protest and Reasons."

"Grammatical Treasure." Q. what was it?

"The Works of Hildebrand Jacob †, Esq. containing Poems on various Subjects and Occasions," 8vo.

easy of access, communicative, affable, facetious in conversation, free from passion, of a strong constitution, and a venerable countenance. Besides his Latin Dictionary, he published, 1. "Tragi-comœdia Oxoniensis, a Latin Poem on the mad Proceedings of the Parliamentary Visitors, 1648," a single sheet, 4to, doubtful. 2. "Pastor metricus, &c. 1658," 4to. Greek and Latin. 3. "Diatriba in octo Tractatus distributa," &c. printed with the former. 4. "Elementa Religionis, sive quatuor Capita catechetica totidem Linguis descripta, in Usum Scholarum, 1658," 8vo, to which is added, 5. "Complicatio Radicum in primævâ Hebræorum Linguâ." 6. "Solomon's Gate, or an Entrance into the Church, &c. 1662," 8vo. Perhaps this title was taken from the North gate of Westminster Abbey, so called. 7. "Sixty-one Sermons, 1680," 8vo. 8. "A Sermon at a solemn Meeting of the Natives of the City and County of Worcester, in Bow-church, London, June 24, 1680," 4to. 9. "Preface to Cicero's Works, Lond. 1681," 2 vols. fol. 10. "A Translation of Selden's 'Jani Anglorum Facies altera,' with Notes, published under the name of Redman Westcote, 1683," folio. With this were printed three other tracts of Selden, viz. his "Treatise of the Judicature of Parliaments, &c." "England's Epinomis." "Of the Disposition of Intestates' Goods." 11. "The Life of Themistocles, from the Greek," in the first vol. of Plutarch's Lives, by several hands, 1687, 8vo. He also published, "Dissertatio Epistolaris de Juramento Medicorum qui ΟΡΚΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ dicitur, &c." as also "A Latin Inscription, in Prose and Verse, intended for the Monument of the Fire of London, in Sept. 1666." This is printed at the end of his Dictionary; as is likewise an elegant epistle to Baldwin Hamey, M. D.

* Of whom see before, vol. I. p. 466. In a MS letter to Dr. Z. Grey, Mr. Twells says, "I have been here some time printing a Second Vindication of St. Matthew, against a new performance of my old Adversary on that subject. He tells me, it shall not be in my power to provoke him to write any more; but I have been fairly trying his patience in that respect; and next week my scribble will come down to you, with another for Dr. Waterland, which you will excuse the trouble I shall give you of conveying to him."

† This gentleman was descended from Sir John Jacob, of Bromley, one of the farmers of the Customs, who was created a baronet June 11, 1664. His father, Hildebrand Jacob, Esq. died

"Epistle to a Person of Quality," and "Epistle to Mother Lodge," both single Poems, in folio, by Mr. Hildebrand Jacob.

Proposals for printing Mr. Bridges's "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire *."

"The Art of Dancing explained by Reading and Figures; whereby the Manner of performing the Steps is made easy by a new and familiar Method; being the original Work † first designed in the Year

died June 3, 1739; and his grandfather, Sir John Jacob, March 31, 1740; when Hildebrand succeeded to the title of baronet. He was a very extraordinary character. As a general scholar, he was exceeded by few; in his knowledge of the Hebrew language he scarcely had an equal. In the earlier part of his life, one custom which he constantly followed was very remarkable. As soon as the roads became pretty good, and the fine weather began to set in, his man was ordered to pack up a few things in a portmanteau, and with these his master and himself set off, without knowing whither they were going. When it drew towards evening, they enquired at the first village they saw, whether the great man in it was a lover of books, and had a fine library. If the answer was in the negative, they went on farther; if in the affirmative, Sir Hildebrand sent his compliments, that he was come to see him; and there he used to stay till time or curiosity induced him to move elsewhere. In this manner Sir Hildebrand had very early passed through the greatest part of England, without scarcely ever sleeping at an inn, unless where town or village did not afford one person civilized enough to be glad to see a gentleman and a scholar. He died unmarried, at Malvern-Wells, aged 76, Nov. 4, 1790; and was buried at St. Anne's Soho. He was author of "The Fatal Constancy, a Tragedy, 1723;" of "The Nest of Plays, 1738;" consisting of three Comedies; 1. "The Prodigal Reformed;" 2. "The Happy Constancy;" 3. "The Tryal of Conjugal Love;" and of several Poems published singly in folio.

* For a particular history of this work see under the year 1737.

† "It may seem a little strange," says Mr. Tomlinson, "that I should claim the honour of having first treated of the Art of Dancing, when a Book upon the same subject was published in France so long ago as 1725. But the following account will, I hope, clear up all doubt in relation to the justice of my pretensions. In Mist's Journal, Jan. 13, 1727-8, appeared this advertisement: 'Next week will be published, The Dancing Master, or the Art of Dancing explained, by Monsieur Rameau. This gave me some small surprize, as I never before heard of either any such Book, or Author. Had it been my fortune to have known, either before or after I undertook to write on this Art, that such a book was extant, my curiosity would certainly have led me to have consulted it; and had I approved it,

it

1724. And now published by Kellom Tomlinson *, Dancing-master. In Two Books—*Tulit alter Honores*.—Of this curious quarto volume, which is dedicated to Catherine Viscountess Fauconberg, I

it is highly probable I should have given the world a translation of it, with some additional observations of my own. This had been a much easier task than to compose a work entirely new upon the same subject; which I had actually finished in 1724, ready for the press, as it is now published, without any material alteration, a full year before the publication of Mons. Rameau's Book, and near four years before this advertisement appeared; the truth whereof several credible witnesses have testified under their own hands. I advertised this work of mine the first time, as ready for the press, and that it only waited for a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expence, in Berington's Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1726; and again, in the same paper, Oct. 22. This advertisement was repeated in the Whitehall Evening Post, Nov. 12; and in the London Journal, Dec. 3. In Mist's Journal, March 4, 1726-7, I gave notice of the publication of my Proposals, together with some Plates by way of specimen; and renewed that notice, on the 18th, in Berington's Evening Post; and again, Oct. 28, in the same paper. From this particular account it appears, that I had published *seven Advertisements* concerning my Work; the first of which was two years and three months before ever the Translation of Monsieur Rameau's Book was advertised in Mist's Journal, Jan. 13, 1727-8. To secure myself in some measure from the damage I might receive by this Advertisement, I thought it necessary to publish one myself, a few days after, in Mist's Journal, Jan. 27; to which I prefixed this motto from Virgil, *Tulit alter Honores*; intimating that another person had attempted to bear away the honour of my invention; and, I may justly add, the profit of it too. To make his Book appear more perfect and complete, and mine less necessary or useful, the Gentleman who published it was not satisfied to present it to the world merely as a Translation of Monsieur Rameau's Work, approved by Monsieur Pecour, the greatest master in France; but was prompted by his ingenuity and generosity to make such surprizing improvements in the figures as will be a lasting monument of his great abilities in the Art of Dancing!"

An attestation is prefixed, from Joseph Sandys, gentleman, and Henry Carey, master of music, that they had seen Mr. Tomlinson's Work, prepared for the press, in 1726; and similar attestations from Alexander Jackson and Joseph Jackson, dancing-masters, that they had carefully perused the Work, and that the Second Part of it was composed long before a rival work intituled "The Dancing Master" had appeared.

* Mr. Tomlinson says, "In April 1707 I was placed as an apprentice with Mr. Thomas Caverley, now living in Queen-square, near St. George the Martyr, with whom I continued till the year 1714;

have never seen a copy of the first edition, of which the number printed was only 375; and the number

1714; during which time I had likewise the good fortune to be farther instructed in the theatrical way by that great performer Mr. Cherreir, once contemporary with the inimitable Mr. L'Abbé, with whom also I have had the happiness of a personal acquaintance. Mr. Cherreir's great merit, after he had quitted the stage, was supported a long time by the late Mr. John Shaw, who was justly esteemed not only one of the finest theatrical dancers, but one of the most beautiful performers in the gentlemanlike way; the acquisition of both which excellencies in practice must be chiefly owing to those admirable instructions in the theory, which he received from Mr. Caverley, when he and I were fellow-apprentices to that great master.—During the time of my apprenticeship I went generally by the name of *Kellom*, a corruption of *Kenelm*, my true Christian name; as it is very common for young persons to be called Mr. *John*, Mr. *William*, and the like, without the addition of their surname. At the expiration of my apprenticeship, several of my friends, out of respect, called me *Tomlinson;* but, being unwilling to decline the advantage I might probably receive from the reputation of having learned the Art of Dancing under so great a master as Mr. Caverley, I chose rather to retain the name of *Kellom*, by which I had been so universally known to be under his instruction. This duplicity of appellation turned afterwards to my great disadvantage; many of the Nobility and Gentry, who would have had their children taught by Mr. *Kellom*, refusing to employ Mr. Tomlinson, though recommended to them; and many, who would have employed Mr. *Tomlinson*, rejecting Mr. Kellom. To prevent which confusion for the future, I shall acknowledge myself obliged to those, who, instead of either singly, shall be pleased to call me by both conjunctly, KELLOM TOMLINSON."

"Two of my scholars have appeared on the stage with no small applause. The one was Mr. John Topham, who danced upon both Theatres under the name of *Mr. Kellom's Scholar*, when he had been with me no longer than between 2 and 3 years. The other was Miss Frances, who, on the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, performed the Passacaille de Scilla, consisting of above a thousand measures or steps, without making the least mistakes; but she left me in the midst of her improvements."—Mr. Tomlinson's principal musical productions were: The Passepied Round O, in 1715, dedicated to Mr. Caverley; the Shepherdess, in 1716; the Submission, in 1717, which, by the name of Mr. Kellom's New Dance, was performed by Monsieur and Mademoiselle Salle, the two French children, at the Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to very considerable audiences, for a whole week together; the Prince Eugene, in 1728; the Address, 1729; the Gavot, 1720; and the Passacaille Diana, 1721, dedicated to Mr. L'Abbé; all which he composed, wrote in characters, and published, for the improvement of the Art of Dancing. —From whatever cause it happened (certainly not from paying too

of pages it contained, including the Preface and List of Subscribers, was 152. But I have been favoured with the loan of a copy of the second edition, possessed by Mr. Bindley, which is enlarged to 160 pages*, exclusive of twelve introductory leaves; and is dated 1744, having in the front a very fine engraving of Mr. Tomlinson, by Morellon la Cave, dated 1754, from a Painting by R. V. Bleeck, 1716.

Proposals for printing Dr. Drake's "History and Antiquities of York."

too much to his Printer, an accusation I have more than once heard from *distressed Authors* who have never paid their Printer a single farthing) is now neither known, nor is it material; but Mr. Tomlinson's finances were so straitened in 1735 as to require from his creditors a licence of forbearance for seven years; at the end of which period he resided at the Red and Gold Flower-pot, at the end of Great Ormond-street, Lamb's Conduit-street.

* The First Book treats of the beautiful attitudes or postures of Standing, the different positions from whence the Steps of Dancing are to be taken and performed; and likewise of the manner of Walking gracefully. The several sorts of Bows and Curtesies are also fully described; and all or most of the Steps used in genteel Dancing, as well as many of those properly belonging to the Stage: Illustrated with Sixteen Copper-plates, containing Twenty-nine Figures. The Second Book contains Fourteen Plates, consisting of Twenty-eight Figures of Gentlemen and Ladies, one of each in a Plate, as dancing a Minuet; beginning from the Reverence or Bow, and proceeding regularly on till the whole is finished, shewing the graceful deportments of the Performers, in the different figures and circles of that celebrated dance; together with the instructions for understanding and keeping time; and directions for the elevation, movement, and graceful fall of the arms in Dancing. To which are added, at the request of some Persons of Quality, some instructions concerning Country Dances. The whole Work is adorned with Thirty-seven Copper-plates; consisting of Fifty-seven Figures, &c. The Cuts were originally designed not only for the better explanation and understanding of the Art of Dancing explained; but likewise to be proper furniture for a room closet, being of themselves an intire and independent work; for, if put in frames with glasses, they will not only shew the various positions or postures at one view, but be very agreeable and instructive furniture. The Price of the Cuts, without the Printed Books, is Two Guineas; and those who are willing also to purchase the printed part may have it of the Author, at the Red and Gold Flower Pot, next door to the Widow Edwards's Coffee-house, over-against the Bull and Gate in Holborn, for half a guinea, pursuant to my printed Proposals, wherein I assured the Publick, that the whole Work, except to Subscribers, should not be sold under Two Guineas and a Half, according to Act of Parliament, June 26, 1735.

"The

"The Mottoes of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, translated into English."

"*Columbarium*; or, the Pigeon-house; being an Introduction to a Natural History of Tame Pigeons. By John Moore," 8vo.

In 1735 appeared a work of considerable consequence*; which it is proper to mention here, though not printed by Mr. Bowyer, for the particular interest which he took in promoting its success, both by his recommendation to the trade, and by the exertions of his pen. The book alluded to, is a new edition of "Roberti Stephani Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ, in Four Volumes, folio†; much augmented and amended, by the Rev. Edmund Law‡,

* "The old impressions of this great and valuable work, particularly that of Lyons 1573, being exceeding scarce, the publick is highly obliged to those learned gentlemen who have furnished us with a new edition, larger and more accurate than any of the preceding ones. We have the more reason to glory in the success of this noble and magnificent undertaking, which does honour to our age and nation, as several attempts of this nature have been heretofore made and unhappily miscarried; particularly by Charles and Henry Stephens, by our own celebrated countryman Milton, by the Society of Baliol college in Oxford, and by Dr. Kuster, the excellent Editor of Suidas and Aristophanes. This stately performance, after a very eloquent dedication to his present Majesty, is introduced by a large Epistolary Preface, inscribed to the most ingenious Dr. John Hollings; containing a distinct and exact account of the most considerable Latin Dictionaries which have appeared since the restoration of learning, together with some memoirs of the compilers of them. Our readers will be pleased to see them as they stand in succession, and observe their principal characters; and the rather, as this is a piece of literary history, which has hitherto lain almost altogether uncultivated." *Present State of the Republick of Letters*, for June 1735, vol. XV. p. 441.

† The literary history of this work will be found in the "Essays and Illustrations" of these Anecdotes, vol. V. No VIII.

‡ I readily omit an article which I had prepared respecting this excellent Prelate, to substitute in its stead the following account of him from the pen of Mr. Archdeacon Paley, which was first printed in Mr. Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland."

"Edmund Law, D. D. succeeded to the see of Carlisle in 1768.—He was born in the parish of Cartmel in Lancashire, in the year 1703. His father, who was a clergyman, held a small chapel in that neighbourhood; but the family had been situated at Askham, in the county of Westmorland. He was educated for

Fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge; John some time at Cartmel school, afterwards at the free grammar-school at Kendal; from which he went, very well instructed in the learning of grammar schools, to St. John's college in Cambridge. Soon after taking his first degree, he was elected fellow of Christ's College in that University. During his residence in which college, he became known to the public by a translation of Archbishop King's Essay upon the Origin of Evil, with copious notes; in which many metaphysical subjects, curious and interesting in their own nature, are treated of with great ingenuity, learning and novelty. To this Work was prefixed, under the name of a Preliminary Dissertation, a very valuable piece, written by the Rev. Mr. Gay of Sidney college. Our Bishop always spoke of this gentleman in terms of the greatest respect. In the Bible, and in the writings of Mr. Locke, no man, he used to say, was so well versed. He also, while at Christ College, undertook and went through a very laborious part, in preparing for the press, an edition of Stephens's Thesaurus. His acquaintance, during his first residence at the University, was principally with Dr. Waterland, the learned master of Magdalen college; Dr. Jortin, a name known to every scholar; and Dr. Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes. In the year 1737, he was presented by the University to the living of Graystock, in the county of Cumberland, a rectory of about 300*l.* a year. The advowson of this benefice belonged to the family of Howards of Graystock, but devolved to the University for this turn, by virtue of an act of parliament, which transfers to these two bodies the nomination to such benefices as appertain, at the time of the vacancy, to the patronage of a Roman Catholic. The right, however, of the University was contested; and it was not till after a law-suit of two years continuance, that Mr. Law was settled in his living. Soon after this, he married Mary, the daughter of John Christian, Esq. of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland; a lady, whose character is remembered with tenderness and esteem by all who knew her. In 1743, he was promoted by Sir George Fleming, bishop of Carlisle, to the archdeaconry of that diocese; and in 1746, went from Graystock to reside at Salkeld, a pleasant village upon the banks of the river Eden, the rectory of which is annexed to the archdeaconry. Mr. Law was not one of those who lose and forget themselves in the country. During his residence at Salkeld, he published "Considerations on the Theory of Religion:" to which were subjoined, "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ; and an Appendix concerning the Use of the words *Soul* and *Spirit* in Holy Scripture, and the state of the dead there described." Dr. Keene held at this time, with the bishopriek of Chester, the mastership of Peter-house in Cambridge. Desiring to leave the University, he procured Dr. Law to be elected to succeed him in that station. This took place in the year 1754; in which year Dr. Law resigned his archdeaconry in favour of Mr. Eyre, a brother-in-law of Dr. Keene. Two † years before

† He took his Doctor's Degree in 1749. See p. 69.

this,

Taylor, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, and

this, he had proceeded to his degree of Doctor in Divinity; in his public exercise for which, he defended the doctrine of what is usually called "the sleep of the soul." About the year 1760, he was appointed head librarian of the University; a situation which, as it procured an easy and quick access to books, was peculiarly agreeable to his taste and habits. Some time after this, he was also appointed casuistical professor. In the year 1762, he suffered an irreparable loss by the death of his wife; a loss in itself every way afflicting, and rendered more so by the situation of his family, which then consisted of eleven children, many of them very young. Some years afterwards he received several preferments, which were rather honourable expressions of regard from his friends, than of much advantage to his fortune. By Dr. Cornwallis, then Bishop of Litchfield, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been his pupil at Christ's college, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Litchfield. By his old acquaintance, Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, he was made a prebendary of that church. But in the year 1767, by the intervention of the Duke of Newcastle, to whose interest, in the memorable contest for the high-stewardship of the University, he had adhered in opposition to some temptations, he obtained a stall in the church of Durham. The year after this, the Duke of Grafton, who had a short time before been elected Chancellor of the University, recommended the Master of Peter-house to his Majesty for the bishoprick of Carlisle. This recommendation was made, not only without solicitation on his part or that of his friends, but without his knowledge, until the Duke's intention in his favour was signified to him by the Archbishop. In or about the year 1777, our Bishop gave to the publick a handsome edition, in three volumes quarto, of the Works of Mr. Locke, with a Life of the Author, and a Preface. Mr. Locke's writings and character he held in the highest esteem, and seems to have drawn from them many of his own principles: he was a disciple of that school. About the same time he published a tract, which engaged some attention in the controversy concerning Subscription; and he published new editions of his two principal works, with considerable additions, and some alterations. Besides the works already mentioned, he published in 1734, or 1735, a very ingenious "Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c." in which he combats the opinions of Dr. Clarke and his adherents on these subjects. Dr. Law held the see of Carlisle almost nineteen years; during which time he twice, only, omitted spending the summer months in his diocese at the Bishop's residence at Rose Castle; a situation with which he was much pleased, not only on account of the natural beauty of the place, but because it restored him to the country in which he had spent the best part of his life. In the year 1787, he paid this visit in a state of great weakness and exhaustion; and died at Rose, about a month after his arrival there,

Register of the University; the Rev. Thomas

on the 14th day of August, and in the 84th year of his age. The life of Dr. Law was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious inquiries; but the tenet by which his name and writings are principally distinguished is, "that Jesus Christ, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species; who, by their own nature, and without this interposition, would remain in the state of insensibility, to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 21, "As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead." This opinion had no other effect upon his own mind than to increase his reverence for Christianity, and for its divine Founder. He retained it, as he did his other speculative opinions, without laying, as many are wont to do, an extravagant stress upon their importance, and without pretending to more certainty than the subject allowed of. No man formed his own conclusions with more freedom, or treated those of others with greater candour and equity. He never quarrelled with any person for differing from him, or considered that difference as a sufficient reason for questioning any man's sincerity, or judging meanly of his understanding. He was zealously attached to religious liberty, because he thought that it leads to truth; yet from his heart he loved peace. But he did not perceive any repugnancy in these two things. There was nothing in his elevation to his bishoprick which he spoke of with more pleasure, than its being a proof that decent freedom of inquiry was not discouraged. He was a man of great softness of manners, and of the mildest and most tranquil disposition. His voice was never raised above its ordinary pitch. His countenance seemed never to have been ruffled; it preserved the same kind and composed aspect, truly indicating the calmness and benignity of his temper. He had an utter dislike of large and mixed companies. Next to his books, his chief satisfaction was in the serious conversation of a literary companion, or in the company of a few friends. In this sort of society he would open his mind with great unreservedness, and with a peculiar turn and sprightliness of expression. His person was low, but well formed; his complexion fair and delicate. Except occasional interruptions by the gout, he had for the greatest part of his life enjoyed good health; and when not confined by that distemper, was full of motion, and activity. About nine years before his death, he was greatly enfeebled by a severe attack of the gout in his stomach; and a short time after that, lost the use of one of his legs. Notwithstanding his fondness for exercise, he resigned himself to this change, not only without complaint, but without any sensible diminution of his chearfulness and good humour. His fault (for we are not writing a panegyric) was the general fault of retired and studious characters, too great a degree of inaction and facility

Johnson *, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen College; and Sandys Hutchinson, M. A. Library-keeper

cility in his public station. The modesty, or rather bashfulness of his nature, together with an extreme unwillingness to give pain, rendered him sometimes less firm and efficient in the administration of authority than was requisite. But it is the condition of human mortality. There is an opposition between some virtues which seldom permits them to subsist together in perfection. The Bishop was interred with due solemnity in his cathedral church, in which a handsome monument is erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:

"Columnæ hujus sepultus est ad pedem
EDMUNDUS LAW, S.T.P.
per XIX ferè annos hujusce ecclesiæ Episcopus.
In evangelicâ veritate exquirendâ,
et vindicandâ,
ad extremum usque senectutem
operam navavit indefessam.
Quo autem studio et affectu veritatem,
eodem et libertatem Christianam coluit;
Religionem simplicem et incorruptam,
nisi salvâ libertate,
stare non posse arbitratus.
Obiit Aug. XIV. MDCCLXXXVII.
Ætat. LXXXIV."

During the early part of Bp. Law's residence in the University, he enjoyed the friendship of the late eminent Dr. Jortin; and for many years carried on a correspondence with Dr. Hartley, upon the subject of that Author's celebrated Work. He preserved a long intimacy with Dr. Blackburne, Archdeacon of Cleveland, who died, at nearly the same age, only one week before him. With these excellent persons he was united as well in an anxious and diligent search after moral and evangelic truth, as in a cordial love of civil and religious liberty.

From the MSS. of the Rev. John Jones of Welwyn, the following character has been furnished. "Dr. Law, a gentleman of excellent parts, extensive learning, great integrity, and of a most sweet, benevolent, and Christian disposition; very modest, free and open in conversation, devoid of ceremony; an honour to his country, and to the University wherein he presides. His character is universally known, and approved by all wise and good men. I shall here minute down only a few particulars; the rest may be added afterwards. I heard him, with great pleasure, perform his exercise for his Doctor's degree in the public schools at Cambridge, Jan. 1748-9. Dr. Parne, the Moderator *pro tem-*

* M.A. of Magdalen college, Cambridge. He published, in 1731, "The Insufficiency of the Law of Nature, a Sermon on 1 Cor. iii. 5."

pore,

of Trinity College. Printed for Samuel Harding, Bookseller, at the Bible and Anchor on the Pave-

pore, was his opponent, who (I believe) was foiled. The Moderator soon after grew mad, and died. One great Doctor (Head of a great College) refused to sign his testimonial; saying, "he did not like either his person or his doctrine:" yet afterwards was reconciled, when Law became head of St. Peter's college, and made him frequent visits, &c. Dr. Garnet (brother to the Bishop of Ferne) dining, as I also did, with the former of those two, told him he was going to pay a visit that afternoon, to Dr. Law. 'You do very well,' said the entertainer; 'I respect him, although I cannot approve of his opinions in some things, and opposed his degree. Dr. Garnet said, "Whatever his opinions be, this is very certain, and allowed by all, that he is a sweet-tempered man, an excellent scholar, and a true Christian." The other assented. I waited on Law that evening, and told him what had passed. 'Yes,' said he, 'we begin now, though contrary to my expectation, and without my seeking, to be pretty thick; and I thank God, who reconciles me to my adversaries.' A certain great Author, who did not at all know him, nor his character, said (very uncharitably) that he must be a wicked man for proposing such an opinion. His wife an excellent woman; a *Christian* in disposition as well as *name*. They have sustained great afflictions with great resignation. Many children, and great charge. Their income not even yet answerable. On Sundays, in the afternoon, he instructed the young men of his College, designed for orders, in the original language, sense, and design, of the New Testament, and of the Old in the Hebrew, &c.; and has nothing more at heart than teaching the Christian Religion in its native purity and simplicity, of which he was a complete master. Abp. Potter, he told me, disliked his doctrine about inspiration, and reproved him. Warburton told him, he disparaged the Church, by which he got his bread. Abp. Herring, on hearing of his Thesis at Cambridge, said to him, 'I neither justify nor condemn you. If your doctrine be right, I am no loser; if wrong, I am but as I was: I am in the hands of a just and merciful God, to whom I wholly commit myself. I believe his Gospels, and am persuaded you do so as much as I, though we may have different sentiments about some particulars. We shall both of us, I hope, meet in Heaven.' When, in going his rounds to the Heads of Houses, presently after his keeping this act, he came to Dr. Castle (the worthy Master of Corpus Christi college), he said to him, in his blunt and honest manner, 'I know that this is reckoned a Socinian tenet; but I believe you deserve the degree, and will readily sign your testimonial.' In his return from London and Cambridge, after this bout, he kindly called upon me at Alconbury, related to me many particulars, stayed a night, and would put me to no expence. J. Jones."

In

ment, St. Martin's-Lane. N. B. To this edition is prefixed a large Preface, giving an Account of the

In the lately-published Letters of Bishop Warburton Dr. Law is characterized as a man unhackneyed in the ways of the world. "Sept. 22, 1751. Our friend Browne is now on a visit (on invitation) at Mr. George Lyttelton's. It is about 250 miles from him, and he is accompanied by his friend, Dr. Law, as far as Litchfield; who takes this opportunity to visit his friend, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Which will prove the better Patron, the Layman or the Archpriest, for an even wager? And you shall choose your side. I think they might as well have gone to Hell (I mean the Classical Hell) to consult Tiresias in the ways of *thriving*. God help them! for they are a couple of helpless creatures in the ways of this world! and nothing to bear their charges but a little honesty, which, like Don Quixote's Chivalry, will pass current in never an Inn between Carlisle and London."—And again, in April 1753, "Your reflections on poor Law please me for your own sake. They shew such a state of mind as puts your happiness out of Fortune's power; and would force me to love you for it, though you had no other claim to my affection. But what are fifty years to a man whose studies have never been occupied upon man; the only study from whence true wisdom is to be got? For,

'Whether in Metaphysics at a loss,
Or wandering in a wilderness of moss,'

'tis pretty much the same, for all improvements in life. Hence, in his speculations, this poor man has been hurried from extreme to extreme. One while persecuting Dr. Middleton, at another time writing Theses ten times more licentious and paradoxical than the Doctor's.—And now at fifty! what a miserable thing, to have his head turned about a Mastership: of which, by the way, he is not half so fit as Sancho Pança was for his government."

Bp. Law had a very numerous family, and was singularly fortunate in the different branches of it. His eldest son, Edmund, a very promising youth, went from the Charter-house school to St. Peter's college, Cambridge; where he died, in about a year after his admission. The next son, John, educated at the same school, on the foundation, was entered of Christ's college, in the same University, where he was a Tancred exhibitioner, and afterwards fellow. Having taken his degrees, and holy orders, he attended the Duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as one of his chaplains; where he was first promoted to the bishoprick of Clonfert, and thence translated to the see of Elphin; which he now enjoys. Edward, the third son, went young to the East Indies, where he remained some years; and having made a handsome fortune, returned to England, and married a daughter of Archbishop Markham. The fourth son, Edward, was likewise educated on the foundation of the Charter-house; went to St. Peter's college, where he became fellow. Having greatly dis-

several Latin Dictionaries and their Authors. Also a short Account of Robert Stephens's Life, and a complete Catalogue of the Books he printed, by the Author of the Lives of Stephens's, and of the chief Paris Printers *."

The Proposals for this re-publication, which had been issued in 1732, provoked a discussion amongst

distinguished himself in the University, and obtained many academical honours, he removed to the Inner Temple, intending for the profession of the Law; and has risen by due gradations to the honours of King's Counsel, Attorney-general, the Knighthood, and finally to that of Chief-justice of England, the Peerage by the title of Lord Ellenborough, and a Privy-counsellor. It is worthy of notice, that his Lordship is the single instance since the establishment of the Charter-house, in 1611, of any person's having risen, from being a scholar on the foundation there, to the rank of a Governor thereof. The value of such a distinction cannot be better expressed than in the words of the late worthy and learned school-master Dr. Samuel Berdmore, in an anniversary oration spoken in the great hall there, by the senior scholar, Dec. 12, 1785. (See Lusus Poetici ex Ludo Literario apud Ædes Carthusianas, &c. &c. Londini 1791, p. 147.)

* A letter of business, from Dr. Taylor, on the subject of this publication, may perhaps be worth preserving:

"I have paid Dr. R[obinson] his demand against my judgment; his demand was, that he paid for seven copies of Stephens, and received but six. I remember I was in a treaty with him, to be perfected through you, to deal with him for six copies of Stephens. Being at that time in town, and my copies at Cambridge, I would have had Harding advance the copies, or rather, upon reflection, the copies not being delivered to me, I drew upon him for six copies to be delivered to you, which he refused; doubtless that he might have the selling of them himself; the reason given, because he presumed, as he said, that you were to receive them in part of payment for the printing of Lysias, and therefore could afford to undersell them: so that I well remember I lost the sale of that set. All this I perfectly remember; but then suppose that odd or seventh copy of mine sold and charged to Dr. Robinson, I was paid but once, though he may have paid twice. Nay, I could be but paid once if he had his six sets from Harding, as I remember he had. How this charge comes to be made upon me, I cannot call to mind nor account for; but he has used me ill in the manner of making his demand; a demand I cannot satisfy myself of. Perhaps you may set this matter right by acquainting him with what you know of it. In his account, he made himself debtor to somebody unknown for binding one set of Stephens. I think I heard you say, that in this negotiation you were out of pocket the binding a set. Probably this will help you to set it right. J. Taylor."

the

the Learned respecting the purity of some of the Latin phrases employed in it; which drew forth Mr. Bowyer as an advocate for his Cambridge friends *; who were also not a little gratified by the following elegant testimonial of approbation from so competent a judge as Mr. Maittaire:

"Clarissimis Rob. Stephani Thesauri Editoribus, Salutem.

"Quis sim, sciri paulum interest; non certè meâ, qui innotescere non percupio; minimè omnium, vestrâ, Viri clarissimi, quibus notissimis quid ex usu fuerit nôsse ignobilem? Quid autem velim, breviter expediam. Non potui me continere, quin vobis, quas gratias nemo literatus non fatebitur se debere, ego quoque, particula quantulacunque literariæ Reipublicæ perexigua, agerem: et gratularer, quod opus illud grande, consilio laudabili susceptum, magnâ laboris pertinaciâ continuatum, ad exitum tandem omnium votis responsurum pervenerit. Ex quo Romanus sermo desiit esse vernaculus, illius linguæ cultores, qui puram dictionis elegantiam studuerunt (et pauci admodum potuerunt, et etiamnum possunt) assequi, coacti sunt cum mortuis versari, frequentémque cum Authorum veterum scriptis familiaritatem inire, et eorum imitationi paulatim assuescere. Cùm autem id pensum requireret multùm operæ magnámque memoriæ vim; Dictionariorum usus introductus est, ut illam minueret, hanc sublevaret. Non longè ab Artis Typographicæ initiis, primum Lexicon prodiit in lucem. Deinceps, literis incrementum capientibus, exorti sunt qui hùic studiorum generi excolendo manus feliciter admoverunt. Verùm omnibus palmam præripuit Robertus Stephanus; qui, postquam in perficiendo operis instituti, quod anno 1532 proposuerat, tentamine decennium exegisset, anno 1543 orbem literatum Thesauro suo donavit; in quem

* See Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts," 4to. pp. 86—128.

Latinæ

Latinæ linguæ opes undecunque conquisitas recondidit; novoque ordinis artificio tam commodè disposuit, ut, cùm nihil utilius posset excogitari, multi postea in Lexicis contexendis eandem rationem servare voluerint. Actum agerem, si Roberti Stephani laudes post Thuanum prosequerer. Annis deinde haud paucis elapsis, Thesaurum illius recudere et locupletare aggressi sunt Lugdunenses; quos sua lucri spes minimè fefellit. Eorum editioni defuit neque laus neque pretium. Si cui tamen libeat et vacet illam subacto judicio propiùs examinare, erit nonnunquam, ubi in mentem veniat proverbium, Thesaurus Carbones. Id vos non fugit, Viri doctissimi. Quum enim in animo haberetis Roberti Stephani Thesaurum luci redonare, et (ne quid in re tanti momenti desideraretur) necesse esset evolvere, quid alii præstiterint, præsertim Lugdunenses; tot in horum editione animadvertistis menda, ut in iis corrigendis poni oporteret operam, ferè qualem Hercules in stabulo Augiæ repurgando insumpserat. Post editionem à Rob. Stephano finitam, nihil prodiit ad usus literarios magis necessarium; nihil magis operosum attentiore diligentiâ, nihil grandius elegantiore cultu, elaboratum est. Ille nunc Thesaurus preciosissimus novam séque dignam induit formam; et illius Author (si ad superos daretur defunctis reditus) optaverit reviviscere; ut suum opus tanto cum honore, cum tantâ bonæ frugis accessione, redivivum contemplandi voluptate frueretur. Valete, 1735, 5 id. Aprilis."

To advert to a subject of somewhat more levity.

It happening to fall to the turn of Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Edward Cave to invite their brethren of the typographic profession to a social feast, the facetious person to whom the office of summoning them was delegated addressed them thus:

"SIR, *Saturday, Jan.* 17, 1735.

YOU are desir'd on Monday next to meet
At Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street.

Supper

Supper will be on table just at eight.
Stewards, One of *St. John's* *, t'other of *St. John's Gate* †."

This summons produced the following extempore answer, which I the rather transcribe, as the late Mr. Samuel Richardson's ‡ poetical productions are not very numerous:

"*Jan.* 17, 1735.

To Steward *St. John*, Steward *St. John's Gate*,
Who meet to sup on Monday night at eight.

Dear sons of Phœbus, darlings of the Nine!
Henceforth, through you, how will the Printers shine,
Who ne'er without the Muse shall meet to sup or dine!
Blessings, say I, attend your rhyming pen,
No *King John's* sure e'er equall'd *Saint John's* men!
But, tell me, Friends, nor blush, nor be afraid
To own the truth—had you no third man's aid?
Speak out like men—to make the verse run sweeter,
Did not some mild-beer Bellman tag the metre?
If so, I pray, invite the honest fellow,
Let him partake the praise, and make him mellow.
Perpetual Stewards may you voted be;
No less such verse deserves—perpetual Poet he!
For me, I'm much concern'd I cannot meet
'At Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street.'
Your notice, like your verse (so sweet and short!)
If longer, I'd sincerely thank'd you for't.
Howe'er, receive my wishes, sons of verse!
May every man who meets your praise rehearse;
May mirth, as plenty, crown your chearful board,
And every one part—happy as a Lord!

* Mr. Bowyer. † Mr. Cave.

‡ On these verses (printed in Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 51) Mr. Cave thus remarks: "Concerning this gentleman, the company observed, that though the publick is often agreeably entertained with his elegant disquisitions in prose, not one imagined that his extensive business would allow him the least leisure to invoke the Muses; without whose aid, the *Johnians* insisted, he could not have returned so poetical and so speedy an answer:

"Their Bellman, hence, shall emulation fire,
To raise, with grateful thanks, the metre higher,
To him, whose genius makes one Printer shine,
Rich—*Son* of Phœbus, darling of the Nine."

That

That when at home (by such sweet verses fir'd)
Your families may think you all inspir'd!
So wishes he, who, pre-engag'd, can't know
The pleasures that would from your meeting flow.
S. R.

The correspondence was thus continued:

"To Mr. RICHARDSON.

Monday, Jan. 19, 1735.

Think not my Pegasus is jaded,
Or laurels are by winter faded,
They a perpetual verdure share,
And mock th' inclemencies of air.
Blest be the bounties of the Nine;
I've stores of verse, a MAGAZINE.
*A monthly course † these labours run
Attendant on their Parent Sun,
So regular, that rigid Time
May take his measures ev'n from mine.
First then, we thank you much in few words
For compliments to us your Stewards,
For that great post how much unfit!
One tastes no *wine* ‡—and one no *wit!*
How in both characters you'd shine,
At once the God of Wit and Wine!
From you we 'll not admit excuses,
Though offer'd by our sister Muses.
Lame as I am with gout, I'll meet,
Though brought upon poetic feet;
For oft I mount the Muses' steed
And wing away with postboy speed
To distant Berwick upon Tweed.
Now, to supply you (no reproach),
Say but the word, I'll send the coach;

* Other MSS. read thus:

"A constant course these labours run,
Attendant on their Parent Moon,
As regular as carrier's horse
Their burthen bear with music worse." W. B.

† The Gentleman's Magazine.

‡ Mr. Cave, being severely afflicted with the gout, found it prudent to live very abstemiously.

I'll

I 'll order John to put-to Æthon—
I run with distichs—t'other's Phlegon;
For so in gratitude each horse
Is nam'd, procur'd by God of Verse.
Thus shall you ride in dignity,
Beyond yourself—and worthy me!
While City crowds shall wondering stare ye at,
And raise the envy of the Laureat.
I 'll place two seats, whene'er you come,
This for your arms—and that your bum;
Or you shall take the elbow chair,
And be for once the Peerless Peer.
Bring, if you will, my brother *Johnian* *,
An honest merry simpletonian;
With student's face, but shallow pate,
Ah! what 's the *College* to the *Gate* †!
But for the little man, I' ll this say,
He 's something still for being an ESSAY.
Verse can, they say, bring down the Moon,
Exalted in her midnight noon.
Oh! could it gain your rosy face,
How the full orb the board would grace,
When flush'd with wine, and plump with praise!
Diminish'd stars shall hide their head,
Twinkle awhile, then drop to bed,
While you shine forth serenely bright,
Restore the day in midst of night,
And make us scorn e'en Phœbus light.
Thou jovial Bard, might I transfuse
The wit of thy harmonious Muse
Into my comprehensive paper,
I 'd add your titles—to my wrapper.
For you, I think, print Journals Daily,
By names unknown to Nathan Bailey ‡.
I long to mix poetic rage,
Companions like, add page to page.
While from your springs your streams shall run
Through my canals to Helicon,
How in its course will wit refine,
Rais'd to Celestial from Sublime!

* Mr. Bowyer. † Mr. Cave's abode.

‡ Mr. Richardson printed, at that time, a Daily Journal: and in N. Bailey's Dictionary *Courant* is gravely explained to mean, "the Title of a Newspaper."

I 'll

I'll say no more; the Muse invites
To sacred Friendship's social rites.
Then come along, pretensions wave;
Your humble servant, EDWARD CAVE.

P. S. These lines, my friend, had sooner come,
But we were both engag'd at home;
He in Parliament Addresses,
I in indulging spouse-caresses,
For Saturday at night, you know,
Though kings should want—wives have their due.

To Mr. RICHARDSON:

Feb. 2, 1735.

I hope you 'll think it not a scoff is,
That, 'though I now am out of office,
Yet second thus my landlord's letter,
And summon you again in metre,
To meet upon th' accustom'd plain,
Bestrow'd with shields and heaps of slain;
There the little man* shall work ye,
Or spend his wiser rage on turkey;
His doughty arm shall sheath within
Its more than equal length of chine.
There ducks perhaps, a juicy food,
May sate his noble thirst for blood,
Of which, digested into gravy,
May n't you partake for all Delany†?
Soft apple-pye at least, or tanzy,
May mollify the cruel frenzy.
But I had somewhat more to tell you
Besides the mere concerns of belly;
There are to whom our harmless letter
Appears than libel little better;
Who see throughout some deep design,
And *Cave* is read in every line.
To these I've drawn this formal answer,
If proper, judge;—and so read on, sir.

* Mr. Bowyer.

† The celebrated Dean of Downe, who had published in 1734 "The Doctrine of Abstinence from Blood defended, &c.?" a tract which drew much irony on its very ingenious author.

This

This night we 've try'd to please by secret ways,
Have bravely borne the birch to gain the bays;
Such is, it seems, the modern lust of praise!
Conceal'd for once ourselves we satirize,
As some put on a masquerade disguise,
Themselves to cuckold, and debauch their wives.
But now by what new arts will you commend?
Say, will you damn the poet—or the friend?
Or, if his picture 's with true judgment hit,
You 'll all, I hope, to the young Hogarth sit,
Nor fear the midnight vigils of his wit.
Impassive sages, free from love or hatred,
Hold ridicule the test of all that 's sacred.
So gold by mercury 's refin'd, the ore
With even face contemns the subtle power.
Our verse we 've thus explain'd, to shun offence;
No second-sight can now find double sense,
See tilting armies in the fields of air,
The angry prelude of a liquid war.
If such there are (indulge the gloomy vapour)
I fill my glass—"To the well-staining paper."
So the fell lion with severe delight,
Lashing his sides, provokes th' approaching fight.
But hold, you cry, this ne'er can suit
Your dapper size—e'en drop a foot.
Well then, proceed we from the guest
To th' humble waiters on your feast.
Lo Puss, perhaps, when we are gone,
May act the part that I have done.
She may with furious leaps assail
In airy rounds her sportive tail.
In silent holes the mice survey,
With trembling hearts, the monster's play,
Her spotted sides, her grinning jaws,
Her arch of back, extent of paws,
By Nature taught this lesson sage,
If such her spirit, how keen her rage!"

1736.

Among the other books printed by Mr. Bowyer in this year were,

"The Charge of the Lord Bishop of Norwich [Dr. Robert Butts *] to the Clergy in his Diocese in the Year 1735; and printed at the unanimous Request of the Clergy who heard it."

* Robert Butts, a descendant of Sir William Butts, physician in ordinary to Henry VIII. by a younger branch of the family seated at Thornage in Norfolk, was son of William Butts, rector of Hertest in Suffolk. He received the first part of his education at Bury-school in that county; and from thence was admitted a student of Trinity college, Cambridge. After he had taken his degrees, he became one of the preachers of Bury; and was presented in 1717, by the Earl of Bristol, to his own parish-church of Ickworth in Suffolk. In 1728 he was made one of the chaplains in ordinary to King George II. who promoted him (then D. D.) to the deanry of Norwich, in which he was installed April 10, 1731; and in the beginning of 1733 advanced him to the bishoprick of Norwich, to which he was consecrated Feb. 25. In 1734 he lost his first wife by a consumption; and thus embalmed her memory on a grey stone under the communion table, in the chapel belonging to the Bishop's palace in Norwich:

"Infrà conduntur exuviæ
ELIZABETHÆ
tabe ineluctabili dilapsæ
Uxoris, non uno nomine charissimæ,
ROBti BUTTS, Episcopi Norvic',
quæ mortem obiit XXII die Aug',
A. D! MDCCXXXIV. ætat. suæ XLIV.
Qualis erat, Lector, non nostrum est perferre:
EUGE venturi Judicis Autor erit fidissimus,
O charum caput!
quando illucesceet præclarus ille dies?
Me, ita spero, in æternum tibi redditurus.
quum Virtutes, quas curæ fuit tibi
clam præstare,
palàm faciet remunerare DOMINUS."

In 1735 his Lordship married, secondly, Miss Reynolds; and on the death of Bp. Greene, in 1738, he was translated to Ely, in which see he was confirmed Bishop June 27, and inthroned by proxy July 4 following; where having sat Bishop 9 years and 6 months, he died at Ely-house, Holborn, Jan. 26, 1747-8; and was buried in the cathedral church at Ely, in a vault on the North side of the Presbytery, near the East end; where a very handsome monument was soon after erected to his memory, with his bust thereon, and the following inscription:

"Intra

"The Hardships of the English Laws in relation to Wives; with an Explanation of the Original Curse of Subjection passed upon the Woman; in an humble Address to the Legislature," 8vo.

"An Enquiry into the Evidence of Archbishop Cranmer's Recantation; or, Reasons for a Suspicion that the pretended Copy of it is not genuine. By William Whiston, M. A."

"The Duty and proper Conduct of the Clergy under the Treatment of their Enemies; a Sermon preached at the Visitation at Towcester, July 2, 1736, held by the Bishop of Peterborough. By Richard Grey *, D. D." 8vo; two editions.

A third edition of Dr. Richard Grey's "Memoria Technica," 8vo.

"Sermons on several Occasions. By Benjamin Newton †, M. A. Vicar of Lantwit, Glamorganshire, 2 vols." 8vo.

"Intra hos sacros parietes, piis cineribus dicatos, Rev. admodùm in Christo Pater ac Dominus Dominus Robertus Butts, Eliensis Episcopus, situs est; mori, nefas esset illum posse dixerim, cujus Doctrina, Pietas, ac Candor, vivere jubent mortuum. Neque ei defuit animi fervor Theologo dignus, zelo D. Petri similis, et sanctè, quoad licuit, æmulus; quoties seu Ecclesiæ periclitantis hostes, seu Reipubl. perduelles sint debellandi. Si Principibus probis, doctis, ac sapientibus placuisse, in minimâ laude ponendum non est, hoc præsertim nomine hic venerandus Antistes, idem et multùm amandus Aulicus celebraretur; quippe summæ sapientiæ, miræ comitatis opinione fretus et delectatus, celsissimus Georgius II. Rex Angliæ illum à Sacris cooptandum maximè voluisset; deinde Eccles. Norvic. ex Decano, postea ejusdem Eccles. Norvic. Infulâ ornandum juberet; denùò iisdem regiis auspiciis, totâ plaudente Aulâ, ad Episcopatum Eliensem meritò evectus erat. Tenui vico, at honesto genere Suffolciensi, natus ad omne bonum Jan. 10, 1685; defunctus ad supremum Jan. 26, 1747." *Bentham's History of Ely*, p. 211.

Bp. Butts published "A Sermon preached at the Cathedral of Norwich in 1719, on the Anniversary of the Accession of King George I.;" and another, before the House of Lords, in 1737, on that of King George II. He also published, in 1740, a Charge to his Clergy at the Primary Visitation of the Diocese of Ely.

* Of whom, see vol. I. p. 425.

† Mr. Newton published a 30th of January Sermon, 1715.

"Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ et Hiberniæ, à Synodo Verolamiensi A. D. CCCCXLVI, ad Londinensem A. D. MDCCXVII; accedunt Constitutiones et alia ad Historiam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ spectantia, à Davide Wilkins *, S. T. P. Archidiacono Suffolciensi, et Canonico Cantuariensi, collecta." four volumes, folio.

"*Baronia Anglica*; an History of Land-honors and Baronies, and of Tenure *in capite*; verified by Records. By Thomas Madox †, Esq. late his Majesty's Historiographer," folio (which was begun March 25, 1730).

"Psalmorum Liber, in Versiculos metricè divisus, et cum aliis Critices subsidiis, tum præcipuè Metrices Ope, multis in Locis Integritati suæ restitutus. Cum Dissertatione de antiquâ Hebræorum Poesi, aliisque Quæsitis, ad Psalmorum Librum pertinentibus. Ad Finem Operiis adjecta sunt Poëseos Hebraicæ Specimina, ex iis quæ ediderunt, Franciscus Gomarus, Marcus Meibomius, et Johannes Clericus. Edidit Franciscus Hare, S. T. P. Episcopus Cicestrensis. London: Printed by W. Bowyer, for S. Buckley, and T. Longman, 1736. In two Volumes ‡," 8vo; containing 403 and 449 pages; besides the Preface and Preliminary Discourse.

* Of whom see vol. I. pp. 334, 480.

† Of whom see vol. I. pp. 243—248, 346.

‡ "This work deserves the peculiar approbation of the Learned, as it is an attempt to add to their treasure a new acquisition, in which they have not only been hitherto deficient, but which, though very desirable, they have long since given up the very hope of. The noblest discoveries have been accidental, and have risen from incidents which promised no such consequences; and this of our learned Author is owing to an accidental discourse concerning the word *Selah*, and Meibomius's interpretation of it. It was what occurred in that conversation which set him on investigating the genius and rules of the Hebrew poesy; things that have been buried in oblivion above two thousand years, and their resurrection altogether despaired of.—The specimens of Hebrew poetry at the end are selected from three celebrated writers: They are an analysis of the xcist Psalm, by Fr. Gomar; the xxiiid and xcvth psalms, by Meibomius; and the

"Antiquæ Inscriptiones Duæ; Græca altera, altera Latina; cum brevi Notarum et Conjecturarum Specimine," by Mr. Maittaire; folio.

"The Alliance between Church and State; or, the Necessity and Equity of an Established Religion, and a Test Law demonstrated, from the Essence and End of Civil Society, upon the fundamental Principles of the Law of Nature and Nations *," 8vo.

"Doctrine of Antiquity concerning the Eucharist considered."

"The Prude's Purgatory," "The Unequal Match," "Patriotick Love," and two editions of "Donna Clara," all single Poems, by Hildebrand Jacob, Esq.

A new edition of the celebrated Poem, by James Sannazarius, "De Partu Virginis Libri tres †;" which has been allowed by Julius Scaliger, Erasmus, and others, to have in it all those qualities that go to the forming of a finished piece; all that invention, judgment, elegance, and fine turn of sentiment, which is so much admired in the great masters of antiquity.

the xxxiid of Deuteronomy, by M. Le Clerc. The Bishop shews they are all mistaken in what they intended, and points out the grounds of their errors. He has reduced the xxxiid of Deut. to the true Hebrew measure, and given it us, on opposite columns, along with that of M. Le Clerc." *Republick of Letters*, vol. XVII, pp. 160, 167. [See before, p. 27.]

* This volume, which was published anonymously, was the first introduction of Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Warburton, its very learned author. It was pronounced, in "The present State of the Republick of Letters," vol. XVII. p. 471, to be "the work of a gentleman, whose capacity, judgment, and learning, deserve some eminent dignity in the Church, of which," says the writer of the critique, "he is now an inferior Minister."

† Sannazarius is said to have spent about 20 years in perfecting this Poem. There are two Italian pieces of his, "Arcadia" and "Rime;" the former, a composition in prose and verse; the latter, a poem. They have been often printed. Of this learned writer it may be sufficient to say, that he was descended from an antient and noble family, that he was born at Naples, July 28, 1458; and died there in 1530.

A new edition of Mr. Charles Leslie's "Short and easy Method with the Jews *."

"*Les Amusements de Spa*; or, the Gallantries of the Spa in Germany; consisting of an Account of the Nature and Use of the several Waters, and the Diversions of the Place; intermixed with many entertaining Histories of the principal Persons resorting to the Spa. Translated from the French, by Hans De Veil †, M. A."

"The Doctrinal Use of the Christian Sacrament considered, in a Charge delivered to the Middlesex Clergy, May 12, 1736. By Dr. Waterland." Two editions.

"A Letter to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn; containing a Defence of the Doxology to be used at the Reading of the Holy Gospels."

"Dissertationes et Conjecturæ in Librum Jobi ‡; Tabulis Geographicis et Figuris æneis illustratæ." Auctore Samuele Wesley §, Rectore de Epworth, in Diœcesi Lincoln. In quibus, Textus Hebræus confertur precipuè cum LXX, etiamque cum Paraphrasi Chaldaicâ, et Versionibus plurimis tam Græcis quàm Latinis, et Vernaculis nostris ‡. Quæritur inter alia, an Historia sit vera, necne? quo Auctore, Tempore, Fine, Liber scriptus sit? quo seculo res gestæ? &c. &c. Londini, Typis Gulielmi Bowyer in White Fryars: Prostant venales apud C. Rivington, et S. Birt, Londinenses: R. Clements, et M. Fletcher, Oxonienses; C. Crownfield, et W.

* First printed in 1689.

† Of Emanuel college, Cambridge, B. A. 1724. He was the son of the famous Sir Thomas De Veil; and has been noticed as author of an epigram in vol. I. p. 225.

‡ Mr. Wesley collated all the copies he could meet with of the original, and the Greek and other versions and editions; and after his labours and his library had been burnt with his house (which it seems had suffered the like fate once before, about the year 1707) he resumed the task in the decline of life, oppressed with gout and palsy through long habit of study. Among other assistances, he particularly acknowledges that of his three sons, and his friend Maurice Johnson.

§ Of whom see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No IX.

Thurl-

Thurlbourn, Cantabrigienses; Bibliopolas; 1736." This is a very handsome folio volume, printed with a beautiful type, and supported by a respectable list of subscribers; and appears to have been the most laboured of its Author's numerous Works.

At the same period was printed, at another press, "Poems on several Occasions." By Samuel Wesley the Younger, A.M. Master of Blundell's School at Tiverton, Devon; sometime Student of Christ-church, Oxford; and near Twenty Years Usher in Westminster-school," 4to. Printed for the Author by E. Say in Warwick-lane, and sold by S. Birt, at the Bible in Ave-Mary-lane.

"N. B. The Subscribers' Books will be delivered by the Printer of each; and may be had at the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's, in Smith-street, Westminster."

Two editions of "A Vindication of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester [Dr. Benjamin Hoadly], against the malicious Aspersions of those who uncharitably ascribe the Book intituled, 'A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper,' to his Lordship. By the Author of 'Proposals for the Revival of Christianity *.'

'*Who is this that darkeneth Counsel by Words without Knowledge?*' Job, xxxviii. 2.,

'——Indignum! scelerato profuit Ara.
Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?'
Ov. Met."

* "Dublin printed, London reprinted for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Paternoster-row; where may be had, just published, I. Some Proposals for the Revival of Christianity; price 6*d.* II. A Letter to a Lord, in Answer to his late Book, intituled, 'A plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;' price 6*d.*" *Weekly Miscellany, May* 29, 1736. The "Proposals for the Revival of Christianity" were re-printed in Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 82; where they are said to be "by an eminent Hand in Dublin" (meaning Dean Swift). But in the same volume, p. 669, an apology is made for that supposition, "which had been taken from the then *common report*, and possibly might strengthen it. But we are since credibly informed that

"The Harveian Oration, by Dr. Edward Wilmot.*."

"Rudiments of Latin Grammar explained," printed for Mr. Betts.

A new edition, beautifully printed, of Dean Moss's "Sermons," 4 vols. 8vo.

"A complete History of Drugs, from the French of M. Pomet."

Latham's "View of Difficulties and Discouragements," &c.

Dr. Richard Grey's "Miserable State of Religion in England."

that the *eminent Divine* is not the Author of either of these Pamphlets, The reflections cast on him therefore from any thing they advance, are not justly founded.—There was something mysterious in these publications. They were printed for Mr. *C. Davis*, but published in the name of *T. Cooper*.

* This gentleman, the second son of Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, co. Derby, esq. was born Oct. 29, 1693; and received his education at Cambridge, where he became M.D. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Dr. Mead; and was made physician to Queen Caroline, and to Frederick Prince of Wales. After the Queen's death, he was appointed one of the King's physicians; in May 1740, physician-general to his Majesty's forces; and was created a baronet Feb. 17, 1759. Retiring from business on the accession of his present Majesty, he resided some years at Nottingham; where his house was much resorted to by multitudes of the poor of that place, as well as from his native county of Derby, to whom he gave advice *gratis*; so that his quitting that town was greatly regretted. At the age of 77, however, finding the climate rather too cold for his years and constitution, he went, as he said, to spend the remainder of his days with his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Williams, at Herringstone near Dorchester; and continued to correspond with his worthy relation, John Wilmot, esq. son of the Lord Chief Justice, with all the vigour and sprightliness of youth, till within a few months of his death, which happened Nov. 22, 1786, when he had more than completed his 93d year.—Sir Edward left an only son, Sir Robert-Mead Wilmot, bart.; who married Mary sole heiress of William Wollet, esq. by Mary his wife, daughter and coheir of William Roberts, of Harbledown, Kent, esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters; Mary; Robert (who succeeded to the title) born July 5, 1765; Edward-Sacheverell, Harriet-Sidney, and Charlotte-Sarah. Sir Robert-Mead Wilmot died, in a fit of apoplexy, at his seat at Chaddesden, aged 63, Sept. 9, 1793; three days only after he had been a very active steward of the Derby musical festival.

"Reasons

"Reasons for excepting Cambridge out of the Bill for alienating Lands;" printed by order of the Vice-chancellor.

"*Eboracum*; or, the History and Antiquities of the City of York, from its Original to the present Time; together with the History of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbishops of that See, &c. illustrated with CXVI Copper-plates, drawn and engraved by the best Masters *. By Francis Drake †, of the City of York, Gent. F. R. S. and Member of the Society of Antiquaries in London," folio. Printed for the Subscribers.

By the recommendation of Mr. Drake, in May 1736, Mr. Bowyer was appointed Printer to the Society of Antiquaries; and began his work for them by a single sheet, in folio, under the title of "Collectanea Antiquitatum;" and by another,

* "Mr. Drake of York gives notice that his History and Antiquities of that antient City, and its Cathedral Church, being now in the Press, and the many Copper-plates necessary to the Work being under the hands of the best Masters in that Art, such as are willing to subscribe to it, or have not yet paid in their Subscriptions, are desired to do it forthwith; otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the Subscription. Proposals, with a full Account of the Work, may be had of, and Subscriptions are taken in by, Messrs. Gyles and Wilkinson in Holborn; Mr. Gosling in Fleet-street, Mr. Strahan in Cornhill, London; Mrs. Fletcher and Mr. Clements in Oxford; Mr. Thurlbourn, Cambridge; Mr. Mancklin and Mr. Hildyard in York, and by Mr. Swale in Leeds, Booksellers." *Gent. Mag.* vol. V. p. 280.

† Francis Drake, F. R. and A. S. was a surgeon at York, an eminent Antiquary, and much esteemed by Dr. Mead, Mr. Folkes, the two Mr. Gales, and all the principal members of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. A mezzotinto print of him, by Valentine Greene, was published in 1771, from a picture by N. Drake, with this inscription: "Franc. Drake, Armiger, Eboracensis, Reg. Soc. necnon Antiqu. Socius." A copy of his "History of York," with large MS additions by the author, was in the hands of his son, the late Rev. William Drake, F. A. S. sometime master of the free-school at Felsted in Essex, and afterwards vicar of Isleworth, Middlesex, who distinguished himself by several curious articles in the Archæologia, IV. 143, V. 137, 379, and would have re-published his father's book if the plates could have been recovered, and even had thoughts of getting them engraved anew; but died without accomplishing this very desirable project. I have the copper-plates of the Monuments at Canterbury and York.

called

called "A Table of English Gold Coins from the Eighteenth Year of King Edward III. when Gold was first coined in England, with their several Weights, and present intrinsic Value, by Martin Folkes, Esquire."

Mr. Bowyer was elected into that respectable body on the 7th of July following; and soon shewed himself to be a very useful member. It appears from the Minute-books that he regularly attended their meetings *; and frequently entertained them with valuable communications.

Of the respectable Revivers of the Society in 1717, a general account is given in the Introduction to the first volume of their Archæologia. Of those original Members there remained only the following persons at the time of Mr. Bowyer's admission; Mr. Alexander; Mr. Becket, a gentleman of eminence in his profession as a surgeon; the two learned brothers, Roger and Samuel Gale; Mr. George Holmes, deputy keeper of the Records in the Tower; Mr. Maurice Johnson of Spalding; Dr. Knight; Mr. William Nicholas, store-keeper in the office of ordnance; Dr. Rawlinson; Mr. Robert Sanderson; Dr. Stukeley; Mr. George Vertue; and Mr. Browne Willis.

From the above worthy Veterans Mr. Bowyer experienced both patronage and friendship, as he also did from many others who may more properly be called his contemporaries. Of these I shall enumerate such of his more immediate friends as were members of the Society, either at the time of his admission, or very soon after.

Among these, he was particularly noticed by Mr. Ainsworth, the industrious editor of the best Latin Dictionary this kingdom hath ever yet pro-

* Which were then held at the Mitre tavern in Fleet-street; where they were continued till 1753, when the Society, after being incorporated, removed to a house in Chancery-lane; till in 1780 they were seated by the bounty of their Royal Patron, in magnificent and convenient apartments in Somerset House.

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duced; Mr. Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; Mr. Anstis and Mr. Leake, who successively enjoyed the office of Garter king of arms; Mr. Henry Baker; Mr. Beaupré Bell; Dr. Thomas Birch, with whom Mr. Bowyer was associated in a great variety of literary pursuits, and to whom I with gratitude acknowledge that I was early in life indebted for his friendly patronage; Rev. Dr. Borlase, the Historian of Cornwall; Dr. Samuel Chandler, the celebrated Dissenting Divine; Mr. Collinson, the ingenious Botanist, whose researches in natural history have immortalized his name; Mr. Charles Compton, Treasurer to the Society; Dr. Cowper, a physician of eminence at Chester; Mr. Drake, the Historian of York; Mr. Edwards, the celebrated ornithologist; Mr. Fairfax; Mr. Folkes; Mr. Frank; Mr. Gordon; Mr. Hall; Mr. Hardinge, Clerk of the House of Commons, and one of the Secretaries of the Treasury; Henry Hare, baron of Colerane; Mr. Martin Leake; Mr. Lethieullier; Dr. Charles Lyttelton, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, and President of the Society of Antiquaries; Mr. Locker, many years clerk to the Companies of Leathersellers and Clockmakers; Mr. Maitland, the Historian of London; Mr. Maittaire; Dr. Mangey; honest Tom Martin of Palgrave, whose "History of Thetford" Mr. Bowyer lived to begin printing, but died before it was completed at the press; Dr. Conyers Middleton, the celebrated Librarian of Cambridge; Mr. Morant, the Historian of Essex; Mr. Rowe-Mores; Dr. Cromwell Mortimer; Mr. Nickolls; Mr. George North, from whose researches we had great reason to have expected a History of the Society of Antiquaries; Mr. David Papillon; Dr. Parsons, to whose friendship I acknowledge repeated obligations; Bishop Pococke; Dr. Richardson, Master of Emanuel college, Cambridge; Dr. Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph; Sir Peter Thompson; Mr. Tindal the Historian; Mr. Warburton, Somerset herald; Professor Ward; Mr. Philip Carteret Webb; Mr. James West, President of the Royal Society;

Society; and Mr. Francis Wise. Of each of these gentlemen, some "Anecdotes" shall be given *.

I return from this digression, if it can properly be so called, to the subject which introduced it.

It has been already observed, that Mr. Bowyer was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries; and his communications contributed to the general stock of entertainment.

Among these was a letter to Roger Gale, esq. † occasioned by an inscription on Vitellius, found at Bath ‡ in August 1736. It was preserved in MS. among the late Mr. Allan of Darlington's curious "Collections relating to the Antiquities of Great Britain, transcribed from the Manuscript Papers of Roger Gale, Esq."

Some inscriptions at the Earl of Exeter's seat at Burleigh, communicated to the Society by Mr. Bowyer, and his Dissertation on the Gule or Yule of our Saxon ancestors §, remained in MS. till they also were inserted in his Miscellaneous Tracts ‖.

In the beginning of the same year (1736) Mr. Bowyer was also an active promoter of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning; and an original letter from their Secretary, addressed to the Rev. Dr. Richardson, master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, will explain the nature of the Institution, and the motives which suggested it:

"REV. SIR, London, Dec. 8, 1736.

"NOT only your own character for promoting erudition, but the experience we lately have had of

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in the Fifth Volume, No X.

† Which, with some notes on it by the great Antiquary to whom it was addressed, is printed among the "Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 133—148.

‡ Dec. 23, 1737, a letter was read (from Professor Ward to Mr. Bowyer) on the subject of the Bath Inscription; and Mr. Bowyer read afterwards some other critical remarks; for which he received the thanks of the Society. *Minutes*, vol. II. p. 254.

§ On which Dr. Pettingal has learnedly treated in the Archæologia, vol. II. p. 60.

‖ P. 152—160.

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the generous and frank manner in which you subscribed to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, lately established, make me presume to address you at present, and to give some account of the progress and advancement of the said Society. We are every day increasing, both in number, and in members, either conspicuous for their quality and station, or learning and ingenuity. Next, as I have the honour of serving them in the quality of their Secretary, I own I never saw any Committee better attended, nor more unanimity among any set of men. They have already entirely paved the way for the reception of Authors; appointed Booksellers for their service; settled the regulations concerning printers and the printing part; being determined to spare neither pains nor charges in what they shall publish, so that it may be done in the most correct, elegant, and beautiful manner. In fine, nothing is wanting but to set out with some Author of genius and note, in order to give the publick a specimen of their desire to serve them as well as the author. Several authors have already applied, and some works are accepted; but the Committee have laid it down as a rule, not to begin or set out but with the work of some man of genius and merit in English; wherefore, as the learned and ingenious Dr. Middleton, of Cambridge, we hear, is about the Life of Cicero, and greatly advanced therein, I should be obliged, if you would take an opportunity, or any of your friends who know him, to acquaint him, that if he does our Society the favour to let them publish it, I dare venture to assure him, that it will be received with honour and the highest approbation, without the least formality: I shall add, that, in point of interest, it will be a little estate to the Author whose works they begin with, for every mortal will buy it.

"You have no doubt heard in what a discouraging way Dr. Bentley has used our Society; for, though his work of Manilius was ready to be printed, and he desired by several people to have it published

lished by the Society; he not only raised such ill-grounded objections against the institution itself, but chose to throw it into the hands of a common Bookseller, rather than in those of the Society, which has not only made several gentlemen of letters and high life exclaim against the discouraging and ungenerous act, but will be recorded to the learned world, perhaps, when he is dead and rotten. Such men deserve fleecing from Booksellers; and I am mistaken if he, or his Editors, will not meet with it: I am sure none will regret them. But it is hoped, nay expected, from the excellent character Dr. Middleton bears in the world, that our Society will meet with other treatment from him; for it is as much the duty of a great Author to lend a helping hand to encourage and countenance so laudable an institution as is that of this Society, as it is for the Society to assist and encourage the author. The favour of your answer from him I shall greatly esteem; and the sooner you do me that honour the better, that it may be deposited, if favourable, at the next General Meeting, which is the 3d day of February. My direction is, at Slaughter's Coffee-house in St. Martin's-lane. The works of any other ingenious friend or acquaintance, if recommended by you, will always be distinguishingly received, I dare say, by the Committee, as will your commands at all times by, Rev. Sir,

"Your most humble and obedient servant,

ALEX. GORDON."

On the few books undertaken by this Society, three Printers were employed (I suppose from each Author's having had the privilege to nominate his own friend); Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bettenham, and Mr. Richardson.

The statutes of the Society were dated May 27, 1736. In June that year the number of the members amounted to 102. The Duke of Richmond was their President, and Brian Fairfax, esq. Vice-president: Sir Hugh Smithson (afterwards Duke of North-

Northumberland), and Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. Trustees for the year.—The first Committee of Managers were, Charles Seymour Earl of Hertford, James Hamilton Earl of Abercorn, Edward Harley Earl of Oxford, Earl Stanhope, Lord Percival, Sir Brownlow Sherard, bart. the Hon. William Talbot, Dr. Richard Mead, Dr. Alexander Stuart, Dr. Robert Barker, Dr. Addison Hutton, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch, Charles Frederick, esq. James West, esq. Major Edwards, Benjamin Martyn, esq. George Lewis Scott, esq. Paul Whitehead, esq. Mr. John Ward, professor at Gresham College, James Thomson, esq. Samuel Strutt, esq. Daniel Mackercher, esq. George Sale, esq. the Rev. George Watts.—The Auditors were, the Hon. John Talbot, Henry Talbot, Henry Kelsall, Edward Stevenson, and William Newland, esqrs.

It appears by Dr. Birch's MSS. that Mr. Gordon's salary as Secretary was 50*l.* a year. June 30, 1739, Mr. Alexander Blackwell *, "who had had a uni-

* Son of Mr. Thomas Blackwell, who was one of the ministers of the town of Aberdeen, and principal of the Marischal College, in which office his son Thomas (the brother of this Alexander) succeeded him, being at the same time professor of the Greek language in the same university. After having received a liberal education, he studied physic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of M.D. and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. He possessed a good natural genius, but was somewhat flighty, and a little conceited. His conversation, however, was facetious and agreeable; and he might be considered on the whole as a well-bred accomplished gentleman. On his return home, happening to stay some time at The Hague, he contracted an intimacy with a Swedish nobleman. Marrying a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, he proposed practising his profession in that part of the kingdom; but in two years, finding his expectations disappointed, he came to London, where he met with still less encouragement as a physician, and commenced corrector of the press for Mr. Wilkins a printer. After some years spent in this employment, he set up as a printer himself, and carried on several large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In what manner he subsisted from this event till the above-mentioned application we do not learn, unless it was by the ingenuity of his wife, who published "A curious Herbal, containing Five Hundred Cuts, of the most useful Plants, which are now used in the Practice of Physick, engraved

versity-education, understood some of the modern languages, and had practised the printing-business

engraved on folio Copper-plates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added, a short Description of the Plants, and their common Uses in Physick, 1739," 2 vols. folio. To the first volume is prefixed a recommendation from the distinguished names of Dr. Mead, Dr. Teissier, Dr. Stuart, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Sherard, Mr. Cheselden, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rand, and Mr. Nickolls, dated Oct. 1, 1735; and another from the president and censors of the College of Physicians, dated July 1, 1737. In or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, and, renewing his intimacy with the Nobleman he knew at The Hague, again assumed the medical profession, and was very well received in that capacity; till, turning projector, he laid a scheme before his Swedish Majesty for draining the fens and marshes, which was well received, and many thousands employed in prosecuting it under the Doctor's direction, for which he had some small allowance from the King. This scheme succeeding so well, he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was suspected of being concerned in a plot with Count Tessin, and was tortured; which not producing a confession, he was beheaded Aug. 9, 1748. The British ambassador was recalled from Sweden in 1748, among other reasons, for the imputations thrown on his Britannic Majesty in the trial of Dr. Blackwell. Soon after this event appeared "A genuine copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm, to his Correspondent in London; containing an impartial Account of Dr. Alexander Blackwell, his Plot, Trial, Character, and Behaviour, both under Examination and at the Place of Execution, together with a Copy of a Paper delivered to a Friend upon the Scaffold; which may now perhaps be deemed a curiosity: "Gentlemen Spectators, I came into your country as a stranger, in order to earn an honest livelihood in the way of my profession as a physician. For some years that I have resided among you, I must acknowledge that I met with a reception and encouragement beyond any poor merit I can boast of, which in gratitude has begot in me a real and sincere affection for this country, and its inhabitants. As I met with civility from all ranks, I could have no particular enmity at any person in the kingdom. As my profession was all I minded (except so far as I was happily instrumental in draining the marshes of this kingdom), I had no ambition or capacity for meddling in court-affairs, and consequently could have no plot of supplanting any of the ministry. As I had never suffered by the laws of Sweden, and as the constitution nearly resembles that form under which I have been educated, I could have no biass upon me to seek a change in the constitution of this country; where, whatever form it might assume, I could enjoy no greater liberty than I did before, nor could ever expect to be any thing else but a physician. Yet it has been my misfortune to come under the suspi-

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for some years, was a candidate to succeed Mr. Gordon." Mr. Daniel Lyon was afterwards Secretary.

Dr. Birch's accompts as Treasurer are preserved among his MSS. Mr. Stephen Le Bas, who succeeded him in that office, received, Feb. 9, 1739, a balance of 59*l.* 3*s.* 9½*d.*

However liberal the idea of such an institution might have been, the execution of it counteracted the intention of its Founders. It was in fact a direct attack on the Booksellers, who after all are certainly no bad "rewarders of literary merit *;" and their assistance having been found indispensably necessary to the undertaking, a contract was entered into, for three years, with A. Millar, J. Gray, and J. Nourse †.

cion of acting a part inconsistent with my character, ability, or even such principles as should direct me in the most trifling as well as the most important concerns of life, for which I am now about to suffer; but, as I am a dying man, and in those circumstances where falsehood is of the utmost bad consequence, and can avail me nothing, I declare I never intended, plotted, or contrived any alteration or disturbance of the Swedish constitution, nor ever received any encouragement whatsoever on that head from any power whatever, as has been falsely surmised. I die in charity with all mankind, and forgive from the bottom of my heart all those who have injured, oppressed, or calumniated me in any shape, and in the same manner expect forgiveness from all such whom I may any ways have injured, especially of all those who may be any ways scandalized by the ignominious death which my folly has brought me to, and that the reputation of the innocent may not suffer upon my account.

ALEXANDER BLACKWELL."

* "I suppose this Society for encouraging Learning alarms the Booksellers; for it must be at last a downright Trading Society, a mere *Conger* (forgive me if I mis-spell so mysterious a word). [See vol. I. p. 340.] I hope you will take care to be one of their Printers, for they will certainly be a Society for encouraging Printing; Learning perhaps may be too far gone, and past all private encouragement." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, early in* 1737.

† In this period no more than four books were printed; "Dissertatio de Structurâ et Motu Musculari, Auctore Alexandro Stuart, M. D. Serenissimæ Carolinæ Mag. Brit. &c. nuper Regin. Med. Ord. Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. et R. S. S." 4to, 1738; (printed by Mr. Richardson; for which the Author obtained a gold medal from the Royal Academy of Sciences, of which he was

A new contract was afterwards entered into with six other booksellers (G. Strahan, C. Rivington, P. Vaillant, J. Brindley, S. Baker, and J. Osborn, jun.); whose profits on the business were so injudiciously retrenched, that the avowed purposes of the Society were entirely frustrated *.

In 1742, a third method was adopted, and the Society chose to become their own booksellers. The experiment was tried with Ælian "De Animalibus," 4to. in 1743. A few months were sufficient

was a member; he died Sept. 15, 1742); Sir William Keith's "History of Virginia," 8vo; "A Collection of Original Letters and Papers concerning the Affairs of England from the Year 1641 to 1660; found among the Duke of Ormond's Papers. In two volumes. By Thomas Carte, M.A. 1739," 8vo; and Professor Stuart's "Necessity of Revelation," 8vo, 1739. Neither of these works was large or expensive.

* On this plan two books only were published; "The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe, on his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from the year 1621 to 1628 inclusive, &c." folio, 1740. Of this volume Mr. Richardson was ostensibly the editor as well as printer. He inscribed it to the King in a short dedication, which does honour to the ingenious writer. Proposals for publishing five volumes of these Negotiations were circulated in 1730; but the undertaking failing of encouragement, only this one volume was published in 1740, so that the most curious and interesting part of his papers still remain in MS. See the *Biographia Britannica, art.* ROE, *note* L.

"Maximus Tyrius" was published in 4to in the same year; and Dr. Warburton, in a letter to Dr. Birch, says, "I am glad that the Society for the Encouragement of Learning is in so hopeful a condition; though methinks it is a little ominous to set their press a-going with the arrantest sophist that ever wrote, prepared by so arrant a Critic;" which probably alludes to Maximus Tyrius; at least the following quotation from another letter shews Dr. Warburton's sentiments on that volume: "I have a poor opinion both of Markland's and Taylor's critical abilities, between friends: I speak from what I have seen. Good sense is the foundation of criticism; this it is that has made Dr. Bentley and Bp. Hare the two greatest critics that ever were in the world. Not that good sense alone will be sufficient. For that considerable part of it, emending a corrupt text, there must be a certain sagacity, which is so distinguishing a quality in Dr. Bentley. Dr. Clarke had all the requisites of a critic but this; and this he wanted. Lipsius, Joseph Scaliger, Faber, Isaac Vossius, Salmasius, had it in a great degree; but these are few among the infinite tribe of Critics." *MSS. in the British Museum.*

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to demonstrate the impracticability of the attempt; and before the year was at an end, they again had recourse to three Booksellers, on a plan in some degree enlarged. Thus circumstanced, they published Bp. Tanner's "Notitia Monastica*," folio, in January 1743-4; and Professor Stuart's English translation of Sir Isaac Newton's "Quadrature of Curves" in September 1745. But their finances were then become almost exhausted, after having expended a subscription of nearly two thousand pounds. The "Bibliotheca Britannica" of Bishop Tanner was, however, completed under their patronage in 1748; but, by "A Memorial of the present State of Affairs of the Society, April 17," in that year, it appears they had incurred so considerable a debt as to be deterred at that time from proceeding farther in their project of printing.

1737.

In this year, amongst other productions from Mr. Bowyer's press, were,

"A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist, as laid down in Scripture and Antiquity. By Daniel Waterland, D.D."

"Reflections Military and Political. Translated from the Spanish of the Marquis de Santa Cruz. By Captain James Ogilvie."

A new edition of Mr. Ellis Walker's Paraphrase of the "Enchiridion" of Epictetus†.

"An Answer to the Enquiry into the Meaning of Demoniacs in the New Testament. By Leonard Twells, M.A." 8vo.

"A Report, with the Appendix, from the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the Courchwardens, &c. of the Parishes

* Of which 500 copies, the whole impression, of an improved edition, with considerable additions, published by Mr. Nasmith in 1787, were purchased by Mr. Nichols; and by far the greatest part of them consumed by fire in 1808.

† An earlier edition has been particularly noticed in vol. I. p. 122.

of St. Giles in the Fields, &c. were referred; and the Proceedings of the House thereupon;" folio.

A new edition of Mr. Whiston's Translation of Josephus, 4 vols. 8vo.

A Memorial, by Mr. Whiston, respecting the Longitude; two editions.

Two Sermons by the Rev. George Whitefield*, B.A. of Pembroke college, Oxford:

* From the considerable figure which Mr. Whitefield for many years made as the founder of a very widely-spreading religious society, a cursory memoir of his life cannot fail of giving general satisfaction; and the following particulars, selected from his own Journal by the judicious compilers of "The Annual Register for 1770," vol. XIII. are very much to the purpose.

"I was born," he says, "in Gloucestershire, in the month of December 1714, at the Bell-inn; and can truly say I was froward from my mother's womb. I was so brutish as to hate instruction, and used purposely to shun all opportunities of receiving it. I can date some very early acts of uncleanness. Lying, filthy talking, and foolish jesting, I was much addicted to. Sometimes I used to curse, if not swear. Stealing from my mother I thought no theft at all, and used to make no scruple of taking money out of her pocket before she was up. I have frequently betrayed my trust; and have more than once spent money I took in the house, in buying fruit, tarts, &c. to satisfy my sensual appetites. Numbers of Sabbaths have I broken, and generally used to behave myself very irreverently in God's Sanctuary. Much money have I spent in Plays, and in the common entertainments of the age. Cards, and reading Romances, were my heart's delight. Often have I joined with others in playing roguish tricks; but was generally, if not always, happily detected. For this I have often since, and do now, bless and praise God. It would be endless to recount the sins and offences of my younger days—they are more in number than the hairs of my head. My heart would fail me at the remembrance of them, was I not assured that my Redeemer liveth, ever to make intercession for me. However the young man in the Gospel might boast how he had kept the Commandments from his youth, with shame and confusion of face I confess that I have broken them all from my youth. Whatever foreseen fitness for salvation others may talk of, and glory in, I disclaim any such thing—if I trace myself from my cradle to my manhood, I can see nothing in me but a fitness to be damned; and if the Almighty had not prevented me by his grace, and wrought most powerfully upon my soul, quickening me by his free spirit when dead in trespasses and sins, I had now either been sitting in darkness, and in the shadow of death, or condemned, as the due reward of my crimes, to be for ever lifting up my eyes in torments. But such was the free grace of God to me, that though corruption worked so strongly

1. "The Nature and Necessity of Society in general, and of Religious Society in particular;" which

strongly in my soul, and produced such early and bitter fruits, yet I can recollect very early movings of the blessed Spirit upon my heart, sufficient to satisfy me that God loved me with an everlasting love, and separated me, even from my mother's womb, for the work for which he afterwards was pleased to call me. I had early some convictions of sin; and once, I remember, when some persons (as they frequently did) made it their business to teaze me, I immediately retired to my room, and, kneeling down, with many tears, prayed over that Psalm wherein David so often repeats these words, *But in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.* I was always fond of being a Clergyman, used frequently to imitate the Minister's reading prayers, &c. Part of the money I used to steal from my parent I gave to the poor; and some books I privately took from others (for which I have since restored fourfold), I remember, were books of devotion. My mother was very careful of my education, and always kept me in my tender years from intermeddling in the least with the public business. About the 10th year of my age, it pleased God to permit my mother to marry a second time. It proved what the world call *an unhappy match;* but God over-ruled it for good. When I was about twelve, I was placed at a school called St. Mary de Crypt in Gloucester, the last grammar-school I ever went to. Having a good elocution and memory, I was remarked for making speeches before the Corporation at their annual visitation. But I cannot say I felt any dawnings of God upon my soul for a year or two, saving that I laid out some of the money that was given me on one of the aforementioned occasions, in buying Ken's Manual for Winchester Scholars, a book that had much affected me when my brother used to read it in my mother's troubles, and which, for some time after I bought it, was of great benefit to my soul. During the time of my being at school, I was very fond of reading Plays; and have kept from school for days together, to prepare myself for acting them. My master, seeing how mine and my schoolfellows vein run, composed something of this kind for us himself, and caused me to dress myself in girl's cloaths (which I had often done) to act a part before the Corporation. The remembrance of this has often covered me with confusion of face, and I hope will do so even to the end of my life. Before I was 15, having, as I thought, made a sufficient progress in the Classicks, and, at the bottom, longing to be set at liberty from the confinement of a school, I one day told my mother, 'since her circumstances would not permit her to give me an University education, more learning I thought would spoil me for a tradesman, and therefore I judged it best not to learn Latin any longer.' She at first refused to consent; but my corruptions soon got the better of her good-nature. Hereupon, for some time, I went to learn to write only. But, my mother's circumstances being much on the decline, and being

had been first preached at St. Nicholas' church, Bristol; and again before the *Religious Societies*, at

tractable that way, I from time to time began to assist her occasionally in the public-house, till at length I put on my blue apron and my snuffers, washed mops, cleaned rooms, and, in one word, became a professed and common drawer. Notwithstanding I was thus employed in a large inn, and had sometimes the care of the whole house upon my hands, yet I composed two or three Sermons, and dedicated one of them, in particular, to my elder brother. One time, I remember, I was very much pressed to self-examination, and found myself very unwilling to look into my heart. Frequently I read the Bible when sitting up at night. Seeing the boys go by to school, has often cut me to the heart. And a dear youth (now with God) would often come intreating me, when serving at the bar, to go to Oxford. My general answer was, *I wish I could.* After I had continued about a year in this servile employment, my mother was obliged to leave the inn. My brother, who had been bred up for the business, married, whereupon all was made over to him; and I being accustomed to the house, it was judged best that I should continue there as an assistant. But it happened that my sister-in-law and I could by no means agree; and therefore, after continuing a long while under a great burden of mind, I at length resolved (thinking my absence would make all things easy) to go away. Accordingly, by the advice of my brother, and consent of my mother, I went to see my elder brother, then settled at Bristol. Here God was pleased to give me great sensible devotion, and fill me with such unspeakable raptures, particularly once in St. John's church, that I was carried out beyond myself. I felt great hungerings and thirstings after the blessed Sacrament; and wrote many letters to my mother, telling her I would never go into the public employment again. Thomas à Kempis was my great delight, and I was always impatient till the bell rung to call me to tread the courts of the Lord's house. But in the midst of these illuminations, something secretly whispered, *This would not last.* And indeed it so happened. For (oh that I could write in tears of blood!) when I left Bristol (as I did in about two months), and returned to Gloucester, I changed my devotion with my place. Alas! all my fervour went off; and I had no inclination to go to church, or draw nigh unto God. However, I had so much Religion left as to persist in my resolution not to live in the inn; and therefore my mother gave me leave, though she had but a little income, to have a bed upon the ground, and live at her house, till Providence should point out a place for me. Having now, as I thought, nothing to do, it was a proper season for Satan to tempt me. Much of my time I spent in reading Plays, and in sauntering from place to place. I was careful to adorn my body, but took little pains to deck and beautify my soul. Evil communications with my old schoolfellows soon corrupted my good-manners. By seeing

their

one of their Quarterly Meetings, in Bow Church, London.

their evil practices, all sense of Religion gradually wore off my mind, and I at length fell into a secret sin, the dismal effects of which I have felt, and groaned under ever since. Having lived thus for some considerable time, a young student, who was once my schoolfellow, and then a servitor of Pembroke college, Oxford, came to pay my mother a visit. Amongst other conversation, he told her how he had discharged all College expences that quarter, and received a penny. 'Upon that my mother immediately cried out, 'This will do for my son.' Then turning to me, she said, 'Will you go to Oxford, George?' I replied, *With all my heart.* Whereupon, having the same friends that this young student had, my mother, without delay, waited on them. They promised their interest, to get me a Servitor's place in the same College. She then applied to my old master, who much approved of my coming to school again. In about a week I went and entered myself, and spared no pains to go forward in my book. God was pleased to give me his blessing, and I learned much faster than I did before. But all this while I continued in sin; and at length got acquainted with such a set of debauched, abandoned, atheistical youths, that if God, by his free, unmerited, and especial grace, had not delivered me out of their hands, I should long since have sat in the scorner's chair. By keeping company with them, my thoughts of Religion grew more and more like theirs. I went to public service only to make sport, and walk about. I took pleasure in their lewd conversation. I began to reason as they did, and was in a fair way of being as infamous as the worst of them. But (oh stupendous love!) God even here stopped me, when running on in a full career to Hell. For just as I was upon the brink of ruin, he gave me such a distaste of their principles and practices, that I discovered them to my master, who soon put a stop to their proceedings. Being thus delivered out of the snares of the Devil, I began to be more and more serious, and felt the spirit of God at different times working powerfully and convincingly upon my soul. One day in particular, as I was coming down stairs, and overheard my friends speaking well of me, God so deeply convicted me of hypocrisy, that though I had formed frequent but ineffectual resolutions before, yet I had then power given me over my secret and darling sin. Notwithstanding, some time after being overtaken in liquor (as I have been twice or thrice in my life-time), Satan gained his usual advantage over me again; an experimental proof to my poor soul, how that wicked one makes use of intemperate men as machines to work them up to just what he pleases."—Thus far in Mr. Whitefield's own words. When admitted a servitor at Pembroke college, he very soon distinguished himself by the austerities of his devotion, and acquired considerable eminence in some religious assemblies in Oxford; "lying whole days and weeks prostrate on the ground in silent or vocal prayer; leaving off

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2. "The Nature and Necessity of Self-denial; a Sermon preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn."

off the eating of fruits; choosing the worst sort of food, though his place furnished him with variety, thinking it unbecoming a penitent to have his hair powdered; 'wearing woollen gloves, a patched gown, and dirty shoes," to contract a habit of humility. At the age of 21, the fame of Mr. Whitefield's piety recommended him so much to Dr. Benson, the then Bp. of Gloucester, that he made him a voluntary offer of ordination, which Mr. Whitefield at last thought proper to accept; and was accordingly ordained, June 10, 1736. On the following Sunday he preached his first Sermon, at Gloucester, in the church where he had been baptized, "on the Necessity and Benefit of Religious Society;" and in the week following, on his return to Oxford, took the degree of B. A.; and, immediately after this regular admission into the ministry, applied himself to the most extraordinary, the most indefatigable duties of his character; and was invited to preach in most of the large churches in London; till, in December 1737, having at length made himself universally known, he embarked for America, where the tenets of Methodism began to spread very fast under his friends the Wesleys; and first determined upon the institution of the Orphan-house at Georgia, which he afterwards effected. He returned to London, after visiting Ireland, in December 1738; and in January 1739 was ordained priest by Bp. Benson; after which time, the churches not being sufficiently capacious, he preached daily wherever he thought there would be a likelihood of making proselytes; in *prisons, fields,* and *open streets;* in church-yards; on Kennington Common, and in Moorfields; and particularly to the colliers of Kingswood, on Hannam Mount, near Bristol. In August 1739 he went a second time to Georgia; and preached incessantly in various parts of the American Continent. On his return to England, in March 1741, he found that "the Moravians had made inroads upon the societies; and that Mr. John Wesley had been prevailed on to preach and print in favour of perfection and universal redemption." He preached, however, *once,* but no more, at the *Foundery,* a place which his friend John Wesley had procured during his absence; and "to have heard the weeping between him and Mr. Charles Wesley, after prayer, would have melted any heart." From this time a separation of these sectarian leaders took place; and a *Tabernacle* was erected by the friends of Mr. Whitefield, near the Foundery; which "he disliked, as it looked like erecting altar against altar." After this he visited many parts of Essex; and preached, on a common near Braintree, to near 10,000 persons. In this year he also visited Scotland; and was particularly noticed by many persons of considerable distinction. In October, he travelled from Edinburgh to Abergavenny; where he married Mrs. Jones, a widow lady; and from that time till August 1744 continued in England. The next four years were passed in America; whence, after stopping at the Bermuda Islands,

Of these two Sermons, which were among the earliest of Mr. Whitefield's productions from the

Islands, he returned to England, in July 1748, after an absence of four years; but found his congregation of the Tabernacle sadly scattered, and his own pecuniary affairs in a very deranged state. But his congregation was soon recruited; and a very unexpected incident occurred. The pious and benevolent Countess of Huntingdon, having expressed a desire to see him at her house at Chelsea as soon as he came on shore; he went, and, having preached twice, the Countess informed him, that several of the Nobility desired to see him. In a few days, the Earl of Chesterfield, and a whole circle of persons of fashion, attended; and, having heard him once, they desired to hear him again. "I therefore preached again," he says, "in the evening; and went home never more surprized in my life. All behaved quite well, and were in some degree affected. The Earl of Chesterfield thanked me; and said, 'Sir, I will not tell you, what I shall tell others, how I approve of you;' or words to that purpose. At last Lord Bolingbroke came to hear; sat like an Archbishop; and was pleased to say, I had 'done great justice to the Divine Attributes in my discourse.' Soon afterwards her Ladyship removed to town; where I preached generally twice a week to very brilliant audiences." In October that year he visited Scotland for the third time. In 1750 he went to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to wait on the Countess of Huntingdon, who had been ill; and, in his way thither, had "a most comfortable interview, at Northampton, with Dr. Doddridge, Mr. Hervey, and two pious Clergymen of the Church of England, both known to the learned world by their valuable writings." After a long course of peregrination, his fortune increased, as his fame extended among his followers; and, after preaching for a short time in Long Acre chapel, where "he met all sorts of opposition and difficulties," he began, May 10, 1750, to build a new Chapel at Tottenhamcourt-road; which he opened on the 7th of November; and continued during that winter to preach commonly in it about fifteen times in every week; and here, and at the Tabernacle near Moorfields, with the help of some assistants, he continued for several years, attended by very crowded congregations, and quitting the kingdom only occasionally. Besides the Tabernacle and Chapel already mentioned, by being chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, he was connected with two other religious meetings, one the celebrated Chapel at Bath, which he opened in July 1765, and the other at Tunbridge, chiefly erected under that Lady's patronage. America, however, which always engaged much of his attention, was destined to close his eyes; and he died at Newberry, about 40 miles from Boston in New England, Sept. 30, 1769. His disorder was a violent asthma, which in a few hours put a period to his life, in the 56th year of his age. For a fuller account of this very extraordinary Divine, the

reader

press, repeated editions were called for, both in this and in the following year *.

A Dissertation, "De Vitâ, Scriptis, et Ætate Hesiodi," by Dr. Robinson, prefixed to the Oxford edition of Hesiod, in 4to. Of this work there were three different-sized papers; and of the *largest* only *ten* copies were printed; which accounts for their extreme scarcity, and the enormous price for which a copy has been sometimes sold.

A new edition of "A View of the Present State of Scotland †, in regard to the Tenures and Slavish Dependencies of the Subjects of that Part of North Britain. In a Memorial drawn up by William Logan, Esq. a Scotish Gentleman;" 8vo.

"Carmen Epinicium Augustissimæ Russorum Imperatrici sacrum;" a small poem, by Mr. Maittaire, printed only for private use.

"Concio ad Clerum Londinensem, Maii 30, 1737; à Josepho Roper ‡."

"An Enquiry into the Natural Right of Mankind to debate freely concerning Religion, wherein the Maxims advanced by several late Writers upon this Subject are examined, by a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn. *Maxima quæque dubia sunt.* 1737," 8vo; beautifully printed; is mentioned by Mr. Clarke in such a manner § as to shew that Mr. Bowyer had

reader is referred to the Memoirs of him by the Rev. Dr. Gillies; and to a collection of his "Sermons, Tracts, and Letters," which were published after his death, in six volumes, 8vo.

* I find but one *printed* Sermon of an earlier date; "The Nature and Necessity of a new Birth in Christ; a Sermon preached at Bristol in September 1737;" sold by C. Rivington, 8vo.

† First printed in 1733.

‡ See p. 46.

§ "I did not apprehend, by your former letter, that I was to read this Essay upon the Freedom of Debate either as Critick or Corrector; and now I have not leisure to set seriously to it till after next week. The Author, whoever he is, is master both of himself and the subject; but general taste is so uncertain a thing, who can judge of it? I think he is sometimes too diffuse, and sometimes too methodical; here keeping to the strictness of demonstration, and there leaving the argument for the sake of ornaments. Besides, the good design of it will be no advan-

paid a particular attention to it. The copy-right of this volume was regularly assigned over to him by the author (Mr. Henry Anderson*) with an express permission to alter it as he thought proper; a liberty which, I believe, he exercised very liberally.

A new edition of Dr. Grey's "Memoria Technica."

The first part (164 pages in folio) of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton †,"

advantage to its sale. On the right side of the question, a book must be excellently well written in all respects to be generally read; when one with half the sense or spirit on the other shall succeed much better. I wish it much success, and think it deserves it. There are some little particularities in expression, which I do not so well like; p. 274, l. 3, 'with some Index expurgatorius;' scarce English. Ibid. l. 7, 'a book not near so bold as the Grounds and Reasons and the Moderator.'—I do not understand that sentence clearly—I suppose it should be, *or the Moderator;* the comma is wanting. P. 276, 'The *Heidlebergh's Catechismus*,'—why not The *Heidlebergh Catechism?* The *Ausburgh's Confessio* would sound odd.—Who is your author?"

Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, 1737.

* Who died March 18, 1761.

† This valuable work was first projected, and begun in the year 1719, by John Bridges, esq. of Barton Segrave, near Kettering, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor to the Customs 1695, and a commissioner in 1711; cashier of Excise 1715, a governor of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals; and F.S.A. 1718; a man in the highest degree qualified to direct such an undertaking, of sound judgment, various and extensive learning, and equal skill and diligence in the investigation of Antiquities; who properly commenced his career by a personal visitation of every parish in the County. We have it from the authority of a brother Antiquary, Browne Willis, that he expended several thousand pounds on this pursuit; and the transcripts thus collected extended to wards of 30 volumes in folio. His practical attention to his profession was probably prevented by the prospect of a private fortune, and the lucrative places which he enjoyed; but some eminent writers, and particularly Hearne, have borne very honourable testimony to his knowledge, and professed themselves indebted to his friendly communications. About 1665 he purchased the manor of Barton Segrave (History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 218); and died, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, March 16, 1723-4; after having, by his last will, dated Aug. 8, 1723, directed all his books and MSS. to be sold, and out of the sale 500*l.* to his brothers Nathaniel and Ralph. He excepted such MSS. as related to his intended History of Northamptonshire, with all brass plates, prints, or draughts, relating to that design; which were left as an heir-loom to his family,

to

by that able Antiquary John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Segrave, near Kettering, who spent many

to be committed to such person or persons as should be thought proper to carry on that design, and to be kept locked up in a distinct press and boxes. His collection of books was so judicious, that the catalogue of his library (sold after his death by Cock, during 27 days, each day in two parts, which produced 4000*l.*) is still retained as valuable by every Collector. To the Catalogue was prefixed a print by A. Motte, of an oak felled, and this motto, Δρυος πεσουσης πας ανηρ ξυλιευται —an affecting memento to the collectors of great libraries, who cannot or do not leave them to some public accessible repository. The prints and books of prints, containing a fine collection of Hollar's Works, Nanteuil's, and Morin's heads, the antient and modern statues, buildings and ruins, &c. together with three famous MSS. mentioned in the last page of the printed Catalogue of books, were sold by Cock, March 24, 1725. To this latter sale, Humphrey Wanley alludes (see vol. I. p. 93.) A portrait of Mr. Bridges, taken by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1706, was engraved by Vertue in 1726; and in the church of Barton Segrave he is thus recorded:

"JOHANNEM BRIDGES, Armig.
Literarum et Literatorum amantissimum,
ingenti Librorum supellectili superbientem,
et quædam de patriis Antiquitatibus
cooptantem,
placuit D. O. M.
in pulverem et terram diruere,
ubi omnia illa pereunt.
Natus Binfieldiæ in agro Berk.
Mortalitatis exuvias deposuit apud Hospit. Lincoln.
anno Salutis 1724, ætatis 58.
Hoc marmor sepulchrale
Brook Bridges propriis sumptibus
poni curavit, A.D. 1753."

The Northamptonshire MSS. were (by his brother William, Secretary of the Stamp-office) put into the hands of Mr. Gibbons, stationer and law-bookseller, at the Middle Temple-gate; who circulated proposals for a subscription, and engaged Dr. Samuel Jebb, a learned physician at Stratford, in Essex, to prepare it for publication in numbers. The first number, printed in about four years after, was succeeded by a second, making together 160 pages, and containing the hundreds of Fawsley, Wardon, and Norton, with views of Daventry church and priory (now both pulled down), and Catesby monastery. Four pages more (containing the rectory of Green's Norton, alias Norton Davy, in the deanry of Brackley) were printed off as the beginning of a third number. These, with all the papers in Mr. Bowyer's hands, were delivered in 1742 to Mr. Gibbons; who afterwards becoming a bankrupt, the subscriptions could not be recovered, and the work was discontinued. The greatest part of the plates, which

years in collecting materials, and spared no expence in surveying every parish, &c. Seven thousand

which had been engraved (from accurate drawings made by the famous Tillemans, who was paid a guinea a day, and by other artists) were dispersed and sold, and few only were afterwards recovered. Toms the engraver had several; and Mr. Rawlinson purchased ten, now in the Bodleian Library. Mr. New, F.S.A. had impressions of 20, and Dr. Ducarel of 16. Some views of Peterborough minster, &c. were in the hands of Mr. Bathurst, bookseller, as specimens. Many unengraved drawings, with the map of the county nearly finished by Thomas Eayre of Kettering, were in 1749 in the possession of Mr. Bridges's executor, the Rev. Brooke Bridges, of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire. In the MS. library of the late Marquis of Lansdown (No. 752) were, "Topographical Notes of Parishes in Northamptonshire, collected for the Use of John Bridges, Esq. of Barton Segrave, in that County;" and also (No. 772, 773.) "More particular Enquiries, containing an Account of 32 Parishes in Northamptonshire, collected for John Bridges, Esq. 1719-20," 2 vols. 4to. (which are now in the library of the British Museum). But the greater part of the collections remained with Dr. Jebb, who had received little or no compensation for his labour; till, in 1755, the gentlemen of the County very spiritedly took up the business. The late excellent William Cartwright, of Aynho, esq. one of the County-members, advanced money to satisfy Dr. Jebb, and obtained possession of the MSS.; and a Committee was formed, of which Sir Thomas Cave was chairman, for the express purpose of conducting the publication. At an Assize-meeting, 1755, the Rev. Peter Whalley of Courteenhall, and Mr. Benjamin Buckler, of All Souls (afterwards D.D. and keeper of the archives at Oxford) a gentleman of abilities and general erudition, attended; and Sir Thomas Cave recommended Dr. Ducarel. The general sense of the Committee was in favour of Mr. Buckler (who was to have had 600*l.* for his trouble); and at the ballot Mr. Whalley had 5, Mr. Buckler had 4, and Dr. Ducarel 3 votes. The Committee were, Sir Edward Isham, and Sir Thomas Cave, barts.; William Cartwright, Charles Compton, Ambrose Isted, and John Palmer, esqrs.; Rev. Dr. Grey, Dr. Stonehouse, Rev. Messrs. Lockwood, Lye, Willes, and Whaley of Ecton. Mr. Buckler, after perusal, declined the work as too complicated. The materials were then entrusted to Mr. Whalley; by whom the compilation was formed, except what Dr. Jebb had drawn up, which wanted correction, as the whole did enlargement in biographical and other articles. The first 164 pages were reprinted, and comprised in 150, exclusive of Sutton hundred, introduced before that of Norton. The first volume appeared in 1762, and the first part of the second in 1769; when a new delay arose, from the deaths of Sir Thomas Cave and most of the Committee, which became at last reduced to Sir Thomas Cave (son of the former) and Sir William Dolben, barts.

copies of his Proposals for printing the book (which were on a whole sheet, with red letters in

barts. The work stopped at the University press at Oxford seven years; and Mr. Prince, being considerably out of pocket, applied to the gentlemen of the County at the Assizes, when it was resumed under a new Committee, and brought to a final issue. It was announced in January 1791 for delivery, as soon as Mr. Ayscough could prepare the index; which occasioned a delay of near nine months, during which it acquired several additional plates, and Mr. Faden's general map, with the latest corrections; and was delivered to the subscribers at the original price of four guineas. Vol. I. contains 12 plates, and a large map; vol. II. 26 plates. In this number 38 are included five or six new ones, given just before publication. Those of Fotheringhay and Luffwick were contributed by J. Nichols; who, jointly with Mr. Dash of Kettering, gave also the plate of Northamptonshire Tokens. A large collection of original drawings by Tillemans, Eayre, and others, lay for some time at Mr. Payne's, at the Mews-gate, with a catalogue, for the inspection of those who might be disposed to contribute plates of their seats, or of any venerable remains of antiquity. Of all these a list is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 1129.—Mr. Whalley deserves every praise for arranging this mass of materials during the laborious engagement of superintending the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital. His retirement to the living of Horley in Surrey, in the gift of the governors of that Hospital, gave him leisure to complete it; but an unfortunate derangement of his affairs, and the inattention of the gentlemen of the County, delayed it from 1779 (at the close of which year it was actually promised for publication) till 1791. Though we are left, however, to regret that a parochial visitation had not been repeated previous to the publication, as much information might certainly have been added; yet, under all disadvantages, Mr. Bridges's History of Northamptonshire is a model to all County Historians; and it is heartily to be wished that some Native may be found, heir to his skill and public spirit, and meet with due encouragement to continue the labours of Mr. Bridges. I have many materials for the purpose; which should not be withheld from any one qualified for the task.

William Bridges, esq. secretary to the Stamp-office, married Martha daughter of Robert Hart, of Brill, co. Berks, esq. by whom he had one son, John Bridges, esq. of Barton Segrave; who married Margaretta Horton of Gumley, and died in July 1741.

Peter Whalley was born Sept. 2, 1722, at Rugby, in the county of Warwick, although his father, Richard Whalley, was of an antient Northamptonshire family. He was admitted at Merchant Taylors' school, in London, January the 10th, 1731; whence, on June 11, 1740, he was elected scholar of St. John's college, Oxford; and three years after admitted fellow. After quitting the University, he became vicar of St. Sepulchre, Northampton. In

1766

the title-page) were circulated in 1735, and sixteen hundred and fifty more in 1737*; the subscription four guineas.

"Wotton's Short View† of George Hickes's Grammatical, Critical, and Archeological Treasury.

1766 he applied to the Corporation of London, to succeed Dr. Birch in the rectory of St. Margaret Pattens; and in his address to them said, "I have neither curacy nor lectureship, but a small country vicarage, whose clear annual income is under seventy pounds, and which, if I merit your indulgence, will be necessarily void." He obtained this rectory Feb. 5, that year; and afterwards added to it the vicarage of Horley in Surrey. He took the degree of B. C. L. Jan. 29, 1768; and in the October following was chosen master of the grammar-school of Christ's Hospital, which he resigned in 1776, but afterwards accepted that of St. Olave, and acted as a justice of the peace in the Borough. He was the author of, 1. "An Essay on the Manner of writing History, Lond 1746," 8vo, containing 28 pages; 2. "An Enquiry into the Learning of Shakspeare, with Remarks on several Passages of his Plays, 1748," 8vo; 3. "A Vindication of the Evidences and Authenticity of the Gospels from the Objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke, in his Letters on the Study of History, 1753," 8vo; 4. "An Edition of the Works of Ben Jonson, with Notes, 1756," 7 vols. 8vo; which he had long since revised, and prepared for a new edition (the materials for which passed into the hands of Mr. Waldron, the ingenious continuator of "The Sad Shepherd, 1783.") 5. "A Sermon preached at St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, on the Fast-day, Feb. 17, 1758," 8vo; 6. "The Institution of Public Charities; a Sermon preached at Christ's Hospital, Sept. 21, 1763, before the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, 1763," 4to; 7. "Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, May 17, 1770," 4to. Mr. Whalley was also author of a Copy of Verses prefixed to Hervey's "Meditations;" and, before he went abroad, took in subscriptions, at a guinea each, for a quarto History of the several Royal Hospitals of London.

* I mention the number of Proposals that were printed, as at that period an extraordinary circumstance; and the more so, as scarcely any of them are now to be met with. After repeated inquiries, I have never seen a single copy of them.

† "Dr. Wotton's 'Conspectus brevis' was translated into English by Mr. Shelton for his own improvement, and published to shew that one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace may have sense and a taste for learning. Farther use of the publication we know not; for those who seek after this or any other sort of knowledge will have recourse to the originals." *Mr. Rowe Mores.* —Mr. Clarke says, "I am so much surprized at the atchievement of your friend in Suffolk, that I know not what to say to it. He must surely have a great love for translation, to think of undertaking such a work; or perhaps he might imagine that it would give

of the antient Northern Languages; with some Notes, by a Lover of the antient Northern Literature,

give him a considerable figure among his Brethren of the Quorum, and shew that he was acquainted with our laws in their first original, and able to take them, as Ralpho did first matter, *all alone, before one rag of form was on.* I believe Dr. Wotton never thought of making any improvements to this work, and might possibly believe that it wanted none. He made a present of it to Dr. Hickes, as a compliment for the great pains he had taken in opening a way to the Northern Literature. I have some letters of Dr. Hickes's by me; but I think none of them worth printing; besides, they have all of them some little private affairs not worth communicating to the publick. Dr. Hickes took care of the impression; and the notes (which I believe is a secret) are all his, except those upon the Saxon coins by Mr. Thwaites. This Dr. Hickes had no mind to have known, that it might not look too much like puffing; and therefore they have been generally quoted for Dr. Wotton's, as in Waterland's "History of the Athanasian Creed," p. 129, second edition. By this you will see, that Dr. Wotton could never think of any additions to this work; it was carefully examined by the author of the Thesaurus, and made such as he would have it; a little sketch of his design, to raise the curiosity of the reader to farther inquiries, or (as you would say in *the Trade)* to call-in customers. It would be of no use to let your friend in Suffolk be acquainted with this secret, who perhaps would like the work never the better for thinking Dr. Hickes had such a hand in it. As to the question about Juries, Dr. Hickes (as you know) had taken much pains to shew that compurgators and juries did (as he expresses it) *toto cælo differre;* and for no other reason that I can see, but because juries were antiently used in Scandinavia, and were in some respects differently modeled from the old compurgators; but I still think, that the Welsh laws have a manifest agreement between them in so many particulars, that the original of juries must be accounted for in that manner. It is of no use to enquire, whether the custom of using compurgators had its original from the civil or the canon law. That, from the seventh century downwards, compurgators were universally made use of wherever the feudal law prevailed, is very evident from those laws mentioned in Ina's laws 693, and in Lothaire and Edric's 673; [see Feud. lib. I. tit. iv. sect. 2. and tit. x. and tit. xxvi. sect. 1.] And what is more observable in these laws, the number of compurgators is expressly fixed to twelve; *Dabitur ei defensio cum duodecim sacramentalibus.* And the same number was frequently introduced among all those nations whose laws were formed upon the feudal customs, as Lombards, Alemans, &c. But the Saxons, thinking it not so reasonable that the same number of compurgators should be necessary in all cases, ordered that the NUMBER *should* differ according to the NATURE and IMPORTANCE of the question controverted. *Si quis regis ministrum homicidii incuset,*

si

and an Appendix to the Notes, faithfully and intirely translated into English from the Latin Originals,

si se purgare audeat, faciat hoc XII *ministris regis. Si quis autem ministrum incuset, qui minoris cognationis* [*i.e.* conditionis] *sit quam minister regis, purgabit se per* XI *sui æquales, et unum regis ministrum* [*i.e.* duodecim sacramentalibus inferioris ordinis]. *Et ita in* QUALIBET LITE *quæ major est quatuor mancutis,* (*i.e.* solidis 24.) Leg. Sax. p. 47, sect. 3. If the thing in question, or the damage sustained, was valued at above four marks, then twelve compurgators were necessary; if not, a less number were sufficient. And, to guard more effectually against fraud and perjury, the Saxons introduced two sorts of compurgators to determine the same question; called the greater and lesser oath. How this was, is indeed not fully explained in what remains of the Saxon constitutions; but among the Welsh, who had the same custom, it is very clear. The greater oath consisted of compurgators who were gentlemen; the lesser oath, of compurgators of ordinary condition. Their number was generally the same, but the nature of their oath different; the gentlemen were to swear that the defendant's oath appear to them most probable; the common people, that they believed the defendant's true; and with this most remarkable difference, that the oath of the lesser compurgators, unless all their number agreed in it, was of no force; but the oath of the greater compurgators was valid if a majority of their number agreed in it. There was therefore among these compurgators almost every custom that is remarkable among our grand and petty juries. They were called so, not from the number of the jurors, or the nature of their office, but from the condition of the persons who served in them; their verdict or oath was exactly correspondent to that of the juries now in use; for, in the verdict of a petty jury, all of them must be agreed; but the grand jury can accuse or acquit the party, though all of them should not agree in their opinion. Why therefore must the original of juries be ascribed to William the Conqueror? or what did he do that could entitle him to be the author of them? Why he fixed them to the number XII, and not less; for grand juries are now (I believe) always more than twelve. [Delatoria excedat duodecim quoties Judici placuerit; non autem deficiat, ut in quibusdam aliis *juratis inquisitoriis.*] Was not twelve (or more than twelve) frequently, though not constantly, the number of compurgators in the Saxon times? and was it not the original number in the old feudal laws? But the Normans, though by no means the authors of this custom, acted very politicly in the management of it. Compurgators (for any thing that appears to the contrary) might be any persons of a proper rank, whom the defendant could procure to appear and swear for him. This did not so well answer the Norman purposes in their first settlements here; the Saxons would have succeeded much better in their civil disputes with them, than it was intended they should, if the old custom of the defendant's

by Maurice Shelton, of Barningham hall in the County of Suffolk, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices

defendant's finding his compurgators had continued; they were therefore from this period placed in the nomination of the Crown, and by that means the Normans had a greater influence upon them. This I take to be the true state of the case with regard to juries. Juries and *sacramentales* are not supposed to be exactly the same, but only as father and son, of one original; and as to Welsh antiquities, they only help to clear some of our antient customs with relation to compurgators, and make us understand their office better; they prove nothing as to the point itself. Spelman's observations about the different extent of power in grand and petty juries, is a mistake; there is now no such difference, whatever there was in his time. As to the compurgators being provided, or summoned by the defendant, it is of no moment; they tried the cause, just as our juries do, *i. e.* it was determined by their oath or verdict. What Dr. Wood says may be very true, that he knows no law that obliges a grand juror to be a freeholder; yet I believe they are always *gentlemen*, though by no other law now, but antient and perpetual usage. [See p. 160.] Juries in an assize upon a Writ of Right were always *liberi homines.* [*Glanv.* l. ii. c. 11. l. ix. c. 7. vol. II. p. 71.] But Dr. Hickes's account of them is certainly very wrong: *In ea maxime differunt* [*i. e.* compurgatores et juratores] *quod numerus compurgatorum incertus erat, ut qui augeri solebat pro rei vel causæ quæ agebatur momento; et pro numero consacramentalium qui jurabant compurgatio majus vel minus sacramentum dictum est.* [Diss. Epist. p. 35.] The first part of this account is plainly confuted by the Saxon laws, and the latter by the Welsh. And it is ridiculous to look for our customs among the old planters of Scandinavia, where there is no sort of history before the tenth century, when we can so readily account for these customs from the feudal laws. [Hialmar. And Feudal Laws first written under Fred. I. A. D. 1158.] I think it is high time to dismiss the juries; but, before I have done with Dr. Hickes, I think you might take notice that his fixing the Saxon pound always at LX shillings, and the shilling always at V pence, is undoubtedly a mistake. Silver in the Saxon times was not always of the same value: when it was the highest, V pence made a shilling, and XLVIII shillings a pound; when it was lower, IV pence made a shilling, and LX shillings a pound. The weight of the penny was probably the same in both cases, but the value lessened in the latter; and as the weight of their penny was not diminished, there was no other method of accommodating it to the value of silver, but by raising or lessening the value of the penny. Unless this different proportion of the penny to the shilling be allowed of, the computations of money in the Saxon laws cannot be accounted for. Bishop Fleetwood [Chron. Pret. p. 29], to remove this difficulty, was for altering the text of the laws; but, without taking so unwarrantable a liberty, altering the value of the

penny

of the Peace for the said County, &c. Author of the First Edition. To which are added, by the same Translator, other curious and proper Notes for a farther Illustration of the Text; a short Appendix of Notes of Correction, &c. and a Dedi-

penny clears all the difficulties. This might be another note upon p. 61, of the Conspectus."

Letter from Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, without date.

"Neither of the gentlemen (p. 159) write with that clearness and precision that they would have done, if they had really been right. As to *gentlemen*, I have been told that the late Sir Gregory Page had three East India bonds of 100,000*l.* each. I suppose if he had had no title, nor an inch of freehold, but lived in hired houses suited to his fortune, nobody would have questioned his gentility, or doubted his fitness for being on a grand jury; and as to *freemen*, they may be totally different from freeholders, though the confusion of them is very common. The excellent Dr. Burn (Westm. p. 21), describing 'a set of tenants in pure villenage, who were bound to the lord, as members of, and annexed to, the manor, and usually sold with the farm to which they belonged' *(cum eorum corporibus et eorum sequelis* is the very term, now applied only to cattle, as a mare or cow with its follower, *i. e.* the young one), adds, 'It was in contradiction to these, that the others [tenants] were called *free*; which observation ought especially to be noted, otherwise we shall fall into great confusion in abundance of instances; for wherever *free* men, *free* tenants, or *free* holders are mentioned of old time, by these are not to be understood what we now call *free* holders, but only that they were not villans or bondmen. All our military ancestors within the several customary manors are styled *free* tenants, but the lands were not *free* hold [to them] according to the modern acceptation of the word.' The same learned writer, p. 15, transcribes from Littleton the form of performing homage, which was the most honourable [*i. e.* the least dishonourable] service, and most humble service of reverence, that a *free* tenant can do to his lord, &c. &c. &c. Fealty was a much lower ceremony, and yet done by a *free* tenant, &c. &c. See the form in the same place. It is probable, from the universality of these tenures formerly, that if these free tenants (who had sworn fealty to their lord) had been thereby disqualified from appearing on grand juries, that no grand jury could ever have been composed, as people of all ranks hold under one another. Witness the King of Scotland to our King for the earldom of Cumberland, and our King to France for Normandy. We now, therefore, see that *homines* might be *liberi*, though they performed homage and fealty to others for their lands, and might not necessarily have an inch of freehold of their own; yet they were probably capable of being on juries of any kind. In general, the *liberi homines* would possess the freehold land; but they might be free tenants without it." *T.F.*

cation to the Right Honourable James Reynolds, esq. Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The second edition*, with emendations and large additions, besides a Preface and a general Index, by the same Translator." This volume ("useful to Divines, Lawyers, Historians, Antiquaries, and all Lovers of Polite Learning") was beautifully printed, in a large quarto, on a fine Genoa paper, "adorned with Cuts, artfully engraven by George Vertue †. Price bound 10*s*."

* The first edition was in a single 8vo volume of only 179 pages, printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's church-yard, 1718. Both editions are anonymous.—"If this second edition takes better with the world than the first, so as to run off with a quick sale, the Author intends to offer in due time, in some of the best newspapers, Proposals for printing by subscription (and without one he will not undertake it) an English Translation of Dr. Hickes's Epistolary Dissertation to the late famous Lawyer Sir Bartholomew Shower; a piece that ought to be recommended to the perusal of all gentlemen and lawyers, antiquaries, and historians, in that there is to be found in it a great deal of good learning, on the antiquities of the laws of England, wrote on purpose for the honour of our laws, and for the use of the professors of it; and if the Author should meet with proper encouragement for the undertaking of it, he promiseth to perform it with the utmost fidelity and accuracy." *St. James's Evening Post, Sept.* 22, 1737.

I have now before me an autograph of Mr. Shelton, affixed to a formal discharge for ever to Mr. Bowyer, "for all manner of books, papers, and preparations thereof, now or lately in his custody."

† An anonymous octavo print by Mr. Vander Gucht is superscribed, in the hand-writing of T. Martin, "Maurice Shelton, of Barningham, Suffolk. Arms in a circle, Azure, a cross Or; supporters, two talbots; crest, a Saracen's head; motto, *Re vodute, and Thoh.*—This print was prefixed to the second edition of Mr. Shelton's "Essay on Nobility, in 2 vols. 8vo. London, printed for the Author, 1720."

Barningham hall was purchased by the Duke of Grafton, from Maurice Shelton (the last of a family which, by Blomefield's History of Norfolk, appears to have been many years of eminence in that county). His tomb in Shelton church is thus inscribed:

"Here lies the body of Maurice Shelton, Esq.
late of Barningham-hall in Suffolk;
the last Male Heir of his Family;
died the 31st of May, 1749;
aged 65 years."

He had been twice married. The first wife was buried in Barningham church; the second (who survived him) in Coney Weston church.

"An

"An Epistle to Mr. Pope, in Anti-heroicks. [By Lord Paget *]."

"A Practical Grammar of the English Tongue: or, a rational and easy Introduction to speaking and writing English correctly and properly; peculiarly adapted to the Nature and Genius of the Language, and free from the hard and unnecessary Terms of the Latin Rudiments. The whole treated of in expressive Terms and familiar Style, and in the most natural and instructive Method, viz. that of Question and Answer. Designed for the Use of Schools; and, though calculated chiefly for the Use of the Fair Sex, and such as require only an English Education, may yet be an useful Foundation for those who are designed for higher Studies. By William Loughton, Schoolmaster at Kensington. The second edition, with improvements, in a neat pocket volume, beautifully printed on a good paper and large character †."

"A new and accurate Method of delineating all the Parts of the different Orders in Architecture,

* Thomas Catesby, lord Paget, son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Mary, daughter and coheir to Thomas Catesby, esq. of Whiston in Northamptonshire. He was M. P. for Stafford, 1714 and 1722; lord of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales; and, on his accession to the throne as George II. was continued in the same post. He died at Drayton, near Uxbridge, in January 1742, about 18 months before his father; so that he is to be regarded as one of those presumptive Peers whom Lord Orford has "called up by writ." He was author of "An Essay on human Life," in verse, 1734, 8vo. (of which the *third* edition was published in 1736, 8vo. and 12mo.); of "Some Reflections upon the Administration of Government, 1740;" and of other poems and essays, all which he collected into one volume, 8vo, 1741, but printed only a few copies to give away. Of this Collection, now become extremely rare, Mr. Bindley possesses a copy. See Park's edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. IV. p. 178.

† Price 1*s.* 6*d.* bound, with allowances to school-masters, and those who buy a number: now read with universal approbation, and is the best and cheapest of its kind.

Universal Spectator, Feb. 26, 1736-7.

See "The Progress of Language, a Poetical Essay; to Mr. William Loughton, School-master at Kensington, on his Practical Grammar of the English Tongue;" Gent. Mag. vol. IX. p. 655.

by Means of a well-contrived, and most easily-managed Instrument; whereon the just Proportions of the principal Members, and of their several Parts, are so disposed, as wholly to avoid the Difficulty of the Fractional Parts that usually attend these Operations. Englished from the original Italian of Ottavio Revesi Bruti, by Thomas Malie, Gent. In folio, illustrated with 51 Copper Plates, and dedicated to the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington. Printed for Fletcher Gyles, over-against Gray's-Inn, Holborn; and Thomas Heath, Mathematical-Instrument Maker, next the Fountain-Tavern in the Strand.—N. B. There are a few printed on large paper for the Curious."

"Bibliotheca Ratcliffiana," a single sheet.

On the 27th of December, 1737*, Mr. Bowyer lost his father, at the age of 74; and it is evident, from his scattered papers†, that he severely felt the affliction; applying to himself the beautiful apotrophe of Æneas to Anchises:

"Hic me, pater optime, fessum
Deseris, heu! tantis nequicquam erepte periclis."

His friend Mr. Clarke, on this melancholy event, again addressed to him an excellent letter of sympathy and consolation:

"DEAR SIR, Uckfield, 1738.

"I saw lately, by mere accident, in the newspapers, that Mr. Bowyer was dead‡; and am very

* In the July of the same year, he had lost his aunt Dawks (widow of the well-known printer of *Dawks's News-Letter)*, who made him her executor. She was buried at Low Leyton, and left some small legacy to a number of poor old women there; and 5*l.* to the poor of St. Andrew Wardrobe.

† In one of these, endorsed "Cash laid out, 1737-8, after the death of my father, who left no will, but given by W. B. his son, chiefly at his own discretion," it appears that Mr. Bowyer gave 100*l.* to Mr. Wallis, who had married his only sister; and 20*l.* to Mr. Bettenham, who had married his half-sister. He also paid Mr. Wallis 20*l.* 4*s.* for mourning rings; and the funeral expences were 37*l.* 10*s.* at that time no small sum.

‡ In a former letter, dated Dec. 14, 1737, Mr. Clarke says, "Though I have said nothing to you since your first melancholy account

sensible of the great concern that you are under upon that account. It is a natural, I believe I might say, a desirable infirmity; they who feel no affliction at the loss of their friends, can have had no pleasure in the enjoyment of them. A person whom you have been so long used to look upon with love and reverence must, at bidding you farewell for ever, raise some sorrowful sentiments, not to be easily suppressed. I wish it was my good fortune to have an opportunity of being with you upon this occasion. Not that I could be of the least use, or could say any thing which you have not heard and thought of in a much better manner a thousand times before. But I should like to find you so much alone, to see you planning out new scenes of life, or pleasing yourself with the prospects of those that will succeed when life is over.—Pliny has observed upon the loss of one of his old friends (I do not remember whom), 'That nothing that he

account of Mr. Bowyer's illness, yet I have been but too sensible of the concern and anxiety it must give you. My own fears have taught me, in a nearer relation, what yours must have suggested upon such an occasion. Mr. Bowyer's complaints are such as are most probably incurable; and at his age the strongest of us must expect something that will place us among the incurables. Nor do I think that alone, unless attended with great pain, to be one of the most afflicting circumstances:

——— 'For evils that are known,
There 's certain remedy; for doubt, there 's none."

When we are taking leave of our friends, we are apt to look upon them in the tenderest light that our relation to them can place us: we consider the value of our loss, without reflecting upon the miseries we have had in not losing it much sooner. It is good-nature that makes us feel our afflictions much sharper; and it must be good sense, or, what is much better, good principles of Religion, that must teach us how to bear them. Your friends will be persuaded that you are already in the hands of the very best comforters; and I dare say, if we should wish that your son should not lose his father till he was as well prepared for it, you would think it a very friendly and affectionate wish; and surely such an event as you think your son ought not to make too great an affliction of, should be looked upon with the same evenness of mind by you. I wish all of you happy in one another while you stay here; and I think then we have nothing more to wish, but to leave the rest to God."

had

had ever heard or read upon such occasions could give him any relief; his sorrow was superior to all usual consolations.'—Though I am always a little apt to suspect the sentiments of such professed wits, as not quite sincere, rather delicate than just; yet, if the observation was true, it must be carried no farther than the first natural impressions; nothing new that could be said could have more weight with him than what had been said ten thousand times over. I own there is something in the glitter of a new thought, like that of a new coin; it of course catches our attention for some moments, and we view it perhaps in two or three different lights; but, when that is over, we lay no more value upon it, or believe that it has really any more weight, than the coins of former princes: it is just so with our thoughts; they may lose something of their lustre, by being given and taken so often upon common occasions, but their real value is the same.

"I am writing this at Mr. Lloyd's; a visit that of late always gives me some concern: he wears apace, declines visibly; *i. e.* he is doing the very thing that we must all of us soon do after him. His distemper may perhaps let him live many years; but in such a manner as to be too sensibly affected with the pains of living. If such afflictions are made truly useful to the interests of another life, they are in that view desirable visitations; but, when that is done, their friends should not shew any over-great impatience at parting with them. I hope Tom * is with you; he will be one of your best companions: I should be pleased to see him, as no doubt he is a much greater philosopher than his father; and that you may not leave him till you can do it with the same satisfaction that your father has now done, is what I truly wish, who am, with the greatest sincerity,

Your most affectionate, W. CLARKE."

* Mr. Bowyer's son, then only seven years old.

The

The Literary History of this period will be illustrated by the following advertisement:

"The associates of the late Dr. Bray, as Trustees for founding Parochial Libraries in meanly endowed Cures, having last year advertized the publick of the usefulness and importance of that Trust (which had the sanction of an Act of Parliament in the reign of the late Queen Anne), and of the progress they had been enabled to make, do hereby give notice; that, since July 1730, they have erected in Great Britain and the Plantations, twenty-three libraries, larger and smaller; that there are frequent and repeated demands for many more such libraries, from places where they are greatly wanted, and where, the Trustees apprehend, much good might be done by those means; but, that their funds, which depend entirely on charitable donations, being quite exhausted, they are at present disabled from making any farther advances, in what has ever been esteemed by wise and good men, to be an excellent and most necessary work. Such, therefore, as incline to contribute either money or books for promoting this good purpose, may lodge their benefactions with, or by letter signify their intentions to any of the following Trustees; *viz.* the Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont, in Pall Mall; the Hon. James Vernon, esq. in Grosvenor-street; William Belitha, esq. at Kingston-upon-Thames; the Rev. Dr. Hales, at Teddington, near Hampton Court; the Rev. Mr. Burton, fellow of Eton-college, at Eton; the Rev. Mr. Bedford, at Haberdashers' Hospital at Hoxton; the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Allhallows on London-wall; and Mr. Adam Anderson, on Clerkenwell Green.—N. B. Donors may, as they please, limit their benefactions to any particular place or parish."

1738.

Among the books of this year stand foremost two editions of a work of no small consequence in the typographical annals of Mr. Bowyer; the first * volume of "The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, on the Principles of a Religious Deist, from the Omission of the Doctrine of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments in the Jewish Dispensation. In Six Books. By William Warburton, A. M. Author of *The Alliance between Church and State* †," 8vo. This volume contained the three first books ‡.

"Faith working by Charity to Christian Edification, a Sermon preached at the last Episcopal Visitation for Confirmation in the Diocese of Lincoln;

* This volume was first published in January 1737-8; and in March appeared "A Vindication of the Author of the Divine Legation of Moses, &c. from the Aspersions of the Country Clergyman's Letter in the Weekly Miscellany of Feb. 24, 1737-8."—The second edition of "The Divine Legation" was published in November, 1738.

† Of which see before, p. 83.—Some farther account of this very eminent Divine will be given in the "Essays and Illustrations," in vol. V. No. XI.

‡ In the interval between the first and second editions of this volume Mr. Bowyer received the following acknowledgment of a literary civility which he had shewn to the Author:

"DEAR SIR, *Newarke, June* 24, 1738.

"I AM extremely obliged to you for a sight of the inclosed, and esteem it for the most obliging act of friendship, for which I have the greatest acknowledgements. As to the letter, the writer of it seems neither to have an inclination to be pleased, nor a knowledge of the subject. Of all the particulars he mentions I hold him mistaken, except in the quotation of Hierophanta, &c.; and this was occasioned by dropping a quotation or two which were to follow in that very note, that would have cleared up the passage, as you will see: for I was in a great hurry, not having so much as composed half the book, when the other half was gone to the press. I repeat it again, that I hold my self extremely obliged to you for this favour; and am, dear sir, your very affectionate, humble servant, W. W.

"The favour of hearing from you, on this or any other occasion, will be always very acceptable; and no one's thoughts will have a greater weight with me than your own, in whom I have experienced so much candour, goodness, and learning."

coln; with a Preface, shewing the Reasons of its Publication; and a Postscript, occasioned by some Letters lately published in 'The Weekly Miscellany.' By W. Warburton, A. M. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

The third and fourth volume of Bp. Atterbury's* Sermons, 8vo.

The second edition, with large additions, of "The Civil Law in its natural Order. Together with the Public Law. Written in French by Monsieur Domat, the late French King's Advocate in the Presidial Court of Clermont in France, and translated into English by William Strahan, LL. D. Advocate in Doctors Commons. With additional Remarks on some material Differences between the Civil Law and the Law of England." Beautifully printed in 2 vols. folio, upon a superfine paper.

In August 1738, on his return from America, Mr. Whitefield published, complete†, from the Original, price Six-pence, with a short Preface, shewing the reasons of its publication, "A Journal of a Voyage from London to Savannah in Georgia. In Two Parts. Part I. from London to Gibraltar. Part II. from Gibraltar to Savannah. By George Whitefield, A. B. of Pembroke College, Oxford. Printed for James Hutton, at the Bible and Sun, next the Rose Tavern, without Temple Bar."

"Thankfulness for Mercies received; a Farewell Sermon, preached on board the Whitaker, at Anchor near Savannah in Georgia."

Several editions of Mr. Whitefield's Sermons on "Religious Societies" and "Self-denial."

* See an admirable character of Bp. Atterbury as a Preacher in the Tatler; as a Poet, Gent. Mag. vol. VIII. p. 522; and a very just one at large (from Boswell's Method of Study) in Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 113.—Of his personal history the Author of these volumes has given a full account, in the fifth volume of the Bishop's Epistolary Correspondence, &c. 1798.

† A spurious edition had been advertised by T. Cox, with an assurance that *his* edition was *genuine* See the Weekly Miscellany, Aug. 11, 1738; and London Evening Post, Aug. 10 and Aug. 22, 1738.

"The

"The almost Christian; a Sermon preached by Mr. Whitefield at the Parish-church of St. John Wapping."

"Of Justification by Christ; a Sermon preached by Mr. Whitefield at the Parish Church of St. Antholin."

"The heinous Sin of profane Cursing and Swearing; or the common Swearer detestable in the Sight of God and Man *. By Mr. Whitefield."

"The great Duty of Family Religion; or Joshua's Resolution worthy the Imitation of every Master

* Some memoirs of Mr. Whitefield, principally on his own authority, have been given in p. 98: but the number of his Sermons printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1738 may be an excuse for enlarging on the circumstance of the popularity which with the most astonishing rapidity he attained. His *debut* as a preacher was at Gloucester in 1736; at Bristol in 1737; and by the beginning of 1739 he had displayed his talents in the pulpits of many of the largest churches in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood; and in some particular parishes, where his interest was not sufficient to obtain the use of the church, he held forth on the tomb-stones in the church-yard. This I know to have been the case at Islington; where the novelty was so attractive, that the then incumbent, Dr. Stonehouse, had to lament the temporary desertion of the greater part of his flock; a circumstance which he took so deeply to heart that it was thought to have hastened his death.—The Sermons which Mr. Whitefield printed were purchased with the greatest avidity. His portrait was multiplied by various competitors; and his assistance was requested by the benevolent General Oglethorpe, whom he accordingly accompanied to Georgia; preaching constantly during the voyage, and in all places where he had the opportunity, till his return in 1738, when he published a Journal of his Voyage (see p. 121), which, like his portrait, was eagerly contended for by rival publishers.—In the year 1739 a small volume of his Sermons was published by C. Davis, apparently by authority, with the Head of the Author, under the title of "The Doctrines of the Gospel asserted and vindicated, in Eighteen genuine Sermons, upon the following Subjects; viz. 1. Of Justification by Christ. 2. The Almost Christian. 3. The Extent and Reasonableness of Self-Denial. 4. The Necessity and Benefits of Religious Societies. 5. Intercession every Christian's Duty. 6. The Great Duty of Family Religion. 7. The heinous Sin of profane Cursing and Swearing. 8. Thankfulness for Mercies received, a necessary Duty. 9. The Eternity of Hell-Torments. 10. Directions how to hear Sermons. 11. Worldly Business no Plea for Neglect of Religion. 12. The Marks of the New Birth. 13. The Power of Christ's Resurrection. 14. The Duty of searching

of a Family; preached by Mr. Whitefield at the Parish Church of St. Vedast, Foster-Lane."

searching the Scriptures. 15. Satan's Devices. 16. The Knowledge of Jesus Christ the best Knowledge. 17. The heinous Sin of Drunkenness. 18. The Holy Ghost the Privilege of all Believers now, as well as formerly."—"When Religion is attacked on all sides; by the openly prophane, such as make a mock at sin, and set the Almighty at defiance; by professed Atheists, those fools that say there is no God; by the miserly Worldling, who makes his Religion truckle to his avarice; by the false Hypocrite, who assumes a shew of godliness, merely to serve some mean and selfish purpose: since, I say, Religion is thus hardly beset; it is presumed that an attempt to vindicate her honour, to assert the purity of her doctrines, to illustrate her native beauty and loveliness, and recommend her as an object worthy the choice of every man, will appear at least pardonable. Many are the ways by which the God of this world endeavours to lead men blindfold to destruction; and surely it will not be thought a work of supererogation to expose those deceits and delusions, and disperse those mists of error, that cloud the understanding, and bring the safety of our souls into the utmost peril. Whoever professes himself, or would be thought a Christian, must confess, that there is no other name given among men, whereby we can be saved, but that of the blessed Jesus; and that the doctrines and precepts contained in the Gospel are the only rules for his conduct and practice, the objects of his faith, and the foundation of his hope and happiness. He whose persuasion is thus grounded, will not be displeased to see the way of his salvation made easy, and the things which he is to believe and practise proved, explained, and enforced, from reason and irrefragable argument. The design then of the following Sermons is, to establish such truths as of late have been made the subjects of ridicule and banter by the profane wits and scoffers of the age; to set right those who have been misled by sophistical arguments of men that design nothing less than the honour of God and the good of souls; and to vindicate the honour of the Gospel, to assert the truth and reasonableness of its doctrines, and to defend its Author, the blessed Jesus, against the attacks of his professed enemies, and the base, cowardly, or treacherous practices of his false or weak friends." *Such was Mr. Whitefield's first Preface.*

Another Collection was published in the same year, "sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country," intituled, "The Christian's Companion: or, Sermons on several Subjects: containing, 1. Directions how to hear Sermons; a Sermon preached at Christ's Church in Spitalfields, London. 2. Worldly Business no Plea for the Neglect of Religion; a Sermon preached at the Parish-Church of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, London. 3. The Marks of the New Birth; a Sermon preached at St. Mary, Whitechapel. 4. The Power of Christ's Resurrection; a Sermon preached at Werburgh's, in the City of Bristol. 5. The Duty of searching the Scriptures; a Sermon preached at the Parish-Church of St. Michael,

Mr. Whitefield's Sermon "on Early Piety."
Proofs of our Saviour's Divinity; printed on a large sheet, to be framed.

chael, Cornhill. 6. Satan's Devices; a Sermon preached at Great St. Helen's. 7. The Knowledge of Jesus Christ, the best Knowledge; a Sermon preached at Great St. Helen's. 8. The heinous Sin of Drunkenness; a Sermon preached on board the Whitaker. 9. The Eternity of Hell Torments; a Sermon preached at Savannah in Georgia. 10. Thankfulness for Mercies received a necessary Duty; a Farewell Sermon preached on board the Whitaker, at Anchor near Savannah in Georgia. 11. Prayers for several Occasions, by George Whitefield, A.B. 12. The Indwelling of the Spirit, the common Privilege of all Believers; a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Bexley in Kent, on Whitsunday, 1739. 13. The Folly and Danger of being not righteous enough, as well as of being righteous over-much; a Sermon preached at Kennington-Common, Moorfields, and Black-Heath; from Ecclesiastes vii. 16; wherein Dr. Trapp's Discourses from the same Words (as well as the polite Entertainments of the Age) are considered, and proved to be inconsistent with true Christianity. 14. The Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Answer to the Bishop of London's last Pastoral Letter; and a Supplement to the Rev. Mr. Whitefield's Answer to the Bishop of London's last Pastoral Letter; containing, 1, Notes on the Pastoral Letter; 2, A Remark on the Weekly Miscellany of August 18th, 1739; with an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Seward, relating to the Writer of the same. By a Presbyter of the Church of England." —The Ninth of these Discourses is thus particularly addressed to the Inhabitants of Savannah in Georgia: "My dear Friends, Though the following Sermon has been preached elsewhere, yet, as the occasion of my preaching it among you was particular, as you seemed to give an uncommon attention to it in publick, and afterwards expressed your satisfaction in it to me when I came to visit you in your own private houses; I thought proper to offer it to you. And here I cannot but bless God for the general dislike of heretical principles that I have found among you; as also for your zeal and approbation of my conduct, when the glory of God and your welfare have obliged me to resent and publicly declare against the antichristian tenets of some lately under my charge. I need only exhort you to beg of God to give you a true faith, and to add to your faith virtue, that you may adorn the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in all things. Your constant daily attendance upon public worship, the gladness wherewith you have received me into your houses, the mildness wherewith you have submitted to my reproofs, more especially the great (though unmerited) concern you shewed at my departure, induce me to hope this will be your endeavour. How long God of his good providence will keep me from you, I know not. However, you may assure yourselves, I will return according to my promise, as soon as I have received imposition of hands, and completed the other business that called me hither. In the mean while,

Rules and Prayers by Mr. Whitefield, composed for the use of the *Religious Societies*; with Psalms and Hymns for the same purpose.

Two volumes of Archbishop Sharpe's Sermons.

The third volume of "Sermons at Boyle's Lectures," folio.

A second edition of "Nineteen Sermons by Dr. John Rogers *," 8vo.

A Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1738, by John Wilcox †, D.D.

A Sermon by the Rev. W. G. Barnes ‡.

while, accept of this, as a pledge of the undissembled love of your affectionate, though unworthy pastor, G. WHITEFIELD."

In 1742 a third Collection of Sermons was published, under the title of "Nine Sermons upon the following Subjects: 1. The Lord our Righteousness. 2. The Seed of the Woman, and the Seed of the Serpent. 3. Persecution every Christian's Lot. 4. Abraham's offering up his son Isaac. 5. Saul's Conversion. 6. The Pharisee and Publican. 7. Christ, the Believer's Wisdom, Righteousness, Sanctification, and Redemption. 8. The Holy Spirit convincing the World of Sin, of Righteousness, and of Judgment. 9. The Conversion of Zaccheus." Which were thus introduced: "The following Sermons, I think I may say, were given me by the Lord Jesus Christ; and, according to my present light, are agreeable to the form of sound words delivered to us by the lively Oracles of God. They contain the sum and substance, I will not say word for word, of what was delivered in the pulpit; for, as I had occasion, in America, Scotland, and England, to preach upon the same subjects, I was obliged, according to the freedom and assistance given me from above, to enlarge, or make excursions, agreeable to the people's circumstances amongst whom I was preaching the Kingdom of God. I had no leisure or freedom to commit any of them to writing, but during my last voyage from America to England; nor do I expect to find leisure till it shall please God that I embark again."

* See vol. I. p. 152; vol. II. p. 57.

† John Wilcox, of Clare hall; B. A. 1711; M. A. 1715; D. D. Com. Reg. 1728; and master of Clare hall 1736. He had also the valuable rectory of Kensington in Middlesex; was subdean of York; and is noticed as "good, though gloomy Wilcox," in the "Capitade," a poetical satire on the ruling Members of the University of Cambridge, the author of which was never satisfactorily ascertained. It was first published in the "London Evening Post," Nov. 1, 1750; and re-printed in Gent. Mag. 1781, vol. LI. p. 530, with notes by the Rev. John Duncombe, who particularly knew all the parties described in it.

‡ William George Barnes, M. A. lecturer of St. Bride's; who published, in 1752, "A select Number of Sermons and Discourses on moral, theological, and practical subjects," 2 vols. 8vo.

"The

"The present State of Bromley College," a single sheet, for Dr. Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester.

"Essay on Foolish Questions."

Political and Miscellaneous Tracts, by the Author of Gulliver's Travels," 8vo.

"A complete System of Optics, in Four Books. By Robert Smith *, LL. D." 2 vols. 8vo.

"Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures, by Roger Cotes †, M. A. late Professor of Astronomy

* Robert Smith, LL. D. and D. D. master of Trinity college, Cambridge, 1736, and Master of Mechanicks to the King, was preceptor to William Duke of Cumberland; and in that character is noticed, in the Poem just before cited, in p. 125, as—

"Smith supremely blest with every charm,
In Virtue's cause ev'n Royal Youth to warm."

He published at Cambridge, in 1744, "Harmonics; or, the Philosophy of Musical Sounds," 8vo; of which a second edition was printed in 1761; and a "Postscript" to it in 1763, containing an account of an excellent improvement of the harpsichord. (See Biog. Brit. vol. VII. p. 4130, *note*; Appendix, p. 229, *text*.) Mr. Cumberland, in the Memoirs of his own Life, p. 109, says, "Dr. Smith was unquestionably one of the most learned men of his time, as his works, especially his System of Optics, effectually demonstrate. He led the life of a student, abstemious and recluse, his family consisting of a sister, advanced in years, and unmarried like himself, together with a niece, who in the course of her residence there was married to a fellow of the College. He was a man, of whom it might be said—*Philosophy had marked him for her own.* Of a thin spare habit, and a nose prominently aquiline, and an eye penetrating as that of the bird, the semblance of whose beak marked the character of his face. The tone of his voice was shrill and nasal, and his manner of speaking such as denoted forethought and deliberation. How deep a theorist he was in harmony his Treatise will evince; of mere melody he was indignantly neglectful; and could not reconcile his ear to the harpsichord, till, by a construction of his own, he had divided the half tones into their proper flats and sharps. Those who figured to themselves a Diogenes in Mason, might have fancied they beheld an Aristotle in Smith, who, had he lived in the age and fallen within the eye of the great designer of the School of Athens, might have left his image there without discrediting the groupe."—He died Feb. 2, 1768; and bequeathed 2000*l.* towards the repairs of his College, and 2500*l.* to the University.

† This excellent mathematician, philosopher, and astronomer, was born July 10, 1682, at Burbach, in Leicestershire, where his father was rector. He was first placed at Leicester school; where, when he was between 11 and 12 years of age, he

and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge," 8vo; published by Roger Smith, D.D. Master of Trinity

he discovered a strong inclination to the mathematics. This being observed by his uncle, the Rev. John Smith, he gave him all imaginable encouragement; and prevailed with his father to send him for some time to his house in Lincolnshire, that he might put him forward, and assist him in those studies. Here he laid the foundation of that deep and extensive knowledge in Mathematics, for which he was afterwards so deservedly famous. He removed from thence to London, and was sent to St. Paul's school; where, under the care of Dr. Gale and the succeeding master, he made a great progress in classical learning; yet found so much leisure as to keep a constant correspondence with his uncle, not only in mathematics, but also in metaphysics, philosophy, and divinity. This fact is said to have been often mentioned by Professor Saunderson. His next remove was to Cambridge; where, April 6, 1699, he was admitted of Trinity college; and, at Michaelmas 1705, chosen fellow. He was at the same time tutor to Anthony Earl of Harold, and the Lord Henry de Grey, sons to the then Marquis, afterwards Duke of Kent; to which noble family Mr. Cotes had the honour to be related. In January 1705-6, he was appointed professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy, upon the foundation made by Dr. Plume archdeacon of Rochester, being the first that enjoyed that office; to which he was unanimously chosen, on account of his high reputation and merits. He took the degree of M.A. in 1706, and went into holy orders in 1713. The same year, at the desire of Dr. Bentley, he published at Cambridge the second edition of Sir Isaac Newton's "Mathematica Principia Philosophiæ Naturalis;" and inserted all the improvements which the author had made to that time. To this edition he prefixed a most admirable preface, in which he expressed the true method of philosophising, shewed the foundation on which the Newtonian philosophy was built, and refuted the objections of the Cartesians and all other philosophers against it. This publication added greatly to the reputation Mr. Cotes had acquired among the greatest men of the age for his profound knowledge in the abstrusest parts of mathematicks: nor was the high opinion the publick now conceived of him in the least diminished, but rather much increased, by several productions of his own, which afterwards appeared. He gave a description of the great fiery meteor that was seen March 6, 1715-16, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions a little after his death. He left behind him also some admirable and judicious tracts; part of which, after his decease, were published by Dr. Robert Smith, his cousin, and successor in his professorship, afterwards master of Trinity college in Cambridge. His "Harmonia Mensurarum," &c.; that is "Harmony of Measures; or, Analysis and Synthesis advanced by the Measures of Ratios and Angles," was published at Cambridge in 1722, in 4to, and dedicated to Dr. Mead by the learned

College, Cambridge;" and dedicated to William Duke of Cumberland.

learned editor; who, in an elegant and affectionate preface, gives us a copious account of the performance itself, the pieces annexed to it, and of such other of the author's works as are yet unpublished. He tells us how much this work was admired by professor Saunderson, and how dear the author of it was to Dr. Bentley. The first treatise of the miscellaneous works annexed to the "Harmonia Mensurarum" is, "Concerning the Estimation of Errors in mixed Mathematicks." The second is, "Concerning the differential Method;" which he handles in a manner somewhat different from Sir Isaac Newton's treatise upon that subject, having written it before he had seen that treatise. The name of the third piece is, "Canonotechnia, or concerning the Construction of Tables by Differences." The book concludes with three small Tracts, "Concerning the Descent of Bodies, the Motion of Pendulums in the Cycloid, and the Motion of Projectiles;" which tracts, the Editor informs us, were all composed by Cotes when he was very young. He wrote also "A Compendium of Arithmetic; of the Resolutions of Equations, of Dioptrics, and of the Nature of Curves." Besides these pieces, he drew up the course of "Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures" noticed above, which are held in high repute. This uncommon Genius died, to the regret of the University, and all lovers of that science, June 5, 1716, in the very prime of his life; for he was advanced no farther than to his 33d year. Newton had pronounced of him, *Now the world will know something!* And Dr. Bentley never mentioned him but with the deepest regret: he had formed the highest expectations of new lights and discoveries in Philosophy from the penetrating force of his extraordinary genius; and on the tablet devoted to his memory in the chapel of Trinity college, has recorded his sorrows, and those of the whole learned world, in the following beautiful and pathetic epitaph:

"H. S. E.
Rogerus Roberti filius Cotes,
Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis Socius,
Astronomiæ et Experimentalis Philosophiæ
Professor Plumianus:
Qui
immaturâ morte præreptus,
pauca quidem ingenii sui pignora reliquit,
sed egregia, sed admiranda,
ex inaccessis Matheseos penetralibus
felici solertiâ cum primum eruta.
Post magnum illum Newtonum
Societatis hujus spes altera
et decus gemellum.
Cui ad summam doctrinæ laudem

omnes

"A new and easy Method of learning Hebrew without Points. To which is annexed, by Way of Praxis, the Book of Proverbs, divided according to the Metre, with the Masoretical Reading in Roman letters, the Interlinear Version of *Santes Pagninus*, a grammatical Analysis, and short Notes critical and explanatory; the whole designed for the more speedy and perfect Attainment of the Hebrew Tongue. by Richard Grey, D. D. Rector of Hinton, in Northamptonshire," 8vo.

A part of the first edition of Mr. Zachary Chambers's * "*Cyclopedia*, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences."

"The Vocal Miscellany;" third edition, with large additions, 2 vols. 12mo.

A new edition of the Odes of Horace, published by George Wade †, D. D. 12mo.

1739.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed "The Earl of Strafforde's Letters and Dispatches, with an Essay towards his Life by Sir George Radcliffe. From the Originals in the Possession of his Great-grandson the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Malton, Knight of the Bath. By William Knowler ‡, LL. D. Rector of Irthlingborough."

omnes morum virtutumque dotes
in cumulum accesserunt:
Eo magis spectabiles amabilesque,
quod in formoso corpore gratiores venirent.
Natus Burbagii, in agro Leicestriensi,
Jul. 10, 1682; obiit Jun. 5, 1716."

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No. XII.

† Of Christ's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1713; M. A. 1717; D. D. Com. Reg. 1728.

‡ William Knowler was the third son of Gilbert Knowler, gent. of Stroud house, at Herne in Kent; baptised May 9, 1699. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1720; M. A. 1724; LL. D. Com. Reg. 1728. He was chaplain to the first Marquis of Rockingham, who presented him first to the rectory of Irthlingborow (commonly called Artleburrow), between Wellingborough and Higham Ferrers, and afterwards to the more valuable one of Boddington, both in Northamptonshire.

"Jus Parliamentarium," by that celebrated Antiquarian Lawyer William Petyt*, esq. folio.

shire. He died in December 1773. Mr. Bowyer received soon after a polite letter from Mrs. Knowler, with an intimation that a legacy of twenty pounds was ready for his acceptance. I wish I had a copy of this letter and of his answer, which I remember to have seen. The purport of the letter, however, was a proper acknowledgement of the lady's civility; a very suitable condolence on her loss; and a request, "that, to save trouble, she would keep the twenty pounds intended for him, which otherwise she would have to receive back from his executors at a period which he had reason to think would not be far distant." In 1766 Dr. Knowler had prepared for the press an English translation of Chrysostom's "Comment on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians;" and I have now before me a preface intended to have been prefixed to the translation; in which Dr. Knowler introduces this judicious observation on the Fathers: "Some have thought nothing too much to be said in their praise; others have denied them a share of common sense. The present cry is against them; and, if it continue a few years, they must be a prey to moths and worms, to the great detriment of young students in Divinity, not to say to the publick in general. I think they have not had a fair trial. Their works are locked up in the learned languages; many pieces have been ascribed to them, which, were they alive, they would disown and be ashamed of. Hence they are swoln to an enormous bulk. Then comes an enemy, and culls out of these spurious pieces exceptionable passages; produces them before a packed jury; the laugh goes round; and they are condemned in the lump." His own translation he represents to be "a plain and literal one;" and acknowledges that the beauty of Chrysostom's original "must suffer greatly in the garb a Country Divine has given him, who has resided six-and-twenty years on his cure, and seldom been absent from his parish." He then proceeds to give a good account of his author; and also of Jerom, who was contemporary with Chrysostom.—Gilbert Knowler, esq. a nephew of the Doctor, was the last of a family which Philipott mentions as being settled at Herne in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

* A student of the Middle Temple, afterwards a bencher and treasurer of the Inner Temple. He was some time Keeper of the Records in the Tower; and published, 1. "Miscellanea Parliamentaria, 1680," 8vo; 2. "The antient Rights of the Commons of England asserted, 1680," 8vo (of which a Latin version was published in 1729, folio); 3. "Jus Anglorum ab antiquo; in Confutation of the Answer to Mr. Petyt, &c. 1681," 8vo. He died in 1707, and was buried in the West part of the Temple church, with the following epitaph, which illustrates his history:

"Heic juxta sitæ sunt reliquiæ
WILHELMI PETYT, armigeri,
qui olim Medii alumnus fuit,

nuper

"A Catalogue of the MSS. of Sir Joseph Jekyl, Master of the Rolls."

nuper Interioris Templi Socius, et Thesaurarius.
Rotulorum ac Archivorum in Turri
Londinensi remanentium
Custos fidelissimus;
quamplurimis tam genere quàm doctrinâ
viris insignibus bene notus,
et in magnâ æstimatione habitus.
Omnia sua
cum amicis habuit communia:
neque sanè cuiquam literarum veterum studioso,
vel operam suam,
vel consilium unquam negabat;
quod in pluribus eruditorum scriptis apparet.
Municipalia Patriæ jura,
Historiam, Antiquitates,
Monumenta, Actaque Parliamentaria
optimè callebat:
Antiquæ Constitutionis
Legum ac Libertatum Angliæ
strenuissimus assertor erat.
Et ne operam et oleum perderet,
et evanescerent labores,
mundo valedicturus, omnia sua MSS.
(quæ varia implent volumina)
unà cum libris impressis, juridicis, historicis,
atque antiquitatum et processuum
Parliamentorum monumentis
(quæ magno labore, studio, et sumptibus
sibi comparavit)
amicis quibusdam melioris notæ,
in fidei commisso ad servanda integra et illibata,
ultimo suo testamento
publicæ utilitatis gratiâ,
legavit.
Quapropter locum certum,
qui illis visus fuerit maximè accommodatus,
eos eligere voluit:
et centum et quinquaginta libras
Bibliothecæ ædificandæ
destinavit.
Obiit 1707, ætat. 72.

"In Storithes propè Abbatiam de Bolton non ita longè à vico de Skipton in Craven in comitatu Eborum natus fuit. Ad plures abiit apud Chelseam in agro Middlesexiæ tertio die Octobris anno Domini MDCCVII, ætatis suæ LXXI. Neque dum vixit ipsius Chelseæ immemor erat, sed erigebat ibi ædificium, quod eidem Parochiæ alacri et liberâ manu dedit; in se complectens (quod dicitur) vestiarium in usum parochianorum, gymnasium ad pueros erudiendos, et cameras præceptori satis commodas.

A Latin "Catalogue of the Antiquarian Society's Prints," folio.

A "Spanish and English Dictionary."

Another Portion of "Chambers's *Cyclopedia*."

The First Number * of "The History and Antiquities of Essex, from the Collections of Mr. Strangeman; with Notes and Illustrations by Nathaniel Salmon †;" folio.

"Monumentum hoc Sylvester Petyt,
de Hospitio Barnardiensi generosus, et ejusdem olim Principalis,
in memoriam charissimi sui Fratris posuit."

On a grave-stone on the floor:

"The body of WILLIAM PETYT, Esquire,
buried here the 9th day of October, MDCCVII."

* This was begun in November 1739; and the nineteenth number, with title-page and subscribers names, appeared in February 1740-1. The author's death put a stop to this work, when he had gone through about two-thirds of the county, so that the hundreds of Chelmsford, Hinkford, Lexden, Tendring, and Thurstable, are left unfinished.

† Son of the Rev. Thomas Salmon, M. A. rector of Mepsall (a living of considerable value in Bedfordshire, and now in the patronage of St. John's college in Cambridge) was admitted of Bene't college, June 11, 1690, under the tuition of Mr. Beck, and took the degree of LL. B. 1695. Soon after which he went into orders, and was for some time curate of Westmill in Hertfordshire, but, although he had taken the oaths to King William, he would not do it to his successor Queen Anne; and when he could officiate no longer as a priest, he applied himself to the study of physic, which he practised first at St. Ives in Huntingdonshire, and afterwards at Bishop's Stortford, in the county of Hertford. He did not, however, take this turn out of necessity, but by choice, since he had the offer of a living of 140*l. per annum* from a friend in Suffolk, if his conscience would have permitted him to qualify himself for it by taking the legal oaths. He was the elder brother of Mr. Thomas Salmon the historiographer; who, dying suddenly in London in April 1743, was buried in St. Dunstan's church. Nathaniel (who left three daughters) was the author of, 1. "A Survey of the Roman Antiquities in the Midland Counties of England, 1726," 8vo.—2. "A Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the Roman Itinerary," 1728," 8vo.—3. "The History of Hertfordshire, describing the County and its antient Monuments, particularly the Roman, with the Characters of those that have been the Chief Possessors of the Lands, and an account of the most memorable Occurrences. London, 1728," folio. This was designed as a continuation of Henry Chauncey's History, and dedicated to the Earl of Hertford.—4. "The Lives of the English Bishops from the

"Queries relating to the County of Dorset," a single sheet, by the Rev. John Hutchins *, whose History of that County Mr. Bowyer printed in the year 1774, where some particulars of the Work and of its very worthy Author will be given.

"Lysiæ Orationes et Fragmenta, Græcè et Latinè. Ad fidem Codd. Manuscriptorum recensuit, Notis criticis, Interpretatione novâ, cæteroque apparatu necessario donavit Joannes Taylor †, A. M. Coll. D. Joan. Cantab. Soc. Academiæ olim à Bibliothecis, hodie à Commentariis. Accedunt cl. Jer. Marklandi, Coll. D. Pet. Soc. Conjecturæ. Londini, ex Officinâ Gulielmi Bowyer, in ædibus olim Carmeliticis."

Professor Stuart's "Necessity of a Divine Revelation," 8vo.

Another edition of "Dr. Cockman's Tully," 12mo.

"Tabula exhibens Paradigmata Verborum *Hebraicorum* regularium et irregularium, per omnes conjugationes, modos, tempora, et personas, plenius et accuratius excusa," a very large single sheet, by Dr. Richard Grey; for whom he also printed,

A new edition ‡ of Cicero "De Officiis," by Thomas Cookman, D. D. 12mo.

"Historia Josephi Patriarchæ, literis tam Romanis quam *Hebraicis* excusa, cum versione in-

the Restoration to the Revolution, fit to be opposed to the Aspersions of some late Writers of Secret History. London, 1733," 8vo.—5. "A Survey of the Roman Stations in England, 1731," (an improved edition probably of No. 1. and 2.) 2 vols. 8vo.—6. "The Antiquities of Surrey, collected from the most Antient Records, and dedicated to Sir John Evelyn, Bart. with some Account of the Present State and Natural History of the County. London, 1736," 8vo.—7. "The History and Antiquities of Essex;" as noticed above.

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No. XIII.

† Of this work, which is now become extremely scarce, no more than 300 copies were printed on demy paper, 75 on royal paper, and 25 on a fine writing royal. The Doctor always entertained a fond hope of reprinting it, like his Demosthenes, with an equal quantity of notes on both pages. It was in part republished at Cambridge, in 8vo, 1740, under the title of "Lysiæ Atheniensis Orationes, Græcè et Latinè, ex Interpretatione et cum brevibus Notis Joannis Taylori, in usum studiosæ Juventutis." See the Essays and Illustrations in vol. IV. No. XIII.

‡ First printed in 1706; and frequently re-published.

terlineari

terlineari S. Pagnini, et vocum indice analytico; præmittitur nova methodus *Hebraicè* discendi, diligentiùs recognita, et ad usum Scholarum accommodata," 8vo.

1740.

The principal books of this year were,

"Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes, ex recensione Joannis Davisii *, Coll. Regin. Cantab. Præsidis, Editio altera, ad duos Codices MSS. Locis quamplurimis emendata, Notisque locupletioribus aucta; cui accesserunt Viri eruditissimi Jer. Marklandi Coll. D. Petri Cantabrig. Socii, Annotationes;" 4to, with a Dedication to Dr. Mead, by Dr. Ward.

"*Examen*; or an Enquiry into the Credit and Veracity of a pretended *Complete History* [Dr. Kennett's]; shewing the perverse and wicked Design of it, and the many Falsities and Abuses of Truth contained in it; together with some Memoirs occasionally inserted, all tending to vindicate the Honour of the late King Charles the Second, and his happy Reign, from the intended *Aspersions* of that *foul Pen*. By the Hon. Roger North †, 1740," 4to. published by Mr. Mountagu North.

* "Mr. Markland having in the country, in the summer of 1739, written some notes on the late Dr. Davis's edition of Maximus Tyrius, Cant. 1703, had a sight of the second before it was published, to add his own remarks upon it. He read it over without looking at the Doctor's corrections, which proved materially different from his former ones, and found his own to agree with them in the main. His were therefore *added* to the second edition, after it was printed. The variations between the King of France's and the Harleian MSS. and the version of Paccius are so great, that they can only have proceeded from the author himself. *This note is from Mr. Gough's copy of the former edition of these Anecdotes.*

† Sixth son of Dudley fourth Lord North, and brother to Charles Lord North, and Francis Lord Guilford, with whom, after having studied at the Middle Temple, he spent the greater part of his life. In the reign of Charles II. he was a counsellor of note, and in that of James II. attorney-general. He has taken great pains in the "Examen" to vilify Dr. Kennett's "Complete History of England;" and has, Mr. Granger says, "in several instances contradicted facts founded upon antient records, and decried

A second edition of Maittaire's "Anacreon;" of which not more than 100 copies were printed, and *six only* on writing paper, 4to.

"Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica. Auctore Arturo Johnstono Scotto *, cum Indice Voca-.

decried or extolled the characters of persons whose merit or demerit is as well established as these facts." He was also author of, 1. "The Gentleman's Accomptant; or, an Essay to unfold the Mystery of Accompts by way of Debtor and Creditor, commonly called Merchants Accompts; and, applying the same to the Concerns of the Nobility and Gentry of England, &c. done by a Person of Honour. 1714." 12mo. 2. "The Life of the Right Honourable Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under King Charles the Second and King James the Second; wherein are inserted the Characters of Sir Matthew Hale, Sir George Jefferies, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sidney Godolphin, and other the most eminent Lawyers and Statesmen of that time. 1742." 4to. 3. "The Life of the Honourable Sir Dudley North, Knight, Commissioner of the Customs, and afterwards of the Treasury, to his Majesty King Charles the Second. And of the Honourable and Reverend Dr. John North, Master of Trinity College in Cambridge, and Greek Professor, Prebend of Westminster, and some Time Clerk of the Closet to the same King Charles the Second. By the Honourable Roger North, esq. 1748." 4to.—These three very eminent persons were brothers to their Biographer.

* Arthur Johnston was born at Caskieben, near Aberdeen, the seat of his ancestors, an antient family, frequently honoured with knighthood; and probably was educated at Aberdeen, as he was afterwards advanced to the highest dignity in that University, which could hardly have happened had he not belonged in his youth to that learned body. The study he chiefly applied himself to was that of physick; and, to improve himself in that science, he travelled into foreign parts. He was twice at Rome; but the chief place of his residence was Padua, in which University the degree of Doctor of Physic was conferred on him in the year 1610, as appears by a manuscript copy of verses in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh. After leaving Padua, he travelled through the rest of Italy, and over Germany, Denmark, England, and Holland, and other countries; and at last settled in France, where he met with great applause as a Latin poet. He lived there twenty years, and by two wives had thirteen children. At last, after twenty-four years absence, he returned into Scotland in the year 1632. It appears by the Council-books at Edinburgh, that the Doctor had a suit at law before that court about that time. In the year following, it is very well known that King Charles the first went into Scotland, and made Bishop Laud, then with him, a member of that Council; and by this accident, it is probable, that an acquaintance began between the Doctor and that Prelate, which produced

bulorum;" accompanied with "The Psalms of David according to the Translation in the English

produced the excellent work which gives occasion to this note; for we find that, in the same year, the Doctor printed a specimen of his Psalms at London, and dedicated them to his Lordship, which is as plain a proof almost as can be desired that the Bishop prevailed upon Dr. Johnston to remove to London from Scotland, and then set him upon this work; neither can it be doubted but, after seeing this sample, he also engaged him to perfect the whole, which took him up four years; for the first edition of all the Psalms was published at Aberdeen in 1637, and at London the same year. In 1641, Dr. Johnston being at Oxford, on a visit to one of his daughters, who was married to a Divine of the Church of England in that place, was seized with a violent diarrhœa, of which he died in a few days, in the 54th year of his age, not without having seen the beginning of those troubles that proved so fatal to his patron. He was buried in the place where he died, which gave occasion to the following lines of his learned friend Wedderburn in his "Suspiria."

"Scotia mœsta, dole, tanti viduata sepulchro
Vatis; is Angligenis contigit altus honos."

In what year Dr. Johnston was made physician to the King, does not appear; it is most likely that the Archbishop procured him that honour at his coming into England in 1633, at which time he translated Solomon's Song into Latin elegiac verse, and dedicated it to his Majesty. His Psalms were reprinted at Middleburg, 1642; London, 1657; Cambridge, ...; Amsterdam, 1706; Edinburgh, by William Lauder, 1739; and last, on the plan of the Delphin Classics, at London, 1741, 8vo, at the expence of Auditor Benson, who dedicated them to his present Majesty, and prefixed to this edition the memoirs of Dr. Johnston (whence I have extracted this note), with the testimonies of various learned persons. A laboured comparison between the two translations of Buchanan and Johnston was printed the same year in English, in 8vo, intituled, "A Prefatory Discourse to Dr Johnston's Psalms, &c." and "A Conclusion to it." His translations of the Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue, &c. were subjoined to the Psalms. His other poetical works are his Epigrams, his Parerga, and his Musæ Anglicæ, or commendatory Verses upon persons of rank in Church and State at that time.

William Lauder (mentioned above) was a Scotchman educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he finished his studies with great reputation, and acquired a considerable knowledge of the Latin tongue. He afterwards taught with success in the class of Humanity* students who were recommended to him by the Professor thereof. On May 22, 1734, he received a testimonial from the heads of the University, certifying that

* So the Latin tongue is called in Scotland, from the Latin phrase *Classis humaniorum Literarum*, the class or form where that language is taught.

he

Bible, with an Index of the Words," in 4to, small 8vo, and 12mo. To this work was prefixed an ingenious "Prefatory Discourse," by Mr. Auditor Benson *.

he was a fit person to teach Humanity in any school or college whatever; and in 1742 was recommended by Mr. Patrick Cuming and Mr. Colin Maclaurin, Professors of Church History and Mathematicks, to the mastership of the grammar-school at Dundee, then vacant. Whether he succeeded in this application or not is uncertain; but a few years afterwards we find him in London, contriving to ruin the reputation of Milton, an attempt which ended in the destruction of his own. His reason for this attack probably sprung from the virulence of a violent party spirit, which triumphed over every principle of honour and honesty. He began first to retail part of his design in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1747; and, finding that his forgeries were not detected, was encouraged in 1751 to collect them, with additions, into a volume, intituled "An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost," 8vo. The fidelity of his quotations had been doubted by several people, and the falsehood of them was soon after demonstrated by Mr. (afterwards Bp.) Douglas, in a pamphlet intituled "Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism brought against him by Lauder; and Lauder himself convicted of several Forgeries and gross Impositions on the Publick. In a Letter humbly addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Bath, 1751," 8vo. The appearance of this detection overwhelmed Lauder with confusion. He subscribed a confession, dictated by his learned friend Dr. Johnson; wherein he ingenuously acknowledged his offence, which he professed to have been occasioned by the injury he had received from the disappointment of his expectations of profit from the publication of Johnston's Psalms. This misfortune he ascribed to the couplet in Mr. Pope's Dunciad cited in the following page, and from thence originated his rancour against Milton. He afterwards imputed his conduct to other motives, abused the few friends who continued to countenance him; and, finding that his character was not to be retrieved, quitted the kingdom, and went to Barbadoes, where he some time taught school. His behaviour there was mean and despicable; and he passed the remainder of his life in universal contempt. He died some time about the year 1771, as my late friend Isaac Reed was informed by the gentleman who read the funeral service over him.

* Mr. Benson was the son of Sir William Benson, formerly sheriff of London. He was born in the year 1682; and in the reign of Queen Anne made a tour abroad, during which he visited Hanover and some other German courts, and Stockholm. In 1710 he was high sheriff of Wilts; and soon after wrote his famous letter to Sir Jacob Banks of Minehead, by birth a Swede, but naturalized; wherein he set forth the miseries of the Swedes, after

The First Number of the "Magna Britannia;" which was afterwards extended to six volumes in quarto.

after they had made a surrender of their liberties to arbitrary power, which was then making great advances at home. Being summoned for this Letter before the Lords of the Privy Council, he owned himself to be the author of it, in defiance of a prosecution then ordered by the Queen's Attorney General, and put his name to all the subsequent editions, of which not less than 100,000 were sold in our own and foreign languages. He was member for the borough of Shaftesbury in the first parliament of King George the First, who in the year 1718 made him Surveyor General of his works, in the place of Sir Christopher Wren, by which he vacated his seat in parliament. He was a great admirer of Milton and Johnston; on which account, Pope mentions him in the Dunciad, book 4, l. 111:

"On two unequal crutches propt he came,
Milton's on this, on that one Johnston's name."

To do honour to Milton, he erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey, employed Mr. Tanner to engrave a medal of him, and gave Mr. Dobson, of New college, Oxford, 1000*l.* for translating the Paradise Lost into Latin verse. He attended King George I. in a visit which he made to his German dominions; and while there gave directions for that curious water-work in the gardens of Herenhausen, which is known to excel the famous fountain of St. Cloud in France. [Bishop Pococke, in his Travels, vol. II. part ii. p. 226, says, "The gardens of Herenhausen are deservedly admired; the *jet d'eau* is the finest in the world, the water being forced to it by machines which are well known, and are the invention of Mr. Holland, &c."] If we may compare small things with great, the water was laid into the town of Shaftsbury, from a farm at a small distance, by an horse engine erected at his expence; but, the yearly profits not answering the fund and repairs, it failed in about four years, and was renewed again 1714. Hutchins's "History of Dorset," vol. II. p. 25.—The Commentator on the Dunciad, book III. verse 325, relates, that "Mr. Benson gave in a report to the Lords, that their House and the Painted Chamber adjoining were in immediate danger of falling; whereupon they met in a Committee, to appoint some other place to sit in while the House was taking down; but, it being proposed to take the opinion of some other builders, they found it in very good condition: upon this the Lords were going to address the King against Benson for such a misrepresentation; but the Earl of Sunderland, then secretary of state, gave them assurance that his Majesty would remove him, which was done accordingly. In favour of this man, proceeds the note, the famous Sir Christopher Wren, who had been architect to the Crown for above 50 years, built most of the Churches in London, laid the first stone of St. Paul's, and lived to finish it, had been displaced from his employment

"Miltoni Epistola ad Pollionem," folio (by Dr. King, of St. Mary hall, Oxford).

"Specimens of Paradisus Amissus," for Mr. Vaillant.

"A Collection of State Papers *, relating to Affairs in the Reigns of King Henry VIII. King Edward VI.

employment at the age of near 90 years." On the resignation of this office, Mr. Benson received a short time after an assignment of a considerable debt due to the Crown in Ireland, and also the reversion of one of the two offices of Auditor of the Imprest, which he enjoyed after the death of Mr. Edward Harley. About the year 1735 a book was published intituled "The Cure of Deism. The Author, Mr. Elisha Smith, had the misfortune to be confined in the Fleet-prison for a debt of 200*l*. Mr. Benson was highly pleased with this work; enquired who the author was, and, having received the foregoing account, not only sent him a very handsome letter, but discharged the whole debt, fees, &c. and set him at liberty. This deserves to be recorded, as an uncommon instance of generosity and good nature; though Mr. Benson, having been thrust into the Dunciad, will probably be known to posterity only as a bad critic and architect. The following anecdote was received from a person well acquainted with him. Though a man who had spent the greater part of his life among books, yet a short time before his death he acquired an aversion to them which was unconquerable. He could not even bear the sight of any, and remained stedfast in his abhorrence of them as long as he lived. In the like manner, according to Dr. Warton (Essay on Pope, vol. II. p. 109), Cowley latterly could not endure the company of women.—In the prime of his life few persons were more distinguished by the characters of the fine gentleman, the scholar, the statesman, and the patriot; but in the latter part of it he lived very retired, chiefly at Wimbleton in Surrey, where he died February 2, 1754.—Besides Mr. Benson's "Conclusion to his Prefatory Discourse," &c. 1741, he published, in the same year, "A Supplement to it, in which is contained, a Comparison betwixt Johnston and Buchanan." On both of these some marginal notes by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Say, one of Dr. Watts's fellow-pupils, and as such mentioned with due encomiums by Dr. Gibbons, are preserved in the Gent. Mag. 1780, p. 607. No one had a better taste, or a more thorough acquaintance with the Classics, than Mr. Say. It is no wonder therefore that he should prefer Buchanan to Johnston. Mr. Benson's other publications (which possess some merit) were, "Virgil's Husbandry, or an Essay on the Georgics; being the Second Book translated into English Verse: to which are added the Latin Text, and Mr. Dryden's Version, with Notes Critical and Rustic. 1724," 8vo; and "Letters concerning Poetical Translations, and Virgil's and Milton's Arts of Verse, &c. 1739," 8vo.

* In the Proposals for this Work it was said, "The Collection will contain (exclusive of the papers relating to the reigns of Henry

Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, from the Year 1542 to 1570. Transcribed from original Letters and other authentic Memorials, never before published, left by William Cecil Lord Burleigh, and now remaining at Hatfield House, in the Library of the Right Honourable the present Earl of Salisbury. By Samuel Haynes*, A. M. Rector of Hatfield in Hertfordshire," folio.

Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary) a period of above 50 years, in which are comprised the several and successive ministries of William Lord Burghley and his son Robert Earl of Salisbury. The papers left by Lord Burghley will illustrate the history of the times, from his Lordship's establishment in the direction of public affairs, soon after Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne, to the year of his death, 1598. Sir Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), who succeeded to a principal share in the administration, has left materials for continuing the progress of this Collection from the close of his father's ministry to that of his own, which determined by his death, in the year 1612. This Work, great part of which is ready for the press, will contain about four hundred sheets; and will be printed on a superfine Genoa paper, with the same character as the specimen annexed to the Proposals. Subscribers will be pleased to pay one guinea in advance, one guinea upon the delivery of the first two hundred sheets, and one guinea upon the delivery of the remainder. Subscriptions are taken in for the Editor by Mr. Watson, at the China-shop in York-house, the corner of York-buildings in the Strand." *London Evening Post, Feb.* 24, 1736-7.

* Samuel Haynes, M.A. (son of Hopton Haynes, esq.) was tutor to the Earl of Salisbury, with whom he travelled, and who rewarded him, in June 1737, with the valuable rectory of Hatfield, Herts. In March 1743, on the death of Dr. Snape, he succeeded to a canonry at Windsor; and in May 1747 he was presented also by his noble patron to the rectory of Clothall, the parish in which the Earl of Salisbury's seat called Quickswood is situated; where his predecessor, Dr. John Savage, had rebuilt the parsonage-house. Mr. Haynes, who died June 9, 1752, was an amiable and chearful companion.—His father (Hopton Haynes, esq.) was assay-master of the Mint, and principal Tally-writer of the Exchequer; in both which places he always behaved himself highly worthy of the great trust reposed in him, being indefatigable and most faithful in the execution of his offices. He was born in 1672; and his first appointment was so early as 1696, to the place of weigher and teller in that department; and his services there, in one or other capacity, extended to a period of more than fifty years. Whether he wrote any thing relating to the Mint, or money affairs in general, is not known; but that he was anxious to maintain the independ-

ence

"Academiques de Ciceron, avec le Texte Latin de l'Edition de Cambrige, et des Remarques nou-

ence and prerogatives of his office, is apparent, from a tract, in folio, which he printed, and privately dispersed, intituled, "A brief Enquiry relating to the Right of His Majesty's Royal Chapel, and the Privileges of his Servants within the Tower, in a Memorial addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Lonsdale, Constable of His Majesty's Tower of London," 1728, folio, signed H. Haynes; and which is now become, from that circumstance, extremely scarce. We may conclude, from his being in the Mint at the time that Sir Isaac Newton presided there, and from his known piety, and love of learned conversation, that he had frequent intercourse, and enjoyed the good opinion of that excellent man; and, as a proof that the business of Mammon did not wholly engross his thoughts, or divert his attention from better pursuits, he wrote, and left in the press at the time of his death, "The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ, by a candid Enquirer after Truth," 4to; a curious and scarce book, which, from a religious regard to his father's request, was published by his son after his death, and of which a second edition appeared in 1790. He was likewise the author of an excellent and well-written tract, intituled, "The Ten Commandments better than The Apostles' Creed."—He died at his house in Queen-square, Westminster, Nov. 19, 1745, at the age of 77. He was a most loyal subject, an affectionate husband, a tender father, a kind master, and a sincere friend; charitable and compassionate to the poor, a complete gentleman, and consequently a good Christian. A portrait of him, engraved by Nugent, from a painting by Highmore, was published in Harding's "Biographical Mirrour;" see Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. III. p. 256. The following tribute was paid to his memory by Wells Eglesham, a worthy old journeyman printer, author of "A Short Sketch of English Grammar, 1779," 8vo; a pleasant little volume of Songs, intituled, "Winkey's Whims, 1769;" and many fugitive essays in "The Public Advertiser:"

"Worthy the ablest Muse! accept the lays,
Accept my tribute, not thy due, of praise!
Mean tho' my verse, my theme shall be approv'd,
Praising of thee—whom every good man lov'd.
Who can repeat the virtues of thy mind?
Or who a virtue, thou possess'd not, find?
Great universal friend of all mankind!
O could my pen depict the glowing thought,
With which my warm, but heavy heart is fraught,
Pleas'd with the task, I 'd all thy virtues paint,
But I desist, where Pope's strong Muse might faint."

Dr. *John Savage*, the predecessor of Mr. Haynes at Clothall, (who had previously been rector of Bygrave, and was also lecturer of St. George, Hanover-square) was called the Aristippus of the age. "In his younger days," says Bishop Newton, "he had travelled

velles, outre les Conjectures de Davies & de Mons. Bentley, et le Commentaire Philosophique de Pierre Valentia, Jurisconsulte Espagnol; par un des Membres de la Societé Royale," 12mo; and "Academica, sive de Judicio erga Verum. Ex ipsis primis fontibus; operâ Petri Valentiæ Zafrensis, in extremâ Bætica. Editio nova emendatior; Typis Bowyerianis," 12mo; both by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) David Durand *.

travelled with an Earl of Salisbury, to whom he was indebted for a considerable living in Hertfordshire: and in his more advanced years was a lively, pleasant, facetious old man. One day at the levee George I. asked him, 'How long he had staid at Rome with Lord Salisbury?' Upon his answering how long; 'Why,' said the King, 'you staid long enough; why did not you convert the Pope?'—'Because, Sir,' replied he, 'I had nothing better to offer him!' Having been bred at Westminster, he had always a great fondness for the school, attended at all their plays and elections, assisted in all their public exercises, there grew young again, and among boys was a great boy himself. The King's scholars had so great a regard for him, that, after his decease, which happened March 24, 1747, they made a collection among themselves, and at their own charge erected a monument to his memory in the Cloysters." The monument the Bishop mentions is a small tablet of white marble on the right-hand side of the door leading into the Chapter-house, and is thus inscribed:

"Johanni Savage, S.T.P.
Alumni Scholæ Westmonasteriensis
Posuerunt,
MDCCL.

Tu nostræ memor usque Scholæ, dum vita manebat;
Musa nec immemores nos sinit esse Tui.
Ipse loci Genius te mœret Amicus Amicum,
Et luctu Pietas nos propiore ferit.
Nobiscum assueras docto puerascere lusu,
Fudit et ingenitos cruda senecta sales.
Chare Senex, Puer hoc te saltem carmine donat;
Ingratum Pueri nec tibi carmen erit."

Dr. Savage used to attend the school, to furnish the lads with extempore epigrams at the elections.—From a similarity in their character he has been sometimes mistaken for Dr. *William* Savage, rector of St. Anne Blackfriars, who published a Sermon on the election of a Lord Mayor 1707, and one before the Sons of the Clergy 1715; was elected master of Emanuel college 1719; and died Aug. 2, 1736.

* See vol. I. p. 343.—In the title-pages of these books, instead of an ornament, a blank shield was printed, in which Mr. Durand, in many of the copies which he gave away, wrote,

in

A new edition of Mr. Cheselden's Anatomy," 8vo.

In this year Mr. Bowyer purchased a monument *, which he intended should serve both for his father and himself. The stone was completed, except the inscription; and in that state I have frequently seen it on the outside of the mason's house at Hampstead, where it remained till, after having been exposed to the weather for 37 years, it was unfit for use.

The following epigram was written about this period by our learned printer:

"In syllabam longam in voce *Vertiginosus* †
à D. SWIFT correptam.

"Musarum antistes, Phœbi numerosus alumnus,
Vix omnes numeros *Vertiginosus* habet.
Intentat charo capiti vertigo ruinam:
Oh! servet cerebro nata Minerva caput.
Vertigo nimium *longa* est, divine poeta;
Dent tibi Pierides, donet Apollo, brevem."

1741.

In this year Mr. Bowyer corrected, and put into a convenient form, two very useful little school-books, "Selectæ è Veteri Testamento Historiæ," and "Selectæ ex Profanis Scriptoribus Historiæ." The prefaces to both these volumes ‡ were translated by

in a remarkably neat hand, some little compliment to the friend to whom he sent the book. And it is *his* picture (not Dr. *John* Savage's) which is in the club-room at Royston described by Mr. Gough in Gent. Mag. 1783, vol. LIII. p. 814.

* "June 13, 1740. Received of Mr. William Bowyer ten pounds, in part, for a monument to be erected at Low Leyton. By me Rob. Scott."—"Mem. Sept. 7, 1740. Paid him more three pounds one shilling; and agreed with him for twenty pounds when it is put up." *Mr. Bowyer, MS.*

† In the Dean's well-known epigram on his own deafness, Mr. Bowyer was of opinion, that the false quantity rendered the line more expressive of the malady under which Swift laboured.

‡ Both these works were first published at Paris, in 1726 and 1727, by Mons. Heuset, professor of Beauvais college in Paris. The Author of the "New Memoirs of Literature, 1727," by the following account of these little books, first gave Mr. Bowyer the hint for re-printing them: "When children have made some proficiency in Latin, 'tis an usual thing to make them explain authors less easy, that is, very difficult, whom they under-

Mr. Bowyer; and are inserted in the quarto volume of his "Miscellaneous Tracts."

From his press also appeared in this year the second volume (in two parts*, containing the fourth, fifth, and sixth books) of Mr. Warburton's Divine Legation†;" and a second edition also of "The Alliance between Church and State," 8vo.

understand as well as they can, and who are of no use to improve their mind, or their memory, because they read them throughout, whereas they should only read select passages out of these authors, which might at the same time instruct and please them. Mr. Heuset, being sensible of this inconveniency, has compiled out of the best Latin writers those passages that are most instructive and agreeable, and placed them methodically in a new collection, designed chiefly for the use of children, and yet useful to every body. He had two things in view, the clearness of thoughts and expressions, and the usefulness of the matters. With respect to clearness, he has frequently suppressed, in the maxims and histories collected by him, those thoughts that are either obscure, or too subtle; he has changed those expressions that are too nice and sublime, into others more simple; he has contracted those phrases that are too long, and preferred perspicuity and easiness to harmony. And because the disposition of words in the Latin tongue is the greatest difficulty for beginners, he thought it proper to place them in a more natural order, and more like that of the French and other modern languages. The author reduces to Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, all the maxims and histories which he has compiled, in order to compose a number of books equal to those moral virtues; and he has prefixed to them a very short book concerning the Supreme Being, Religion, and the Nature of Man. This work will be very useful to young scholars, and perhaps deserves to be re-printed in England."

* To the end of Part II. was added, "An Appendix; containing some Remarks on a late Book, intituled, 'Future Rewards and Punishments believed by the Antients, particularly the Philosophers; wherein some Objections of the Rev. Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Legation of Moses, are considered."

† To the Letter from this learned Author to Mr. Bowyer, p. 120; the following ones, dated March 3, 1739, and Nov. 24, 1740, will be proper companions. "Dear Sir, I esteem myself exceeding happy in such a learned printer, but much more in so candid a friend. To your very ingenious observations, which are, and always will be, an extreme pleasure to me, I have only this to say:—You know I have endeavoured to shew, that the Antients are very confused in the nature of the Ægyptian Hieroglyphics, and, by reason of the resembling nature of the several species, frequently confounded them with one another, and differed much from one another. These two Greek writers, according to

Dean Stanhope's translation of "Epictetus's Morals," a new edition, 8vo.

to my sentiments, do so; it is certain Herodotus does from both. Now I apprehend, that, *if this be the case*, whenever we find an instance of such confusion and contrariety, we are to take it for such, and not endeavour to reconcile them by emendations (as you have very ingeniously done), on a supposition of the text's being corrupt. *Otherwise, indeed, where the writer was perfect master of his subject*, there, we must suppose, when we find confusion, and the writer's ideas clear, that there is corruption in the text. This I make a Canon in Criticism; and I think it is one of the most useful as well as certain. But, if the Antients were confused in this matter, the Moderns are much more so, as you have given me an instance in the learned Daubuz. I should be much obliged to you to examine another thing. I find by yours, ἡ δὲ συμβολική, I have translated *the other* [i. e. 2d and 3d] *Symbols*. The thing is now quite out of my head. But I think I make the ἱερατικὴν to signify the sacerdotal character by letters; and if so, according to my present ideas, the τῶν πρώτων στοιχείων κυριολογικὴ should contain the two kinds, *Epistolary* and *Sacerdotal*. Pray, Sir, examine whether I have not contradicted myself in this matter. If I have, it must be re-formed, and printed over again. If it be reconcileable with the rest, it must stand. Upon second thoughts, if I don't mis-remember, I make the *Sacerdotal* of two sorts, one by marks or images, and the other by letters. Perhaps I reconcile it in that manner; but you will see (and I beg you would examine carefully) and you will be best judge. The great Mede had made an observation, that he fancied the Revelations, and other such writings of Scripture, might be greatly illustrated by the Ægyptian Hieroglyphics. It was a noble thought; and, I think, I shall much confirm it in this work. By what you quote from Daubuz, I fancy he took the hint. I have never seen it. I desire to know whether he says any thing considerable on the subject. If he does, I wish Mr. Gyles could lend me the book. You know best whether he says any thing I can make use of to my subject.—I have been very ill of an intermitting fever, for which I have taken a great deal of the Bark. And this very instant I am apprehensive of a relapse, being very feverish, and having a good day and bad. I am, dear Sir, with much esteem and thanks,

Your very affectionate humble servant, W. W."

"Dear Sir, I am extremely obliged to you for your care with regard to the inclosed sheet, and your kind observations thereon. As to *summatibus viris*, that I took it to be abl. absolute you may see by my translation in the 19 p.; and by the order in which I put the words p. 20; but you mislike the order of the words with good reason: therefore I have altered it, and would have it *Summatibus viris veri arcani conscii, sapientia interprete;* and this I think will do. The reason why I did not add their being abl. absolute was, because that was not what my

"Arturi Jonstoni Psalmi Davidis, juxta editionem in usum Serenissimi Principis," 12mo; a neat edition.

"Epîtres Morales, Lettres Philosophiques, et Traits Mathematiques," par M. Silouette.

adversary was mistaken in; but only their being put in apposition. The sheet won't bear my ink. Pray take notice that I have scrawled out by mistake part of the 31 and 32 lines in the 20 p.—I think *contenti usque ad venerationem*—or *Figuris defendentibus secretum a vilitate usque ad venerationem*, is scarce sense; therefore I would have my interpretation stand, only altering the order of the words thus, *contenti sint Reliqui figuris ad veneration-nem excogitatis*—nor is there any thing here arbitrary; for *figuris ad veneralia* [*venerationem*] is *figures for veneralia* [*venerationem*], as we say. I much like your *id* instead of *vis*, because it is nearer the verb, though I think the sense is equally good; and desire you would alter it, and the translation conformably to it, p. 25. As to *indeed not so honest a man*, p. 96, if this false Phocylides, whose work I have not seen, did endeavour to obtrude his verses for the true Phocylides's, or wrote like a Heathen, then that censure must stand. But if he did not assume another personage, they must be struck out, for the good reason you give: I leave this therefore to you. Only, if the writer was not to blame, the words *Cheat* p. 26, and *Forgery* p. 27, must be struck out too. P. 28. The voice of one crying you very justly except to; therefore I desire it may be struck out, and the words *with his* put in their room. I am sorry that my seeing the sheets proves an inconvenience to you; but my obligation is great. You see here what advantage it is to me, by your judicious remarks.—I have a *Postscript* to be added to this *Appendix*, which will make a good part of a sheet: It is in answer to two reflexions Master Sykes thought fit to honour the Divine Legation with. Pray tell Mr. Gyles, I shall send it up the latter end of this week. I am, with the best acknowledgements for this favour, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble servant, W. W.

"The sending me the sheets before printed off is a great service to me, because I wrote this Appendix in a great hurry and very negligently. I am sorry it is inconvenient to you."

Again, "*March* 9, 1741. I am much obliged to you for sending me Morgan's book, for Morgan's it is every line speaks; and such execrable stuff the sun never saw; and next to writing so bad, would be answering so bad a writer. On the other side are two additions, which will occasion the reprinting two leaves in the second volume, and an addition of one leaf. The first is an addition at p. 591, with as much as will make a leaf. So it is only giving the number 591 to two leaves as if it was a mistake. The other is at p. 627. and only to blot out one scoundrel to put in another, which is all the revenge I shall take. I hope you will make shift in the reprinting the leaf to get in the little note; in order to which there need be no new paragraphs, but the lines continued. And if you can find any unnecessary words that may be left out, you may dismiss them. I can find none."

The

The first volume of an edition in French of Mr. Samuel Richardson's* celebrated "Pamela," in 12mo.

On the 8th of November 1741, died of an apoplexy Mr. Fletcher Gyles, bookseller in Holborn, treasurer of the charity-school in Hatton Garden, and an intimate friend of Mr. Bowyer, in whose hand-writing I find the original of an undirected letter †, which, though written in the character of Mr. Gyles's executor, is evidently Mr. Bowyer's composition, and shews that he wished at least to return by his kindness to the surviving daughters the good offices he had constantly experienced in business from their father:

"Rev. Sir,

"Mr. Bowyer having at my request acquainted you of my brother Gyles's death, I think myself obliged to assure you of the same honourable dealings from his family ‡, that you might have expected from him if living: for I should be very sorry to lose from it so good a friend, and one for whom my brother had such a particular esteem. I cannot pretend to judge of the value of books or copies; nor have I yet informed myself what profits have arose from yours, a marked sale coming on so close upon my brother's death, that it has engaged the chief of my attention; but, if you will be pleased to favour me with a line to let me know what your expectations are for the impressions of your books that have been already sold, and for the right of copy of those that are now in the press, I have great reason to hope I shall comply with them. I wish this affair had been settled by my brother himself; but as it was not, I shall endeavour to represent him in every respect, and be an executor not only of his will, but of his intention as far as I can discover it. Collet Mawhood."

* Of this eminent Printer and very excellent Novellist see the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. No. XIV.

† Most probably intended for Mr. Warburton.—Mr. Gyles was publisher of "The Alliance," and of "The Divine Legation."

‡ Mr. Gyles left two unmarried daughters.

1742.

In this year Mr. Bowyer was the editor as well as the printer of "Lectures on Poetry, read in the Schools of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, by Joseph Trapp, A. M. Fellow of Wadham College, and Reader of Poetical Lectures lately founded in that University by Henry Birkhead*, LL. D. sometime Fellow of All Souls College; translated from the Latin, with additional Notes."

This work appears, from various letters of Mr. Clarke†, to have been a joint production with

* Henry Birkhead, born in 1617 near St. Paul's cathedral in London, after having been educated under the famous Farnabie, was entered a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1633; admitted scholar there May 28, 1635, and soon after was seduced to become a member of the college of Jesuits at St. Omer's. He soon, however, returned to the Church of England, and, by the patronage of Archbishop Laud, was elected fellow of All Souls in 1638, being then B. A. and esteemed a good philologist. He proceeded in that faculty, was made Senior of the Act celebrated in 1641, and entered on the law line. He kept his fellowship during the time of the Usurpation; but resigned it after the Restoration, when he became registrar of the diocese of Norwich. This too he resigned in 1684; and resided first in the Middle Temple, and then in other places, in a retired and scholastic condition, for many years. "He was accounted," says Wood, "an excellent Latin poet, a good Grecian, and well versed in all human learning." His works are, 1. "Poematia in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra, Antitechnemata et Metaphrases, membranatim quadripartita, 1656," 8vo; 2. "Otium Literarum; sive Miscellanea quædam Poemata, &c. 1656," 8vo. He also published in 4to, with a Preface, 1652, some of the philological works of his intimate friend Henry Jacob, who had the honour of teaching Selden the Hebrew language, or at least of improving him in it. Dr. Birkhead also wrote several Latin elegies on the loyalists who had suffered in the cause of Charles the First, which are scattered in various printed books, and many of them subscribed *H. G.*—Henry Birkhead, author of "Colon's Fury," a tragedy on the Irish rebellion, was a different person. See *Wood's Athenæ*, vol. II. p. 1006.

† "As to Trapp, I own I have been very negligent in translating; both his matter and my own interruptions have prevented me having any great taste or opportunity for it; but I shall go through it time enough, I hope, for you to correct before it is in the press. I would by no means have you drop it, but here and there besprinkle a few notes, to give it an advantage above the Latin." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, in 1737.*

that

that gentleman. Each of them translated particular parts, and it was left to Mr. Bowyer to adopt such passages from Mr. Clarke as he thought proper *. Let his own account of this work speak for itself:

* "I would fain make this packet look as big as possible, that you might receive it with some pleasure, though you read it with indignation. I am ashamed indeed to send so small a part, when it has lain so long by me; but I must confess the truth: As some of your other journeymen can never work with a penny in their pocket, it is my misfortune to be of their mind, as long as I have time to spare. As to the work, I question much whether you will like this sample; it may very probably not agree with yours; but then you have full power to do what you please with it, and take here and there a line, where you approve of it most; and this perhaps may give you as much trouble as doing the whole. That logical way of sifting and canvassing definitions is not very pleasant to read or translate. I think I have kept too close to the original, though I have sometimes taken the liberty to add a few words when I thought them necessary, either to clear and explain a thought, or to give a little more strength to it. I wish I had taken the same liberty in retrenching now and then; for the same ideas are sometimes pursued too far in different words, where our language will not bear the change, or furnish us with a proper variety so well as the Latin. The connexion of his sentences is often extremely careless; but that is of no moment. As to poetry, I have translated, or altered, or barely transcribed, just as it pleased my own humour. Some quotations were not, that I know of, translated any where, and others were so done, that the words which the quotation turned upon were quite dropped. It was necessary to make them speak in English to the same purpose they were produced for in Latin, that the English reader might guess why they came there. But I shall trouble you no further upon this business, but only to tell you, that I could not forbear adding three or four notes; you have laughed at one of them already, but I cannot forbear thinking the author is mistaken in that point, till I see more reason to be of his opinion, and the rest are mere trifles, only they are not very long ones. I own that I think you do nothing, unless you scatter a few notes up and down, something that is not in the original, whether right or wrong; 'tis true taste in trade, whatever you may think of it; but I am ill-furnished for such an undertaking. I have neither Vossius nor Scaliger, nothing in that way. Who is this Father Brumoy, that Theobald mentions? would he not now and then give you pretty hints? Enquire about him." *Letter from Mr. Clarke, Dec.* 9, 1737.—This gentleman, however, speaks very slightingly of the book in another letter without date: "I now begin to think that your translation of Trapp's Prælections will *take*; for it is really but a very superficial book. Though, for the future, I desire

"Whatever reasons have been given for translating Virgil, and writing an English Comment on him, may be urged in behalf of these English Lectures; which, as they are an illustration of Poetry in general, so are they of Virgil in particular. The notes to this edition were chiefly added as it went through the press; in which, though I sometimes differ from my ingenious Author, yet I hope not with greater freedom than he has taken with others, and will pardon in me. I am well aware how easy it is to let some mistakes slip in the heat of composition; and when these had once passed the press, the author, I suppose, was not very solicitous to re-examine minutely the subsequent editions; satisfied with the approbation he had received from that learned Body, before whom his Lectures were first delivered: an honour which I shall never wish to see diminished by any thing I can say, or any one else; and shall now therefore with much greater pleasure take this opportunity of repeating the testimony of them from Mr. Felton*. The several passages cited from Virgil are printed in English from Dr. Trapp's Version. The other Poetical Translations without a name the Editor is to be accountable for; though he wishes he had as good a title to the excellence of two or three of them, as he has to the imperfections of the rest."

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed, among other books, Dr. Mangey's† edition of "Philonis Judæi

desire that we might always say *Lectures*, in the modern style; *Prælections* will never do in town. He has offended me very much by affecting to find fault with Vossius upon every little occasion; and therefore you must excuse me if I now and then speak peevishly of the Doctor. I have endeavoured to make Aristotle's definition of Tragedy intelligible; and I think I have taken the right sense of it, which perplexed us a little last summer. The Monita, Notæ, &c. which I have added to the translation you are to do just what you please with. I wrote the notes in a great hurry this morning; and if they are not sense or too long, or too short, or too insignificant, alter them to your taste, or destroy them, as you think best."

* See these in the Preface to Felton's Dissertations, p. xxi.

† To the account given of Dr. Mangey in vol. I. p. 134, may be added the following speech; which, in the name of the Dean and

Opera quæ reperiri potuerunt," two volumes, folio.

Hody *, "De Græcis Illustribus," published by Dr. Samuel Jebb, 8vo.

and Chapter of Durham, he made to Bishop Crewe, on his first arrival in their city, on Thursday July 12, 1722.

"My Lord, I am, in the name of my brethren, to bid you welcome into this your country, and to wish you the long possession and happy administration of this diocese and county-palatine. It is with satisfaction that we behold you vested with a double character, and can pay respect and duty to you both as our spiritual and civil superior. His Majesty, with a good grace, and great justice, bestows this branch of antient Regalia upon one, whose services to himself have been so many and eminent, and who by descent from noble blood, and an entail of noble qualities, is so well qualified to manage the rights, and support the dignity, of so high a station. But, my Lord, your revenues and jurisdiction are not the only subject of our congratulations; but we must likewise add to these, what must be much dearer to you in your spiritual capacity, the good order and regularity of your Diocese. We may venture to assure your Lordship (and to the steady vigilance of your two immediate Predecessors it is owing), that in this See there are as few defects to supply, as few tares of heresy and false doctrine to weed out, as few abuses deserving episcopal correction, as in any other of the kingdom. Your Lordship comes now to preside over a Laity well affected to our excellent Church and your episcopal character; over a Clergy orthodox, and strictly conformable with our Canons, Articles, and Rubricks; and over a Chapter, who hath hitherto been so happy, as neither to feel the censure, nor incur the displeasure, of their Visitor. Since our erection, our Body hath never had any contests or disputes of right with their Diocesans: there have been no attempts for unbounded power on either side, nor any struggle for unstatuteable exemption and independency on ours; but we have all along lived in perfect amity and correspondence with them, as our Patrons and spiritual fathers at home, as our Guardians and protectors at Court. Such hath been our happiness, my Lord, for near two centuries; and we hope for the continuance of it under your Lordship's gentle and wise administration. We promise ourselves, that a double portion of that beneficent spirit, with which our ever honoured patron Lord Crewe was blessed, and with which he made all about him happy, rests now upon your Lordship. And we have nothing greater to wish you in this world, than that you may meet with the same returns of affection and respect, from all ranks of men, and the like measure of health, long life, and prosperity, from Divine Providence."

* Humphrey Hody was descended from an antient family in Somersetshire, and born 1659, at Odcombe, in that county, of which his father was rector. He was admitted at Wadham college 1676, and fellow there 1684; and, when he was barely turned

Heister's "Surgery," 2 vols. 4to.

The First and Fifth Volumes of Dr. Birch's edition of "Thurloe's State Papers," folio.

"Liber Jobi in Versiculos metricè divisus, cum Versione Latinâ Alberti Schultens, Notisque ex ejus Commentario excerptis; quotquot ad divinum planè Poema illustrandum, (quoad vel argumenti materiam et filum, vel sensuum pathos & sublimitatem, vel styli copiam et elegantiam) necessariæ videbantur. Edidit, atque Annotationes suas ad metrum præcipuè spectantes, adjecit Ricardus Grey, S.T.P. Accedit Canticum Moysis, Deut. xxxii. cum Notis Variorum," 8vo.

A third edition of the First Volume of "The Divine Legation*," and a second edition of the

turned of 20, wrote against Aristeas' history of the LXX Interpreters. He published several polemical tracts against the Nonjurors and about the Convocation, and in 1674 a learned Latin work on the Original text and Greek and Latin Vulgate versions of the Bible. The piece above mentioned (containing an account of those learned Grecians who retired to Italy before and after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and restored the Greek tongue and learning in the West) remained in MS. till 1742 (see vol. I. p. 161). Dr. Hody died Jan. 20, 1706, and was buried in the chapel of his college, in which he founded ten scholarships of ten pounds each, five for the study of the Greek, and five for that of the Hebrew languages. Dr. Jebb prefixed to this book memoirs of its author in Latin, from an English life by himself.

* The correspondence of the learned Author with his Printer was thus continued: "*March* 31, 1742. I hear nothing from you about the finishing the first volume of the Divine Legation. But perhaps there may be at this time some letter from you lying at Newarke. I hope you received my last letter, where were two additions to be inserted in reprinted leaves. At the end of that note relating to Morgan pray add: [—*he hath, I hear, lately wrote against the Divine Legation of Moses under the name of a Society of Freethinkers, by the same kind of Figure that He in the Gospel. called himself Legion, who only was the forwardest Devil in the Crew.*]— I suppose Mr. Knapton has put a new edition of my Commentary on the Essay on Man into your hands. I beg it may be printed correctly. I make my corrections and additions as intelligible as *I can to the compositor. Won't it be proper, when these new editions of the Divine Legation are published, when the second volume is advertised, to say, to which is added a Letter to the Lord Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry?* I have read over the second volume of the Divine Legation; but there wants the last sheet of the book, and the last leaves of the Appendix. There are but few errata;

Second Volume *, the whole corrected and enlarged, and the work announced in the title-page to be "In Nine Books," 8vo.

errata; and if that cursed erratum in the long note of the Bp. of Salisbury's Letter to me about Abraham's offering Isaac was but rectified by reprinting, I think there would be no occasion for a list of errata. My best respects to *Mrs. Bill* [who soon after was *Mrs. Bowyer*].—Again, "*April* 10. I am glad the Divine Legation is in such forwardness. When the second volume is advertised, I would have the Letter to the Bishop of Litchfield mentioned. I hope you have got the first edition of the Alliance, for I have not one of them by me. While I think of it, I desire that the first and second volumes, when printed, may be sent to Mr. Pope, Lord Orrery, Lord Chesterfield, stitched; Mr. Murray, handsomely bound; and the Alliance with it, bound in the same manner. The second volume I would have sent to the Bishop of Salisbury, and to Mr. Silouette into France, both stitched; the first volume to the honourable Charles Yorke, esq. at Bene't college, and to the Rev. Mr. Goddard at Clare hall, stitched both. These are what I think of at present; and I hope Mr. Gyles's executor will take care to see all this done. Pray, when you see Mr. Pope, ask him whether the first and second volume must not be sent to Oxford; and follow his directions about it. Be so good to let me know when those to Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Murray are delivered; for I must write to them.—I desire by all means that p. 9 of the Preface may be reprinted, with the note on the other side added. It will make two leaves instead of one. The wrong marking of the pages will be nothing. I will excuse the reprinting the Bishop of Salisbury's note, if it be not done. I think I did not mention in my last that the first and second volumes must be sent handsomely bound to Ralph Allen, esq. at Widcombe near Bath. I beg this may be taken care of. The provocation *Law* has given is intolerable. I saw it but by accident."—"*May* 8. I am amazed I have heard nothing from you of late, or of the publication of the new editions of the Divine Legation; and am afraid you are or have been ill. Mawhood uses both me and Mr. Gyles's daughters very ill in this neglect. But he has not as yet so much as sent me my account, nor settled the balance in order to pay me what is due to me according to agreement. I hope the present-books, which I ordered in two or three of my last to you, are by this time delivered; particularly those to Mr. Murray and Lord Chesterfield, because I have sent them word that they were ordered. Pray be so good to take care that the first volume stitched be immediately sent to Mr. Lyttelton, the Prince's Secretary, in Pall Mall; and the second volume, stitched, to my Lord Carteret, in my name. Pray tell the people concerned, that I am impatient for the publication of the Divine Legation. I see, notwithstanding all their pretences, now Mr. Gyles is gone, a strange neglect."

* To this was also annexed a second edition of the Appendix already mentioned, with a P.S. in answer to the "Principles and Connexions

"A Critical and Philosophical Commentary on Mr. Pope's Essay on Man; in which is contained a Vindication of the said Essay from the Misrepresentations of Mr. De Resnel, the French translator, and of Mr. De Crousaz, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematicks in the Academy of Lausanne, the Commentator," 8vo; and the additional Book of the Dunciad, in 4to, very highly to the satisfaction both of the Poet and of his learned Commentator. "I thank you for all your care," says Mr. Pope on this occasion.—And Mr. Warburton tells him, "I am glad you have been printing for Mr. Pope. Don't mention to any, I beg of you, your suspicion about the Notes. Is it not a noble poem? Mr. Knapton has sent me the specimen of the Commentary on the Essay, which I like extremely well. I thank you for your observation on the quotations from *the Optics**. You are certainly right; they should be in English. I don't know when I shall be in London again; but I have never more pleasure there than when I loll and talk to you

Connexions of Natural and Revealed Religion, by Arthur Ashley Sykes, D.D." and a Letter to Bishop Smalbroke, on his new printed "Charge to the Clergy, 1741."—A short Advertisement prefixed to this Appendix preserves a curious anecdote: "The Author of the Pamphlet here examined hath lately made a public confession of his authorship, signed with his own name; and thereby saved himself from all farther correction of this kind. For he who is so lost to shame as a writer to own what he before wrote, and so lost to shame as a man to own what he hath now written, must needs be past all amendment, the only reasonable view in correction. I shall therefore but do, what indeed (were it any more than repeating what he himself hath discovered to the publick) would be justly reckoned the cruelest of all things, tell my reader the name of this Miserable, which we find to be J. Tillard." The gentleman so severely handled here had been bred in the mercantile profession, with a strong tincture of literature.—John Tillard, esq. died at his house in Great James-street, Bedford-row, in December 1773. His son Richard, vicar of South Leverton, in the county of Nottingham, published "Thoughts concerning the Safety and Expediency of granting Relief to the Clergy in Matter of Subscription, occasioned by Mr. Wollaston's Address, 1773," 8vo; and some Tract relative to Hume's History, 8vo.

* This wants an explanation, which I am not able to give.

at

at my ease, *de quolibet ente*, in your dining-room *. You don't tell me how you like my improvements of the Commentary. Thank you for your care of commissions.—I am glad the Dunciad has such a run. The Greek, I know, will be well printed in your edtion, *notwithstanding the absence of* SCRIBLERUS."

In this year he also printed the "Senilia" of his old friend Mr. Maittaire; and was Editor of the seventh volume of "Dr. Swift's Miscellanies;" an Author with whose writings he had long been peculiarly conversant; many of the Dean's separate tracts having originally passed through his hands, and some of them having been illustrated by his notes. The seventh volume is thus introduced: "The following sheets have been collected and published to gratify the wishes of all people of taste, who have not been furnished with the Dublin edition of Dean Swift's Works. That edition was corrected and revised, as his printer Mr. Faulkner intimates, by some of the Author's friends; or (in another place, perhaps more truly) by the Author himself; an advantage, as that Editor rightly remarks, which the London booksellers could not have. To that Dublin edition we are obliged for the following volume, some tracts excepted; such as 'A Proposal to Parliament for preventing the Growth of Popery;' —'Free Thoughts on the State of Affairs,' 1714;— 'Apology to Lady Carteret, for not dining with her Ladyship, &c.'—All which have been universally

* This was neither the first nor the strongest expression of the regard entertained for Mr. Bowyer by Mr. Warburton (see p. 120). It is not however to be concealed, that a difference afterwards arose, in which, as is not uncommon, each party was confident that he was right. Mr. Bowyer (who thought himself slighted) has not unfrequently remarked, that, after the death of our English Homer (which happened May 30, 1744), the letters of his learned friend "wore a different complexion." But perhaps this may be one of the many instances, which occur through life, of the impropriety of judging for ourselves in cases which affect our interest or our feelings.

ascribed

ascribed to our Author, though the Irish Editor has thought proper, or been commanded, to omit them. Many of the following tracts are political, and once made what is called *a noise in the world;* they were universally esteemed, even by those of the opposite party, particularly that of 'The Conduct of the Allies,' which will remain for ever a light into the affairs then transacting in Europe; an æra not the least remarkable in history. It must be acceptable to the possessors of 'Gulliver's Travels,' to have an opportunity to correct the text by our comparison of the Dublin edition with those of London, which is to be found at the end of this volume *. It is surprizing, that any one could have been so stupid as to interpolate any production of this inimitable writer. The papers written by our author in 'The Examiner' (which commence at No. 13, and end at 44 †) gave, at the time of publication, a general pleasure or pain, satisfaction or disquiet, as people were inclined. A spirit of liberty diffuses itself through all his writings, and proves him, as the Dublin Editor has it, *an enemy to tyranny and oppression in any shape whatever.*"

"The Life of the Right Honourable Sir Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal under King Charles the Second; wherein are inserted the Characters of Sir Matthew Hale, Sir George Jefferies, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sidney Godolphin, and other the most eminent Lawyers and Statesmen of that time." 4to.

* Under the title of "Some particular Passages in Gulliver's Travels, compared with the Dublin Editions." This comparison, I believe, is to be found only in the edition here noticed.

† This is a slight mistake. Swift's Examiners were wrong numbered in all the early editions of his Works. His first was published Nov. 2, 1710; and in the original edition is marked No. 14. His last, the first part of No. 46, dated June 14, 1711, which had been omitted in former editions, I have since restored. The wrong numbering arose from Mr. Barber's having omitted the original No. 13 (a paper on *Non-resistance*), when he first collected the Examiners into a volume.

1743.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed the First Volume of "Dr. Pococke's * Travels through the East," folio.

The Greek Testament printed this year for the Company of Stationers is remarkably correct. At

* Dr. Richard Pococke, who was distantly related to the learned Orientalist Dr. Edward Pococke (being son of Mr. Richard Pococke, sequestrator of the church of All Saints in Southampton, and head-master of the free-school there, by the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Isaac Milles, of whom see p. 159) received his school learning at Southampton, and his academical education at Corpus Christi college, Oxford; took his degree of LL.B. May 5, 1731; and that of LL.D. (being then precentor of Lismore) June 28, 1733; together with Dr. Secker, then rector of St. James's, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He began his Travels into the East in 1737, returned in 1742; and published in 1743 the first part of his Travels, under the title of "A Description of the East, and of some other Countries. Vol. I. Observations on Egypt." He was made precentor of Waterford in 1744; and in 1745 he printed the second volume of his Travels, under the title of "Observations on Palæstine or the Holy Land; Syria, Mesopotamia, Cyprus, and Candia;" which he dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield, then newly made lord-lieutenant of Ireland; attended his Lordship thither as one of his domestic chaplains; and was soon after appointed archdeacon of Dublin. (See an elogium of his Description of Egypt in "Pauli Ernesti Jablonski Pantheon Ægyptiorum, Præfat. ad part. iii.") He penetrated no farther up the Nile than to Philæ, now Gieuret Ell Hiereff; whereas Mr. Norden, in 1737, went as far as Derri, between the two cataracts. The two travellers are supposed to have met on the Nile, in the neighbourhood of Esnay, in January 1738. (*Norden's Travels*, English Edition, 8vo. p. 188). But the fact, as Dr. Pococke told some of his friends, was, that being on his return, not knowing that Mr. Norden was gone up, he passed by him in the night, without having the pleasure of seeing him. There was an admirable whole length of Dr. Pococke, in a Turkish dress, painted by Liotard, in the possession of the late Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, his first cousin. He was a great traveller, and visited other places besides the East. His description of a Rock on the West side of Dunbar harbour in Scotland, resembling the Giants Causeway, is in Phil. Trans. vol. LII. art. 17; and in the Archæologia, vol. II. p. 82, his account of some antiquities found in Ireland.—"One quarto volume of his Letters, containing his Travels in England, Scotland, and the adjacent Islands, is lost; the rest were, in 1768, in the hands of the late Dean Milles, and there, if any where, were his Remarks on the Isle of Man."

[*Lady*

the end of the Gospels, in a copy of this volume, Mr. W. Clarke thus writes: "Inter varias Novi Testamenti editiones correctiorem vix reperias."

[*Lady Helton's Letter to Dr. Ducarel*, 1768.]—"When travelling through Scotland [where he preached several times to crowded congregations], he stopped at Dingwal, and said he was much struck and pleased with its appearance; for the situation of it brought Jerusalem to his remembrance, and he pointed out the hill which resembled Calvary." *(Cordiner's Letters on the North of Scotland*, p. 64.) The same similitude was observed by him in regard to Dartmouth.—In March 1756 Dr. Pococke was promoted by the Duke of Devonshire to the bishoprick of Ossory, vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Maurice. He preached a Sermon in 1761 for the benefit of the Magdalen charity in London; and one in 1762 before the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Working Schools in Ireland; both which were printed. He was translated, by the King's letter, from Ossory to Elphin, in June 1765, Bishop Gore of Elphin being then promoted to Meath; but Bishop Gore, finding a great sum was to be paid to his predecessor's executors for the house at Ardbracean, declined taking out his patent; and therefore Bishop Pococke, in July, was translated by the Duke of Northumberland directly to the see of Meath; and died, in the month of September the same year, suddenly, of an apoplectic stroke, whilst in the course of his visitation. His Collection of antiquities and fossils was sold, by Mess. Langford, June 5 and 6, 1766. Among these was a singular petrified echinus, found in a chalk-pit in Bovingdon parish, in Hertfordshire; which Sir Thomas Fludyer bought for three guineas; Mr. Seymour offered five guineas for it at his sale; Mr. Foster six guineas; and it sold for ten. Among the MS treasures in the British Museum are several volumes (4811—4827) the gift of Bishop Pococke; *viz.* "Minutes and Registers of the Philosophical Society at Dublin, from 1683 to 1687," with a copy of the papers read before them;" and "Register of the Philosophical Society of Dublin, from Aug. 14, 1707, with copies of some of the papers read before them;" also "Several Extracts taken out of the Records of Bermingham's Tower;" "An Account of the Franciscan Abbeys, Houses, and Frieries, in Ireland;" and many other curious articles of Irish History.—The Philosophical Society was founded, on the plan of the Royal Society of London, in 1683, by Mr. William Molyneux, the friend and correspondent of Mr. Locke, under the encouragement of Sir William Petty, who was the first president, as Mr. Molyneux was the first secretary, in which post he was succeeded by Mr. Saint George Ashe, professor of mathematicks in the university of Dublin. The Society met at first weekly; and their minutes were from time to time communicated to the Royal Society. In the confusion of 1688 they were dispersed, and never resumed their meetings. Gough's British Topography, vol. II. p. 776.

Isaac

"Original Letters and Papers of State, addressed to Oliver Cromwell, concerning the Affairs of Great Britain, from the Year 1649 to 1658, found among the Political Collections of Mr. John Milton; now first published from the Originals *," folio; published by Mr. John Nickolls †; F.R. and A. SS. and inscribed to Arthur Onslow, esq.

Isaac Milles, mentioned in p. 157, was born September 19, 1638, at Cockfield, near Bury, in Suffolk; and was the youngest of eleven children of Mr. Thomas Milles, of that place; all of whom he bred up, and, by his prudence and good management, placed out comfortably in the world. After his education at Bury school he went to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he took his degrees in Arts; and, going into orders, he was, successively, curate of Barley, under the very learned Dr. Joseph Beaumont; vicar of Wiccomb; and lastly, rector of Highclear, a small village in Hampshire, where he ever after constantly resided, in the most exemplary exercise of his function, for the long space of near forty years, till his death, in July 1720, at the age of 82. He was buried in the chancel of his own church, under a black marble stone, on which is a long inscription to the memory of himself and wife. In the Register, also, very full and honourable mention is made of him. This Divine possessed such strength of mind, and goodness of heart, that Archbishop Tillotson declared, when he was introduced to him, by his friend, Sir Edward Atkyns, that he could discern, from the little conversation which had passed, there was an "openness and clearness, a civility and obligingness of deportment" in him, he had never found in any other man. He was father of several children. The eldest, Thomas, was appointed Greek professor at Oxford, 1706, and bishop of Waterford and Lismore 1708, where he died 1740, leaving his fortune to his nephew, the late Dean of Exeter. He published an account of his father's life, in 8vo, 1721; and also erected a handsome monument to his memory, with a suitable inscription, in the church at Highclear. The second, Jeremiah, was fellow and tutor of Baliol college, which presented him, 1705, to the rectory of Dulnmar Loo, in Cornwall. The third, Isaac, was treasurer of Waterford 1714, and treasurer of Lismore cathedral 1717.

* The originals of these letters were long treasured up by Milton; from whom they came into the possession of Thomas Elwood, a person who for many years was well acquainted with, and esteemed by Milton. From Elwood they came to Joseph Wyeth, citizen and merchant of London; and from Wyeth's widow they were obtained by Mr. Nickolls; after whose decease they were presented by his father to the Society of Antiquaries, as appears by their minutes.

† This curious Collector of Antiquities was a Quaker, in partnership with his father of the same name, a capital mealm n at Ware in Hertfordshire, and of Trinity parish near Queenhith, London.

Mr. Pope's "Dunciad," in 4to and 8vo.

London. He was chosen F. A. S. Jan. 17, 1740; and possessed the esteem of a respectable number of friends, who were deprived of him by a fever at the age of 34, Jan. 11, 1745. His remains were deposited in the burial-ground at Bunhill Fields, on the 16th.—Prince Eugene has been generally supposed to be the first collector of portraits in Europe, which on his death were dispersed. He collected in almost every other branch. Mr. Ashby, however, furnished Mr. Granger with some account of collections earlier than Prince Eugene, from Lister's "Journey to Paris," Vigneul Marville, &c. which he does not appear to have made use of.—The Earl of Oxford began the first collection in England, which afterwards came in part to Mr. West, and on his death was dispersed by the rude hand of the auctioneer.—Mr. Nickolls was the next regular collector of English heads; and his collection, which was formed from Moorfields and stalls, and consequently was not first-rate, consisted of about 2000 heads, four volumes in folio, and six in quarto, neatly let-in; which furnished Mr. Ames with his valuable catalogue; and came soon after the death of Mr. Nickolls into the library of Dr. Fothergill, who purchased it for eighty guineas. Mr. Granger, in his Preface, had said Mr. West bought the ten volumes; but, on the better information of Dr. Ducarel, corrected himself in his Supplement, p. 2. On Dr. Fothergill's death the entire collection of portraits was sold to Mr. John Thane, print-seller and medalist, in Rupert-street, Soho, for one hundred and fifty pounds, who cut up the volumes and disposed of the contents to the principal collectors of British portraits at that time; viz. Mr. Bull, Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Gulstone, Sir James Lake, Mr. Blackburne of Lancashire, and Mr. Bindley. Dr. Fothergill purchased likewise a pretty large collection of tracts, which Mr. Nickolls had picked up in his pursuit of heads, written by those of his own persuasion from their first appearance; which the benevolent possessor informed the Editor of these Anecdotes, in 1780, he then intended to leave to the Meeting to which he then belonged, 'in Peter's-court,' Westminster. Besides these collections, Mr. Nickolls had several views by great masters; some of which fell also into the hands of Dr. Fothergill. The Catalogue of Mr. Nickolls's Library, in his own hand-writing (including 332 volumes of tracts in folio, quarto, and octavo), was in the possession of Mr. Tutet.—For a considerable part of the information respecting Mr. Nickolls I was indebted to Dr. Fothergill, who died (before the former edition was published) Dec. 5, 1780; and of whom some account shall be given in a future page.—Anthony Wood, in his account of Elias Ashmole, tells us, "In his library I saw a large thick paper book, near a yard long, containing on every side of the leaf two, three, or more pictures or faces of eminent persons of England, and elsewhere, printed from copper cuts pasted on them, which Mr. Ashmole had with great curiosity collected; and I remember he has told me

"Ælian de Animalibus," 4to; one of the works printed for the Society for the Encouragement of Learning *.

1744.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed "Notitia Monastica; or, an Account of all the Abbeys, Priories, and Houses of Friers, heretofore in England and Wales; and also of all the Colleges and Hospitals founded before A. D. MDXI. By the Right Reverend Doctor Thomas Tanner †, late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

me, that his mind was so eager to obtain all faces, that when he could not get a face by itself, he would buy the book, tear it out, paste it in his blank book, and write under it from whence he had taken it." An admirable portrait this of our modern Portrait-collectors, who have sent back many a volume to the Bookseller's shop stript of its graven honours. A most noted Collector told a person at Cambridge, who now and then sells a head, "That his own collection must needs be large and good, as it rested on six points: "1. I buy; 2. I borrow; 3. I beg; 4. I exchange; 5. I steal; 6. I sell."—Mr. Ashmole's book was consumed with the rest of his library.—See the virulent censure of Mr. Rowe Mores on this species of collectors, in his Dissertation on English Founders, p. 85.

* See p. 96.

† This excellent Antiquary, son of a father of both his names, vicar of Market Lavington in Wilts, was born in 1674, became a student in Queen's college, Oxford, in Michaelmas term, 1689; admitted clerk in that house 1690; B.A. 1693; entered into holy orders at Christmas 1694; and became chaplain of All Souls college in January following; chosen fellow of the same 1697; Chancellor of Norfolk, and rector of Thorpe, near that city, 1701; installed prebendary of Ely, Sept. 10, 1713 (which he quitted 1723); Archdeacon of Norfolk, Dec. 7, 1721; canon of Christ Church, Feb. 3, 1723-4; prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation convened in 1727, to which honour he was unanimously elected on account of his great abilities, however contrary to his own inclinations. He was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, Jan. 23, 1731-2; died at Christ Church, Oxford, Dec. 14, 1735; and was buried in the nave of that Cathedral, near the pulpit; where a monument to his memory, affixed to one of the pillars, is thus inscribed:

"M. S.

THOMÆ TANNER, S.T.P.

Qui natus Lavingtoniæ in Agro Wiltoniensi,
in Collegium Reginense admissus,
deinde Omnium Animarum capellanus,

Published by John Tanner, A.M. Vicar of Lowe-

mox socius cooptatus est.
Optimarum ibi artium cultor,
Antiquitatis præsertim studio ita trahebatur,
ut in patriæ fastis, monumentisque eruendis,
nemo illo diligentior,
nemo in explicandis peritior haberetur.
Hinc maturè avocatus
ad munus Cancellarii dioceseôs Nordovicensis,
auctus est insuper Præbendâ Eliensi.
Academiæ denuò restitutus,
hanc ædem Canonicus ornavit.
A Clero interim Prolocutor renunciatus,
ad Episcopatum tandem evectus est Asavensem.
Vir erat
ad omne officium summâ fide et diligentiâ,
rarâ pietate,
humanissimâ erga omnes voluntate,
liberalitate in egenos effusissimâ.
Obiit 14 die Decembris, A. D. 1735, ætatis 62."

Another inscription, and a translation of it, are here subjoined, from Gent. Mag. 1736, p. 692:

" Vicitne tandem morbus et senium grave
Tannere, te patrum decus;
Fregitque nullis territum laboribus
Suprema sors mortalium?
Lustrare sacra suetus olim rudera
Fanorum et antiquas domos,
Nunc ipse veterum pulveri admistus cinis
Sub æde veneranda jaces,
Quæ tot capaci præsules docto sinu
Ipsamque Fridswidam † tenet.
At tu sepulchri non eges honoribus,
Nostrive laude carminis,
Tu, quem peritum Antiquitatis ultimæ
Ventura dicent sæcula;
Nomenque Pario scripta servabunt tua
Perenniora marmore."

" At length oppress'd by age and malady,
Must Tanner here a common victim lie?
Whose industry no trouble could allay,
Must he submit to death's imperious sway?
Pride of his ancestors! Once wont to tread;
Where now with sacred dust his ashes spread
Within these walls, whose bounds have close embrac'd
So many Prelates, spoil of ages past!

† Fridswida, a Saxon queen, foundress of part of the College, and buried in the Cathedral there.

Fridswida's

stoft in Suffolk, and Precentor of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph," folio *.

> Fridswida's self lies here!—But you nor need
> The numerous honours for the dead decreed;
> Nor the small tribute which my verse affords,
> The Herald's blazon, nor the pomp of words;
> Whom late posterity shall justly praise,
> Skill'd in the monuments of antient days;
> Whose works more truly shall consign thy fame,
> Than Parian marble could preserve thy name."

Bp. Tanner published, before he was 22 years old, "Notitia Monastica, or a short History of the Religious Houses in England and Wales," 1695, 8vo. republished in folio, 1744, with great additions (which he began to collect in 1715), by his brother Mr. John Tanner. His "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," which employed him forty years, was published in 1748, folio; with a posthumous preface by Dr. Wilkins (see vol. I. p. 334). His immense and valuable Collections, amongst which are ample materials for the county of Wilts, and large notes on Richard Hegge's Legend of St. Cuthbert, 1663, are now in the Bodleian Library; and many interesting particulars concerning him may be found in his own Letters in Ballard's Collection; amongst which (IV. 34 and 46) are his account and his character of both his wives. He married a second wife in 1733, Miss Scottow of Thorp near Norwich, with a fortune of 15,000*l.*; whose death is thus recorded: "May 1, 1771, in St. Giles's Broad-street, Norwich, Mrs. Elizabeth Britiffe, in the 78th year of her age. The above gentlewoman was first the wife of Thomas Tanner, D. D. upwards of 30 years Chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, and Bishop of St. Asaph, who died December 15, 1735; she afterwards married the late Robert Britiffe, esq. recorder of Norwich, and one of its representatives in three successive parliaments." His only son (by his first wife) Thomas Tanner, D.D. (who married a daughter of Archbishop Potter) was sometime prebendary of Canterbury, and successor to Dr. Wilkins in the rectories of Hadleigh and Monks Eleigh, Suffolk.

* This volume was published by John Whiston, John Osborn, and Francis Changuion, the three booksellers with whom the last contract of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning was made. (See p. 96.) The Bishop's portrait, prefixed to this work, is inscribed, "Reverendus admodum Thomas Tanner, Asaphensis Episcopus, Primævæ Antiquitatis Cultor. G. Vertue sculp. 1745." This print was a copy of a larger, engraved in 1736 by Vertue, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, with some difference in the decoration—and this addition to the inscription: "Hoc ectypum fratris sui dignissimi antiquis moribus ornati posteris sacratum esse voluit Soc. Ant. Lond. 1736."

"Mr. Thomas Evans, bookseller in the Strand, circulated proposals for a new edition of Bp. Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," but with what improvements does not appear. Our modern

Two Editions of "The Essay on Man," with Mr. Warburton's Commentary.

The Works of Mr. Pope *, in two volumes, 4to.

publishers judge of the value of books by their arbitrary price, and have been misled, to their cost, to re-print some books, whose whole merit is their scarcity. This is by no means, however, the case with the "Notitia;" which is as valuable as it is scarce, and, if reprinted with such improvements as it is in the power of several gentlemen to bestow on it, would be an acceptable present to the publick." The latter part of the above note was written in 1781 by Mr. Gough, in whose rich Library were two interleaved copies of the "Notitia," with additions by Mr. Rowe Mores and Dr. Winchester.—Mr. Evans, though he did not live to put his intention into effect, joined with the Editor of these volumes in a contract with the late very learned Mr. Nasmith for the purchase of an improved edition of Bishop Tanner's book; which, by the liberality of the University of Cambridge, was permitted to pass *gratuitously* through their press, for Mr. Nasmith's benefit. That contract, on the decease of Mr. Evans, devolved on the present writer; who accordingly purchased the whole impression, on the idea that, from the long list of *names* which had been given-in as encouragers of the re-publication, there would be a great demand for the book; but (strange to say) in the number of names set down, at least *nine out of ten* proved *men of buckram;* and by far the greater part of the work, after continuing warehoused for twenty years, was consumed in the fatal conflagration of Feb. 8, 1808; an event by which the "Notitia" is again become scarce, and probably will ever so continue.

* Whilst these volumes were in the press, Mr. Bowyer received the following letters from the learned Commentator:

"*Jan.* 29, 1743. Dear Mr. Bowyer, I have read over Colley. He is all you say of him, and more. But I love the rogue when he reasons. He is then a delightful ass, indeed. In a word, is it possible there can be buyers for such a pamphlet?—Never fear but I will get the better of all my adversaries at last.—— And then—as Pyrrhus said to his counsellor, we will sit down and drink your raisin wine. Do but decypher my MS. cleverly, and see if I don't make a rogue and an ass of *Dr. Anonimous.* I should have told you, the reason why the inclosed came no sooner was, because your letter, which sent it, was put into a wrong bag, and went farther North, and came back again before I had it, either by the negligence or design of the clerks of the Post-office. I think the Dutch frugality never appeared in a more signal instance than what I have just now seen in the newspapers. They have appointed a *fast* and *thanksgiving* in one, and to be observed together." Ever yours, W. W."

"*March* 9, 1743-4. Mr. Pope thinks that his Works will be comprehended in two volumes of 60 sheets each. But he is unwilling that the paper should be at all worse than the other.—No. 1000 of that paper, and 160 royal. Ever yours, W. W."

"*B. Broughton,*

"A Critical Commentary upon the Book of the Wisdom of Solomon, being a Continuation of Bishop Patrick and Mr. Lowth; by Richard Arnald *, B. D." folio.

"Remarks on several Occasional Reflections, in Answer to the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Dr. Pococke †, the Master of the Charter-house ‡, Dr. Richard Grey,

"*B. Broughton, June* 20, 1744. Dear Sir, I thank you for both your last. You will oblige me with telling me that beast Lintot's steps. I would do him all reason while he acts with decency and justice, and shall never print any part of his property with my Notes and Commentary without his leave; but if he acts like a rogue, I have but one word with him, the Chancery and Mr. Murray. This *inter nos*.—If the executors inquire of you, and when they do, about the state of Mr. Pope's Works in your hands yet unfinished (that is to say, of the Epistles), I then desire you would let Mr. Murray have a copy of all those Epistles; and you may tell him I desired you would do so: but say nothing till then. Pray preserve all the Press Copy, to the least scrap.—I have looked over the corrected proof of the half-sheet, title, &c. and of the leaf that was ordered to be cancelled, and find them right: so desire they may be printed off, and one sent me by the first opportunity. My best respects to Mrs. Bill. I am, dear sir, your very affectionate friend and servant, W. W."

* Of whom, see under the year 1760.

† The learned Prelate of whom some memoirs have been given in p. 157; and whose account of Hieroglyphics, and the relation they had to language, given in his "Observations on Egypt," differed from what had been said about them in "The Divine Legation."

‡ Nicholas Mann, esq. wardrobe-keeper at Windsor. "By the death of Dr. King, there was a vacancy in the mastership of the Charter-house, a place which some considerable persons at different periods have desired to fill. Bishop Benson and Dr. Jortin used to say, that there was a certain time in their lives, when of all preferments they wished for it the most. And now the competitors to succeed Dr. King were Dr. Middleton and Mr. Mann. When Dr. Middleton applied to Sir Robert Walpole for his vote and interest, Sir Robert honestly told him, that, talking with Bishop Sherlock, he found the Bishops were generally against his being chosen master. Mr. Mann had been tutor to the Marquis of Blandford; and it was through the interest of the Marlborough family that he gained the ascendant over Dr. Middleton. . . . . Dr. Middleton was much hurt and provoked at the disappointment; and, thinking Bishop Sherlock to be the primary cause of it, he wreaked his malice in his ill-natured and ill-timed animadversions upon the Bishop's Discourses on Prophecy, pretending that he had never seen them before, though they had been published several years, and had gone through several

and others; serving to explain and justify divers Passages in The Divine Legation, objected to by those Learned Writers. To which is added, A General Review of the Argument of The Divine Legation, as far as it is yet advanced: wherein is considered the Relation the several Parts bear to each other and the Whole. Together with an Appendix, in Answer to a late Pamphlet [by Dr. Stebbing], intituled, An Examination of Mr. Warburton's Second Proposition," 8vo.

"Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus, representing several evident Marks of Forgery in those Epistles; and the true State of many important Particulars in the Life and Writings of Cicero: in Answer to the late Pretences of the Reverend Dr. Conyers Middleton. By James Tunstall*, B.D.

several editions. Nor did he afterwards spare the Archbishop and his chaplains, but took every opportunity of making Lambeth-house the subject of his wit and satire." *Bishop Newton.*— Mr. Mann was elected master of the Charter-house Aug. 19, 1737; and in 1747 he published "Critical Notes on some Passages in Scripture," as will be noticed under that year. Dying Nov. 24, 1753, he was buried in the piazza at the Charter-house,; where, over the chapel door, a tablet is thus inscribed:

"Attende paululum, quisquis es.
Subtus jacet Nicolaus Mann,
olim Magister, nunc remistus pulvere.
Quis ille, vel quid egerit benè aut secùs in vitâ,
omitte quæritare: scit Deus.
Monere maluit hoc quod ad te pertinet:
Benè universis tu fac et fieri velis,
semper benigni Patris omnium memor.
Sic si paratus huc intres,
precibus tuis cœlum patebit:
ipse quum stabis reus die supremâ
sub tremendo judice ratione vitæ reddita laudaberis."

* James Tunstall, D. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and one of the two principal tutors of that Society, was "a person highly esteemed not only for his good learning, but for the sweetness of his disposition. As a tutor, no one took more pains for the improvement of such as were placed under his care; and his success was answerable to his warmest wishes. As senior Dean of the College, the mildness of his reproofs wrought more upon the tempers of several persons of ingenuous minds, than the sharpest censures, or the severest discipline,

Fellow of St. John's College, and Orator of the University of Cambridge. To which is added, A

discipline, would have been able to effect." *Masters's Life of Baker*, p. 114.—Having refused the rectory of Saltwood, thinking it not worth vacating his fellowship for, he was instituted to the rectory of Sturmer, in Essex, in December 1739; and elected public orator (on the resignation of Dr. Williams) in October 1741, after a smart opposition from Mr. Philip Yonge, of Trinity college, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; and who was afterwards chosen, when Dr. Tunstall resigned upon being made chaplain to Abp. Potter. "I am persuaded by my friends," he says, "to offer myself for the Orator's place as soon as Dr. Williams resigns, and promise myself the continuance of your favour. The Doctor does not resign this year; and I am thus forward, lest you should have applications from other hands. Mr. Yonge of Trinity is the only competitor who has yet declared." *MS Letter of Dr. Tunstall to Dr. Z. Grey, April 7*, 1740.—Abp. Potter had only four chaplains whilst he held the see of Canterbury; and of those Dr. Tunstall was the junior. He was created D. D. at the Commencement at Cambridge, July 13, 1744; was collated by the Archbishop to the rectory of Great Charte in Kent; and to the vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, on the death of Mr. Lewis, 1746. Each of those livings was worth about 200*l.* a year; and he had good houses at both; but the roads round Charte were so deep with dirt, that though near Ashford, and in a good neighbourhood, his friends could seldom get near him. He quitted his Kentish livings in November 1757 for the valuable vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire, given him by Abp. Hutton, who married Mrs. Tunstall's aunt; but the exchange, from many untoward circumstances, did not answer his expectation; he wished for a prebend of Canterbury; and "his death, which happened March 28, 1772, was rather premature, occasioned either by family uneasinesses or disappointment of preferment; yet he was a person of such equal civility, if not humility of deportment, that it was said of him for some time after he had left Lambeth, that many a man came there, as chaplain, humble; but that none ever went thence so except Dr. Tunstall," says *T. F.*; who "was not his pupil, but, in the language of College, belonged to the *other side* or *line*, yet willingly pays this mark of respect to a learned and virtuous character."—Mr. Duncombe adds, "The cause above assigned contributed to his death. Rochdale was reputed worth at least 900*l. per annum*, but fell greatly short of it. Dr. Tunstall left several daughters, some of them most unfortunately circumstanced in their health, to whom their uncle, the Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, treasurer of Salisbury (who superintended the publication of the "Lectures") has been a father. Mrs. Tunstall did not long survive her husband."—Dr. Tunstall distinguished himself as one intimately acquainted with Tully's Works and the history of those times, by a learned and spirited attack upon that classical work of Dr. Middleton's, so much admired in Italy, the "Life of Marcus Tullius

Letter from the Reverend Dr. Chapman on the antient Numeral Characters of the Roman Le-

Tullius Cicero," by questioning the genuineness of Tully's Epistles to Brutus, in his "Epistola ad virum eruditum Convers Middleton, Vitæ M. T. Ciceronis Scriptorem; in quâ, ex locis ejus operis quamplurimis recensionem Ciceronis Epistolarum ad Atticum et Quintum Fratrem desiderari ostenditur, &c. Cantabrigiæ, 1741."—"As the Doctor had made great use of these materials in his Life of Tully, he would probably much rather have seen the genuineness of the Four Gospels called in question. Accordingly he had recourse to every expedient to save a sinking cause; descended so low, as to say the Public Orator's language was not intelligible, and would have been very glad to have proved it. I could name a well-known patriotic Duke, who has lately not only read over the whole controversy (which is neither short nor slight), but declares his astonishment that any body could have any doubts about the merits of the cause. Yet Dr. Middleton was much the more fashionable man, and many superficial gentry would have taken the wrong side with such a popular writer. I cannot help mentioning, that Mr. Cumberland informed me, that in the Library of the Escurial are 20 Greek Letters, from M. Brutus to the Greek Cities; exacting contributions from them. Such is the illiberality of Spain, that he could only procure one. They are in Greek, which may occasion a speculation, how far it is likely that a Roman General could write in that language on a public business. From the only word I have heard, viz. καταστκαλαι, I presume that he threatened them, in case of non-compliance, with as severe a fate as he inflicted on the brave Xanthians. One may wonder too that 20 such detached Orders should any how be got together and preserved." *T. F.*—It is more probable they are the manufacture of some Sophist. "This information from Mr. Cumberland is the more curious, because I gave a list of these very Greek Letters in my Spanish Letters, p. 134. The remark which follows is wrong, because the Greek language was then as fashionable in the City of Rome and the Archipelago, as French is now among us. Duke Ferdinand sent all his orders in French (not German) even to the English part of the army." *Rev. E. Clarke to Mr. Nichols.*—Dr. Tunstall's other publications were, 1. "Observations on the present Collection of Epistles between Cicero and M. Brutus," &c. (*see* p. 166); 2. "A Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29, 1746." 3. "A Vindication of the Power of the State to prohibit Clandestine Marriages under the Pain of absolute Nullity; particularly the Marriages of Minors, made without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians, &c. 1755, 8vo. 4. "Marriage in Society stated; with some Considerations on Government, the different kinds of Civil Laws, and their distinct Obligations in Conscience, in a second Letter to the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, occasioned by his Review, &c. 1755," 8vo. 5. "Academica: Part the first, containing several Discourses on the Certainty, Distinction, and Connection

gions," 8vo.—Of Dr. John Chapman, who was

Connection of Natural and Revealed Religion, 1759," 8vo. This contains "Concio ad Clerum habita in Templo beatæ Mariæ in Academia Cant. pro gradu S. T. B. anno 1738;" the Thesis read when he took his Doctor's degree in 1744, and some Sermons. The second Part was to have consisted of Lectures, 1. On the Being, Perfection, and Providence of God; 2. On the Laws of Universal Benevolence; 3. On a State of future Existence; and was, I suppose, the work published after his death, under the title of "Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, read in the Chapel of St. John's Cambridge, 1764;" 4to. These Lectures were begun by the Author when a tutor in St. John's, but he was prevented from finishing the comprehensive plan laid down in the beginning of them, by being called from that employment in College to the service of Archbishop Potter. They were, however, so nearly completed, that the Author, had he lived, intended to have published them himself; and they were faithfully printed from his MS. without the least addition or correction. A very large and respectable list of subscribers is prefixed to these Lectures, of which 1500 copies were printed, and *eight* only on large paper. To the first edition of Mr. Duncombe's Horace are annexed some critical annotations by Dr. Tunstall, who in 1740 obtained for Dr. Grey Mr. Warburton's remarks on Hudibras, as is publicly acknowledged in the Preface to that work, and is confirmed by the following quotation from an unpublished letter of Dr. Tunstall to Dr. Grey: "Immediately after your favour came to hand, I applied to Mr. Warburton, who answers in these words: 'I can deny you nothing. Dr. Grey shall have my Remarks on Hudibras; and I will depend upon his honour. I had thoughts (as I had considered this author pretty much) to have given an edition of him, and had mentioned it to an eminent bookseller. But I will think no more of it, as this matter will oblige you. But I cannot possibly set about transcribing them for the Doctor till after Lady-day, because of my second volume.' Thus far Mr. Warburton, whom I had told that he might depend upon your doing him justice in the notes he communicated; for I knew I could safely promise it." Yet Dr. Grey two years after shot some arrows at this Colossus. From the readiness with which Warburton supplied Grey with his remarks on Hudibras, and the grateful acknowledgement with which they were received (see Preface to Hudibras, p. 35), the rudeness of that Author's mention of the edition to which he had contributed is difficult to be accounted for. Speaking of criticks in his preface to Shakspeare, he introduces Dr. Grey's Hudibras in the following manner: "I hardly think there ever appeared, in any learned language, so execrable a heap of nonsense under the name of Commentaries, as hath been lately given us on a certain satyric poet of the last age by his Editor and Coadjutor." For this attack Dr. Grey took his revenge in some pamphlets mentioned under his article, and in 1754 again noticed his antagonist in the following terms: "The

Archdeacon of Sudbury, some account will be given under the year 1747 *.

"The first to whom I am indebted is the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Harleston, in Norfolk, the most friendly and communicative man living, who was greatly assistant to Sir Thomas Hanmer, in his edition of Shakspeare, as he was to me in Hudibras, for which he has been spitefully called my Coadjutor, but by a gentleman whose slander stands for nothing with every candid and ingenuous person." Grey's Commentary on Hudibras, notwithstanding Dr. Warburton's censure, will, generally, be viewed with favour. Trifling and insignificant as the books he quotes were allowed to be, they were such as Butler himself saw, referred, and alluded to, and therefore were the proper sources to consult for materials to explain him. As Mr. Warton has observed of Shakspeare, "If Butler is worth reading, he is worth explaining; and the researches used for so valuable and elegant a purpose merit the thanks of genius and candour, not the satire of prejudice and ignorance." It may be remarked that the multiplicity of authors quoted in the Commentary on Hudibras always impresses a superficial reader in the same manner. Fielding, whose writings shew to what an excellent purpose he applied his reading, and who did not attempt to conceal what he obtained from books (little as it was, owing to business and dissipation), appears to have been struck in the same manner as many others of Dr. Grey's readers. "If we should carry on the analogy between the Traveller and the Commentator, it is impossible to keep one's eye a moment off from the laborious much-read Doctor Zachary Grey, of whose redundant notes on Hudibras I shall only say, that it is, I am confident, the single book extant in which above five hundred authors are quoted, not one of which could be found in the collection of the late Dr. Mead." *Preface to Voyage to Lisbon.*—Among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the British Museum is a collection of MS letters from Dr. Tunstall to the Earl of Oxford, in 1738 and 1739, on Ducket's Atheistical Letters, and the Proceedings thereon; there is also a letter to Dr. Birch, dated "Great Charte, Nov. 21, 1744," communicating an original letter from Meric Casaubon, a predecessor of his in the vicarage of Minster, whence it appears that Dr. Tunstall was then possessed of the livings of Minster and Charte.

* To the 65th page of Dr. Chapman's Letter the following observations from Mr. Markland to Mr. Bowyer, dated June 30, 1743, have reference: "When I had read yours, I looked for the foul copy (which I had accidentally kept) of that letter which I had written to Dr. Chapman, concerning the first epistle of Cicero to Brutus. In my copy, instead of, *which was the case of C. Octavius, whom we commonly call Augustus*, I find, *which was Augustus's case.* Whether I altered it myself in the transcribing, or Mr. T. has done it for me, I cannot say, and it is no great matter; however it is more full and clear as it is printed. By your questions I perceive that you have not a perfect and distinct notion

Mr. Edwards's "Letter to the Author of a late Epistolary Dissertation addressed to Dr. Warburton," 8vo.

notion of this matter; and therefore, since you desire it, will endeavour to explain it to you; though I did not imagine that it would want any explanation, for indeed there is no difficulty in it either way, if a man has but the necessary *præcognita*, which I took for granted all scholars have. You know that the name of him whom we commonly call Augustus, was originally Caius Octavius Thurinus. The first was the *prænomen*; the second the *nomen*, or *gentile*, or name of the *family*; the third, the *cognomen*, as was usual. Thus it stood till towards the 19th year of his age; when his uncle C. Julius Cæsar dying, appointed him his heir, and at the same time ordered him to change his name, and to pass out of the Octavian into the Julian family. Some of his friends (especially his father-in-law L. Philippus, who had married the widow his mother) thinking that he had not interest and power enough to come at what Cæsar had left him, which was fallen into the hands of M. Antony chiefly, advised him to be quiet, and not to take upon him the name of Cæsar. This deliberation took up (N. B.) some time; but at last Octavius determined to strike a bold stroke, and to demand his inheritance, and to change his name, which he did with the accustomed legal forms; and then, instead of C. Octavius Thurinus, his name was C. Julius Cæsar, with the usual addition of Octavianus to shew that he came out of the family of the Octavii. Several years after, when he was settled in the possession of the empire, and had done great service to the state, the senate resolved to compliment him with some new title of honour; and after much consultation they agreed upon that of Augustus, so that then he was C. Julius Cæsar Octavianus Augustus. You now see that the title (for it was no more) of Augustus had nothing to do with the name of Octavius; and that if it be put as you would have it *, 'which was the case of Augustus whom we commonly call Octavius,' it would have been unintelligible, and without argument. As to the several passages from Cicero, wherein you say he is called Octavius, look at them, and you will find every one of them written in the intermediate time (which was the reason why I put in the N. B. above) between the death of Julius Cæsar and Octavius's changing his name, which was some months; after which, you will find that Cicero from that time never calls him Octavius, but either C. Cæsar, or Cæsar, or Octavianus; which last word you must understand is a noun adjective, and signifies, belonging to the Octavii; that is, who was originally of the *gens* or family of the Octavii. This was always the custom in adoptions, to add the *gentile* of their own family to that into which they passed. So the famous

* It stands thus in Dr. Chapman's "Observations," p. 65.

L. Ac-

Dr. Grey's "Answer to Mr. Warburton's Remarks on several Occasional Reflections, so far as they

L. Aemilius Paullus, who conquered Perses King of Macedonia, gave one of his sons, P. Aemilius Paullus, to be adopted by one of the Scipios, that is, into the Cornelian family: after which the young man, instead of P. Aemilius Paullus, was called P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus. This was he who afterwards finally demolished Carthage in the third Punic war, in which you often meet with him by the name of Scipio Aemilianus. Thus if M. Tullius Cicero had adopted Cn. Pompeius Magnus, this latter would have been called Cn. Tullius Cicero Pompeianus; as, on the other hand, if Pompey had adopted Cicero, Cicero would have been M. Pompeius Magnus Tullianus. This is the original of most of the proper names that end in *anus*, which are almost as numerous as the family ones which end simply in *us*; the reason of which is evident, because there was scarce any family which had not, some time or other, adoptions made out of it into some other family; and then he who before was by family a Calpurnius, or Titius, or Sempronius, &c. became a Calpurnianus, Titianus, or Sempronianus. And now you perceive why Lucilius Clodius cannot subsist in the same person, viz. because both Lucilius and Clodius (or Claudius) are *gentilia*, or the names of families; for if this L. Clodius Marcellus, whom I was speaking of in that letter, had been adopted into the Lucilian family, his name would have been from that time L. Lucilius something (suppose, Longus, or any other *cognomen* belonging to the Lucilii) Clodianus, not Clodius. You likewise perceive that you speak inaccurately (though Dr. Middleton, I find, does it, and so do some of the modern antients, if one may so call them, Florus and Appian; but none of the more skilful ones) when you call Augustus, Octavius Augustus; which is as if you should call Sir Robert Walpole, *Sir Walpole Orford;* for while he was Octavius he was not Augustus, nor till several years afterwards; and when he was Augustus, it would have been more than an affront to have called him Octavius, and nobody ever did do it, because it would have been a kind of petty treason, and a verbal denial of his right to the name and inheritance of his uncle Julius Cæsar; and therefore the sophist who forged these letters under the name of Brutus to Cicero, in the famous Epistle, the 22d, never calls him any thing but Octavius; or if he calls him Cæsar (as he does once), he does it in a sneer, and adds the word *tuus, your* Cæsar, p. 172. This is right, and consistent with the character of Brutus. But, alas! he could not go through with it; for, p. 76, he forgets himself, and calls him simply Cæsar, which the true Brutus would have lost his life sooner than have done, had he once taken it into his head that it was wrong. But this by the bye. Now please to read over that part of the sheet, and tell me whether it be clear to you."

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concern the Preface to a late edition of the Book of Job; in which the Subject and Design of that Divine Poem are set in a full and clear Light, and some particular Passages in it occasionally explained; in a Letter to the Reverend Author of the Remarks."

Mr. Markland, in a Letter dated Uckfield, April 17, 1744, tells Mr. Bowyer, "I got hither on Wednesday, in three days from Twyford, without any danger or difficulty, except a little trouble which a hasty brook gave us by coming into the chaise and getting into my portmanteau: by which accident the *Cicero* you gave me has suffered a little. Mr. Clarke was with me on Friday; and I had been there before this, had it not been for the almost perpetual rains and cold weather, which at present spoil a very beautiful walk between this place and Buxted*. He sent me *your pamphlet*, in which I think I clearly see several things that are certainly the Bishop's, and several that are certainly not so. He has sent me likewise Mr. Warburton's answer to his opponents, and Dr. Sykes's Examination, &c.; the former of which seems to me to have been published chiefly with the design of

* Mr. Clarke, in a letter written about the same time, says, "I thank you for the answer to the Trial, &c. which I had not seen, and have given to Mr. Markland according to your direction. He tells me the pamphlet is Mr. Moss's: it is well done; he preserves, what I thought was scarcely possible, the dignity of the subject in answering such a trifle. I see your friend Mr. Warburton is still a hero; he makes nothing of attacking whole battalions alone: though he gives me the most pleasure of any body, I cannot but say I am in pain for him. Is there no keeping that fire and genius within proper limits? He will fall, as great men have done before him, by the things he despised most—Dr. Sykes and the People. The Doctor has outdone himself, and I am persuaded that he is right in his three first positions, the Exoteric Doctrines, the Sense of the old Legislation, and the Jewish Theocracy; and I long to see how the author of 'The Divine Legation' will disengage himself, though I expect he should beat up his quarters, and bear down all before him. I wonder none of them turn his arguments from Arthur and William the Conqueror against him; they are certainly decisive, and prove the actions ascribed to Osiris to be all imaginary; for Arthur's are undoubtedly so, and his Historian (as in the case of Sesostris) had nothing so striking to ascribe to him as what was borrowed from the Conqueror."

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giving the General Review of the Argument of the Divine Legation, which is an useful thing; and the latter (Dr. Sykes's) seems to be a sly one. I shall be glad to see an Answer, a direct one, to some parts of it.—I hope it is true what I see repeated in the papers, that Dr. Taylor is made Chancellor of Lincoln. I shall be very glad to find myself mistaken in my opinion, which was, that Lord Carteret (for I suppose this comes from him) would never do any thing for Taylor, or for any body else, merely as a scholar. If this does not come from him, I resume my old opinion."

The *pamphlet* was probably Bishop Berkeley's "On Tar Water," which was originally printed at Dublin, and re-printed in England at the very time Mr. Markland dates his letter. It was published by Mrs. Mary Cooper; but the scheme of reprinting it was Mr. Bowyer's, and consequently it was no unusual expression to call it *his* pamphlet. Mr. Markland's observation exactly suits Bishop Berkeley's pamphlet, and could not well apply to any original composition of Mr. Bowyer's. Accordingly too we find Mr. Clarke a year after saying, upon Mr. Bowyer's publishing Julian, "that it would not answer his purpose so well as Tar-water;" which in fact he had frequently occasion to reprint. He is also supposed to have written a small pamphlet this year on the "present State of Europe;" taken principally from Pufendorff.

Mr. Thomas "Carte's Account of the Collections he had made for his intended History of England."

1745.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed 250 copies of "Acts and Observations of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society in Lincolnshire, illustrated with Sculptures from Models, Drawings, and Sketches, made by the Members, and engraved by George Vertue a Member. With an Allegorical Device designed by Maurice

Maurice Johnson *, esq. and engraved by Vertue, 1746. London, printed by order of the Society, by William Bowyer a Member, 1745," folio. This was intended as a title-page to such of their minutes as might afterwards be printed.

The second volume of "Dr. Pococke's Travels to the East," folio.

"A Table of English Silver Coins from the Norman Conquest to the present Time, with their Weights, intrinsic Values, and some Remarks upon the several pieces. By Martin Folkes †," esq. 4to; and a new edition of the "Table of Gold Coins," &c. (see p. 88).

"Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero: in a Letter to a Friend. With a Dissertation upon Four Orations ascribed to M. Tullius Cicero, viz. 1. Ad Quirites post reditum; 2. Post reditum in Senatu; 3. Pro Domo sua, ad Pontifices; 4. De Haruspicum responsis. To which are added, some Extracts out of the Notes of learned Men upon those Orations; and Observations on them. By Jeremiah Markland, Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge."

Mr. Squire's ‡ "Sermon at St. Bridget's;" and his "Inquiry into the Foundation of the English Government," 8vo.

Mr. Whaley's § "Original Poems and Translations," 8vo.

"Remarks on several Occasional Reflections, in Answer to the Rev. Doctors Stebbing and Sykes, serving to explain and justify the Two Dissertations in the Divine Legation, concerning the Command

* Of whom, and of the Spalding Society, of which Mr. Bowyer was an active member, a full account shall be given in the Essays and Illustrations, vol. V. No. XV.

† Of whom, see vol. V. No. X.

‡ Afterwards Bishop of St. David's; of whom more hereafter.

§ John Whaley, M.A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and an ingenious poet. He had published an earlier Collection of Poems, in one volume 8vo, 1732. To the labours of Mr. Whaley, I was indebted for several articles in the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1780."

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to Abraham to offer up his Son, and the Nature of the Jewish Theocracy, objected to by those learned Writers *." Part the second and last †. By Mr. Warburton. 8vo.

——— "Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, et respondere parati." VIRG.

† "I have bid a final adieu to controversy, unless some very great provocation draw me back." *Remarks*, p. 242.—The whole conclusion of this pamphlet is well worth attending to. "As to the manner in which I have answered some of my adversaries," says the learned writer, "their insufferable abuse, and my own love of quiet, made it necessary. I had tried all ways to silence an iniquitous clamour; by neglect of it; by good words; by an explanation of my meaning; and all without effect. The first volume of this obnoxious work had not been out many days, before I was fallen upon by a furious ecclesiastical news-writer, with the utmost brutality. All the return I then made, or then ever intended to make, was a vindication of my moral character, wrote with such temper and forbearance as seemed affectation to those who did not know that I only wanted to be quiet. But I reckoned without my host. The angry man became ten times more outrageous. What was now to be done? I tried another method with him, I drew his picture; I exposed him naked; and shewed the publick of what parts and principles this tumour was made up. It had its effect; and I never heard more of him. On this occasion, let me tell the reader a story. 'As a Scotch bagpiper was traversing the mountains of Ulster, he was one evening encountered by a hunger-starved Irish wolf. In this distress, the poor man could think of nothing better than to open his wallet, and try the effects of his hospitality. He did so, and the savage swallowed all that was thrown him with so improving a voracity, as if his appetite was but just coming to him. The whole stock of provision, you may be sure, was soon spent. And now, his only recourse was to the virtue of the bagpipe; which the monster no sooner heard, than he took to the mountains with the same precipitation that he had come down. The poor piper could not so perfectly enjoy his deliverance, but that, with an angry look at parting, he shook his head, and said, 'Ay! are these your tricks? Had I known your humour, you should have had your music before supper.' But though I had the caduceus of Peace in my hands, yet it was only in cases of necessity that I made use of it. And therefore I chose to let pass, without any chastisement, such impotent railers as Dr. Richard Grey, and one Bate, a zany to a mountebank. On the other hand, when I happened to be engaged with such very learned and candid writers as Dr. Middleton and the Master of the Charter-house [Mr. Mann], I gave sufficient proof how much I preferred a different manner of carrying on a controversy, would my answerers but afford me the occasion. But, alas! as I never *should* have such learned men long my adversaries, and never

Two editions of Two single Sermons by Mr. Warburton: 1. "A faithful Portrait of Popery, by which it is seen to be the Reverse of Christianity, as it is the Destruction of Morality, Piety, and Civil Liberty; a Sermon preached at St. James's Church, Westminster, 1745," 8vo. 2. "A Sermon occasioned by the present unnatural Rebellion, &c. preached in Mr. Allen's Chapel at Prior Park, near Bath, and published at his Request, Nov. 1745," 8vo.

In the same year, 1745, to oblige Mr. George Faulkner * of Dublin, Mr. Bowyer wrote this short preface to a posthumous pamphlet of Dean Swift: "The following treatise of *Directions to Servants* was begun some years ago by the Author, who had not leisure to finish and put it into proper order, being engaged in many other works of greater use to his Country, as may be seen by most of his writings. But, as the Author's design was to expose the villainies and frauds of servants to their masters and mistresses, we will make no apology for its publication; but give it our readers in the same manner as we find it in the original, which may be seen in the printer's custody. The few tautologies that occur in the characters left unfinished, will make the reader look upon the whole as a rough draught, with several outlines only drawn. However, that there may appear no daubing or patch-work by other hands, it is thought

never *would* have these other my friends, I found that, if I wrote at all, I must be condemned to a manner, which all who know me know to be most abhorrent to my natural temper. So, on the whole, I resolved to quit my hands of them at once, and turn again to nobler game, more suitable, as Dr. Stebbing tells me, to my clerical function, that pestilent herd of libertine scribblers, with which the island is over-run; whom I would hunt down, as good King Edgar did his wolves; from the mighty author of 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' to the drunken blaspheming Cobler, who wrote against Jesus and the Resurrection. This was a pamphlet intituled "The Resurrection of Jesus demonstrated to have no Proof."

* "As you are famous for writing Prefaces, pray help me to one for "Advice to Servants." *Mr. Faulkner to Mr. Bowyer*, Nov. 8, 1745.

most advisable to give it in the Author's own words. It is imagined that he intended to make a large volume of this work; but, as time and health would not permit him, the reader may draw, from what is here exhibited, means to detect the many vices and faults to which people in that kind of low life are subject. If gentlemen would seriously consider this work, which is written for their instruction (although ironically), it would make them better œconomists, and preserve their estates and families from ruin. It may be seen, from some scattered papers (wherein were given hints for a dedication and preface, and a list of all degrees of servants), that the Author intended to have gone through all their characters. This is all that need be said as to this treatise, which can only be looked upon as a fragment."

1746.

In this year Mr. Bowyer projected (what during his whole life he had in view) a regular edition of Cicero's Letters *, in chronological order, on a plan which it is to be lamented that he did not complete; as an uniform series thus properly arranged would have formed a real history of Tully's life, and those which cannot be dated might be thrown to the end without any inconvenience.

In the same year he published "The Life of the Emperor Julian;" translated from the French of F. La Bleterie, and improved with twelve pages of curious notes, and a genealogical table. The notes were not entirely Mr. Bowyer's, but were drawn

* "Mr. Markland, Dec. 16, 1746, says, "*Macte tuâ industriâ*, as to Cicero; but I fear you will find reason to be tired of it upon two accounts; one, because such a work as this will require the whole man and his attention, at least for some considerable time; and another, because such an Editor should either have of his own, or have the command of, a library in which are to be found all the *literatores;* not to mention a third, that when you have taken all these pains, the book perhaps may hang upon your hands."

up

up in part by Mr. Clarke and other learned men. This translation (by Miss Anna Williams *, a blind

* Daughter of a surgeon and physician in South Wales, where she was born in 1706. Her father, Zachariah Williams, during his residence in Wales, imagined that he had discovered, by a kind of intuitive penetration, what had escaped the rest of mankind. He fancied, that he had been fortunate enough to ascertain the Longitude by magnetism, and that the variations of the needle were equal, at equal distances, East and West. The idea fired his imagination; and, prompted by ambition, and the hopes of splendid recompence, he determined to leave his business and habitation for the Metropolis. Miss Williams accompanied him, and they arrived in London about 1730; but the bright views which had allured him from his profession soon vanished. The rewards which he had promised himself ended in disappointment; and the ill success of his schemes may be inferred from the only recompence which his journey and imagined discovery procured—he was admitted a pensioner at the Charter-house.—When Miss Williams first resided in London, she devoted no inconsiderable portion of her time to its various amusements. She visited every object that merited the inspection of a polished and laudably-inquisitive mind, or could attract the attention of a stranger. At a later period of life, she spoke familiarly of these scenes of which the impression was never erased, though they must, however, have soon lost their allurements.—Mr. Williams did not long continue a member of the Charter-house. An infringement of rules, or some other misconduct, obliged him to remove from that comfortable asylum of age and poverty. He was now exposed to severe trials, and every succeeding day increased the gloominess of his prospects.—In 1740 Miss Williams lost her sight by a cataract, which prevented her, in a great measure, from assisting his distresses, and alleviating his sorrows. She still, however, felt her passion for literature equally predominant. She continued the same attention to the neatness of her dress; and, what is more extraordinary, continued still the exercise of her needle; a branch of female accomplishment in which she had before displayed great excellence. During the lowness of her fortune, she worked for herself with nearly as much dexterity and readiness as if she had not suffered a loss so irreparable. Her powers of conversation retained their former vigour. Her mind did not sink under these calamities; and the natural activity of her disposition animated her to uncommon exertions:

"Though fallen on evil days;
On evil days though fallen;
In darkness; and with dangers compass'd round,
And solitude!"

In 1746, notwithstanding her blindness, she published the "Life of the Emperor Julian, from the French of F. La Bleterie." It does not appear what pecuniary advantages Miss Williams might

lady, assisted by two sisters of the name of Wilkin-

might derive from this publication. They were probably not very considerable, and afforded only a temporary relief to the misfortunes of her father. About this time, Mr. Williams, who imparted his afflictions to all from whom he hoped consolation or assistance, told his story to Dr. Johnson; and, among other aggravations of distress, mentioned his daughter's blindness. He spoke of her acquirements in such high terms, that Mrs. Johnson, who was then living, expressed a desire of seeing her; and accordingly she was soon afterwards brought to the Doctor's house by her father; and Mrs. Johnson found her possessed of such qualities as recommended her strongly for a friend. As her own state of health, therefore, was weak, and her husband was engaged during the greater part of the day in his studies, she gave Miss Williams a general invitation. A strict intimacy soon took place; but the enjoyment of their friendship did not continue long. Soon after its commencement, Mrs. Johnson was attended by her new companion in an illness which terminated fatally. Dr. Johnson still retained his regard for her; and in 1752, by his recommendation, Mr. Sharp, the celebrated surgeon, undertook to perform the operation on Miss Williams's eyes which is usual in such cases, in hopes of restoring her sight. Her own habitation was not judged convenient for the occasion. She was, therefore, invited to the Doctor's. The surgeon's skill, however, proved fruitless, as the crystalline humour was not sufficiently inspissated for the needle to take effect. The recovery of her sight was pronounced impossible. After this dreadful sentence, she for a long time never left the roof which had received her during the operation. Dr. Johnson's kindness and conversation soothed her melancholy situation; and her society seemed to alleviate the sorrows which his late loss had occasioned. When the Doctor, however, changed his residence, she returned to lodgings; and, in 1755 her father published a book, in Italian and English, intituled, "An Account of an Attempt to ascertain the Longitude at Sea, by an exact Theory of the magnetical Needle. With a Table of Variations at the most memorable Cities in Europe, from the year 1660 to 1860," 4to. The English part of this book was written by Dr. Johnson, the Italian by Mr. Baretti†. In that year, Mrs. Williams's circumstances were rendered more easy by the profits of a benefit-play, granted her by the kindness of Mr. Garrick, from which she received 200*l.* which was placed in the public funds. While Mrs. Williams enjoyed so comfortable an asylum, her life passed in one even tenor. It was chequered by none of those scenes which enliven biography by their variety. The next event of any consequence, in the history of Mrs. Williams, was the publication of a volume of "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," in 1766. Her friends assisted her, in the completion of this book, by several voluntary contributions; and 100*l.* (which was laid out in a Bridge-bond) was added to her little stock by the liber-

† Several interesting Letters of Mr. Williams concerning the Longitude, &c. may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol LVII. pp. 757, 1041, 1157.

ality

son) was made under his immediate inspection, and was revised by Mr. Markland and Mr. Clarke *.

ality of her subscribers. About 1766 Dr. Johnson removed from the Temple, where he had lived for some time in chambers, to Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, and again invited to his house the worthy friend of Mrs. Johnson. The latter days of Mrs. Williams were now rendered easy and comfortable. Her wants were few; and, to supply them, she made her income sufficient. She still possessed an unalterable friend in Dr. Johnson. Her acquaintance was select, rather than numerous. Their society made the infirmities of age less intolerable, and communicated (as I have frequently witnessed) a cheerfulness to her situation, which solitary blindness would otherwise have rendered truly deplorable. I have frequently taken tea with Dr. Johnson, *made* by Mrs. Williams. She could discriminate the colour of a gown or a coat by *feeling* it; and was continually borrowing books *to read*, as she called it, but which her friends read to her. She died, at the house of her friend, in Bolt-court, Fleet street (whither they removed about the year 1775), Sept. 6, 1783, aged 77; and bequeathed all her little effects to a charity, which had been instituted, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, for the education of poor deserted girls, and supported by the contributions of ladies.

* "I like your specimen of Julian very well, and fancy it will answer your purpose; not so well indeed as *Tar-water*, but better than any other holy water you could give us. I suppose you don't finish your sheets off, till Mr. Markland has read them. It is worth while to stay for their return; for he sweeps all at a single reading, and can tell by memory, whether Ablarius or Ablavius is the true name of a Consul that scarce any body ever heard of. You must take care that your *fair translators* don't keep rather too close to the French; it is pardonable in their sex, but will not pass so well in yours; though I saw little to complain of. The French spelling of the proper names *they* must always follow. They have too, *Master of Julian*, for what is easier with us, *Julian's Master:* and in another place, to employ in doing good *that liberty;* more expressive, *both the liberty*, &c. But these are trifles. I fancy that most of the difficulties you find in medals are of the Antiquaries' own making, in laying down general rules, which are precarious. Cæsars were sometimes sent into provinces, as Julian was, with full powers; and the mints in those provinces might compliment them with the diadem, as knowing it would not displease the Emperor. In others, the same person might go without it. F. Jobert seems to be clear in this: 'On feroit voir de simples Cesars couronnez de laurier, ou parez du diademe—on montreroit avec la meme facilité plusieurs medailles d'Empereurs—ou leur tete se trouve toute nuë.' What will you think then of Valesius's assertion of *never* appearing with a coronet? This must be for the sake of an hypothesis; unless he had seen all the medals of Julian, there is no asserting it." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer.*

His

His advertisement is here exhibited:

"The following piece was recommended to me by an eminent Writer *, who has had the good fortune to please the world; and is therefore best entitled to judge of its taste. I found it, in many respects, agreeable to my own. By authority, therefore, and inclination, I was led to communicate it to the publick. It appears, perhaps, under some disadvantage, because the Author has not thought proper to put his name to it; which has precluded the Editor likewise from the pleasure of adding his, being obliged not to come behind his French original in point of delicacy. I trust it to make its way in the world by its own merit, without any other recommendation. That the English edition, however, might receive some advantage, I have added *a plate of coins*, and *some notes* †, to illustrate the history, sometimes perhaps to bring in fresh matter to it. Those who have no relish for the knowledge of medals, will find themselves interested enough in the narrative, and may leave the showy part of the entertainment to other readers. The motives which led Julian to quit the Christian Religion will be always matter of enquiry; for one Apostate upon principle raises our speculation more than thousands without principle, or against principle. Among other reasons which arise from a view of his life, I would suggest, the early prejudices he must have conceived against the cruelty of Constantius; the reigning vice, I may say, of that family. We imbibe in our youth the principles of our guardians in proportion only to our veneration for them. Perhaps our own Queen Mary's attachment to Popery might be accounted for from a like cause; a short reign, like Julian's—and Christianity, as the

* Supposed to be Mr. Warburton, whose masterly Discourse, under the title of "Julian," Mr. Bowyer had printed in 1750. Mr. Warburton afterwards called in the impression of this Discourse. Why is not now known. But the fact is curious.

† Which may be seen in the quarto volume of Mr. Bowyer's Miscellaneous Tracts.

Re-

Reformation, first established by a long reign, recovered the faster for a little opposition to it. But I will detain the Reader no longer from the History, and his own reflections."

The following letter was sent by Mr. Bowyer on this occasion to the London Courant:

"It is one of the hardest things in nature to give an enemy the praise which is due to him. I was led into this reflection on a double account, from reading a most entertaining piece, 'The Life of the Emperor Julian;' the author of it a Frenchman; the subject, an Apostate from the Christian Religion. A writer of our own had heretofore attempted somewhat of the same kind, the celebrated Mr. Johnson*, a man of wit, and a sprightly controversialist. But very different talents are requisite to make a good historian: an extensive view of the times he writes of; a methodical disposition of his work; a clear narration of facts, varied according to the different scenes that occur in it, and carried on throughout with a politeness becoming an attendant on a prince; and, above all, a true knowledge of human nature, which traces out the springs of action, whether actuated by prejudice, passion, or policy, are qualities which the English writer wanted, and so remarkably distinguish the French, that a man would scarce think he was reading the same period of time in both. Then for the subject, the very name of an Apostate carries with it so frightful an idea, that we think it is inconsistent with every virtue, and presently conclude, that the man who has deserted Christianity, has abandoned humanity likewise. Others take a contrary turn; and, having found a prince of distinguished sense, whose mind was not open to the conviction of revelation,

* Chaplain to Lord Russel in the time of Charles II.—His inflexible patriotism involved him in frequent dangers; particularly, in 1692, his life was attempted by seven assassins, who beat him in bed, and one of them cut his head with a sword. He lived till May 1703. All his treatises were collected in 1713, in one folio volume, with some memorials of his life.

magnify

magnify every excellence in *him*, to the discouragement of *that*. Both extremes this Author hath happily avoided. The Reader will find here an agreeable contrast of very different properties; an Emperor and a Philosopher, intrepid in war, and yet superstitiously fearful of omens; credulous, and yet an infidel, persuaded of the truth of miracles, and yet rejecting the evidence of them; a hero, and yet a bigot in Religion; and in that, too of forbearing principles, and yet intent upon establishing his own; a rational enquirer, and yet devoted to priests and sophists; a satirist, and yet good-natured; in short, an assemblage (as the Author expresses it) of eminent qualities ill sorted, which, with the variety of incidents and advantages that attended him, give the history of his life, founded on the strictest truth, all the surprise of fiction *."

It was suggested to me, in 1780, that Mr. Bowyer was the author of "A Dissertation; in which the Objections of *a late Pamphlet* † to the Writings of

* Mr. A. V. Desvœux, a clergyman in Ireland, and chaplain to his majesty's regiment of carabineers, not knowing of Mr. Bowyer's intention, had published proposals at Dublin for printing a translation of the same work, with "An Appendix, containing several Dissertations on Points relating to Julian's History." I have the titles of these Dissertations in the Author's hand-writing; but have never seen a printed copy of his translation.—Mr. Desvœux published "A philosophical and critical Essay on Ecclesiastes. London, 1760," 4to. dedicated to the primate of Ireland. This work is well spoken of by Bishop Lowth, in his 24th Prælection, "De Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum." See the author's preface; and in p. 501 of the work: "I have shewn in another work," says he, on which words his note is; "See our *Julian's life and character illust* Diss. VII."

† "The *late Pamphlet* was written by Mr. John Ross, of St. John's college; B.A. 1740; M.A. 1744; B.D. 1751; and D.D. 1756; who thus early declared that esteem which he ever afterwards professed for Dr. Middleton's elegant taste in literary accomplishment, by hazarding this elegant *bijou* against one of the Doctor's most formidable antagonists.—"In this Pamphlet, however, he had the assistance of the late Mr. Gray and others, though Mr. Ross always took the credit of it to himself." *Mr. E. Clarke, in a Letter to Mr. Nichols.*—To Mr. Ross the publick was soon after indebted for a valuable edition of Cicero's "Epistolæ ad Familiares, 1749," 8vo. (on which see the Remarks of Mr. Markland, in vol. IV. pp. 281. 317. 319). A MS. of these Letters, written in a fair and legible

the Antients, after the Manner of Mr. Markland, are clearly answered: those passages in Tully cor-

legible hand, on vellum, was lent by Dr. Mead to Mr. Ross; who added English notes, preferring the English language to barbarous Latin and hackneyed phrases of criticism, and imitating Mongault's excellent edition of the Epistles to Atticus, with a French translation and notes. This edition was dedicated to the late Lord Gower; and the letters are arranged according to the order of time and persons, and as it is probable they were first placed by the first publishers of them.—Dr. Ross was appointed King's chaplain, and preacher at the Rolls, 1757; presented in 1760 to the vicarage of Frome Zelwood, co. Somerset, by Lord Weymouth; who, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, nominated Dr. Ross to be his chaplain. He was advanced to the see of Exeter 1778, on the death of Bp. Keppel; died at Exeter, Aug. 14, 1792; and, by his last will, made the following liberal provision for his domesticks: to his man 300*l.* and his wardrobe; to his housekeeper, cook, footman, and groom, 100*l.* each; besides a year's wages and mourning to each of them, and an additional sum of 10*l.* for every year they had been respectively in his service. As some had been with him near 30 years, and none less than 14, the whole bequest to servants alone amounted to 2000*l.* He also left to the Exeter infirmary 200 guineas; to the chapter of Exeter great part of his library; and, after a few legacies to distant relations and friends, bequeathed the residue of his property to his kinswoman, Miss Garway, daughter-in-law of Samuel Collett, esq. of Worcester.—Bishop Ross printed five sermons, viz. 1. At the Cambridge Commencement, 1756; 2. On the Fast, 1756; 3. On January 30, before the House of Commons, 1759; 4. On January 30, before the House of Lords, 1779; 5. On the Fast, before the House of Lords, 1779.—In the former edition of these Anecdotes, the Editor, speaking of Mr. Ross's publications in 1744 and 1749, took occasion to add, "Whoever considers, that these were both very early productions, and knows that the Bishop has confined himself, through 30 years of the prime of a life uncommonly abstemious, to an unceasing reading of the very best books only on the most important subject, will find that his admiration of them increases his regret, that any reasons should have prevented his receiving more ample fruits of this Prelate's learning and judgment. How much cause of regret would the republick of letters have had, if any consideration had induced Bishop Lowth to withhold a late work from them, that, for the multiplicity and importance of its discoveries, has perhaps not been equalled since the publication of the Sacred Authors themselves! Happy indeed it is for the Christian world, when men of these gigantic abilities condescend to instruct us, and thereby lessen our sorrow for the loss of a Sherlock, or a still greater Secker."

The greatest part of the preceding note was furnished by the late Rev. George Ashby, to whom the Bishop of Exeter had just given a small preferment; a circumstance which occasioned the following Letters from that learned and benevolent Prelate.

"DEAR

rected, on which some of the Objections are founded. With Amendments of a few Pieces of Criticism in

"DEAR MR. ASHBY, *Exeter, Sept.* 23, 1780.

"As soon as Johnson † informed me of his being in possession of Stansfield ‡, I wrote to the Lord Chancellor, to desire him to give directions for your presentation; having some suspicion, that the directions in the office, to which you refer, belong to a living in Cornwall, which I had begged to have the disposal of when it should become vacant. I have written also to Mr. Gell to expedite your business, so far as he is concerned in it, as fast as possible; and I hope there will be no delay.

"I was much surprized at the *printed note* §, which you enclosed. I am much obliged to the writer of it; but could not have suspected that *either of the Pamphlets* would have been worth remembering at so great a distance of time. I did not know the author of the one, till I read it this last winter in the Biographia.—Excuse the hurry in which I write: I am in the midst of the preparatory business of an ordination. J. EXETER."

"DEAR SIR, *Frome, Oct.* 4, 1780.

"The *Pamphlet in the manner of Mr. Markland,* as, I think, was expressed in the title-page, was undoubtedly mine. It was known to be mine at the time; and you must have known it to be mine as well as others. You treat it very severely; but I am not much disturbed at it. It was intended to *laugh* at Mr. Markland; and not, as you write, to *serve him.* The arguments, though flimsy and puerile, were his; and applied to writings undoubtedly genuine, in order to shew their insufficiency for the purpose to which he had applied them: and I never knew who was the defender of Mr. Markland till I read the article *Bowyer* in the New Biographia last winter. The note which you sent me, from the civility of it, I thought to be *your own.* But, whoever writ it, I could not be offended at it, though the subject of it might as well have been forgotten: or, if it was necessary in the execution of Nichols's plan to mention it, it might have been drawn up in a different manner.—I thank you for your communication from Pallas; but, I own, I seldom employ myself in speculations below the surface of the Earth; and think I have little concern with any thing more than the small portion which I am some time or other to occupy. J. E."

† "Samuel Johnson, late perpetual curate of Cirencester, presented by the Bishop of Exeter to one of the three perpetual curacies of Bampton, Oxfordshire, worth 200*l.* a year, vacant by the death of Dr. Amphlet." *T. F.*

‡ What here follows is in the words of Mr. Ashby: "In October 1780 he [Mr. A.] was inducted into the living of Stansfield in Suffolk, owing to the favour of Dr. Ross, Bishop of Exeter; who, entirely unsolicited, gave him a valuable portion of the vicarage of Bampton in Oxfordshire; but which, being out of distance from his College living [Barrow] he procured an exchange of it for Stansfield.—Dr. Ross's friendship for him began early, in College; and continued uniformly steady through all following changes of place and situation."

§ This was a proof sheet of the note as originally written; in which several alterations were afterwards made at the suggestion of Mr. Ashby.

"MY

"Mr. Markland's Epistola Critica. 1746." 8vo. It was certainly printed by him; and if he did not

"MY DEAR MR. ASHBY, *Frome, Oct.* 14, 1780.

"I am much concerned that my last letter has given you any uneasiness. It was far from my intention of doing it. I had not taken the least offence at what you had written, nor entertained any suspicion of your want of esteem for me; and, now you have explained the whole transaction with Nichols, which you had not done before, I think myself particularly obliged to you for clearing me from the guilt of writing *so silly a pamphlet*, as it seems to be from the specimen which you have sent me. I had entirely forgot the matter of it, as I have almost that of my own; and probably, if I were to read this last now, I should form the same judgment of it as I thought you had done, and joined with you in disowning it.

"I hope, before you receive this, that you will be in full possession of Stansfield. The opportunity which I have had of doing you this little favour has been one of the greatest pleasures which I have had from my advancement; and if it were not for such opportunities as these sometimes happening, there is nothing belonging to it which could make it of any value to me. J. E."

"MY DEAR MR. ASHBY, *Frome*, [1783 †].

"Though I mentioned the number of letters of business which I am obliged to answer, as a reason for the slowness of my correspondence, yet I never intended to use it as a plea for not answering at all the letters of particular friends; and, whatever my business may be, I shall be glad to hear from them, and always find time to acknowledge their favours, and to thank them for them. I am greatly obliged to you for yours; and had great pleasure to be informed, that, in these times of general necessity, you are so much at ease in your own circumstances, and that I have been in some small degree a contributor to them. I wish it were in my power to add something more, and to tempt you, by something of value, to spend a part of your time at Exeter. But I have no prospect of ever having that in my power. The dignities in my church, which are in my disposal, and of considerable value, are few, and in possession of younger men than either of us; and my prebends have no corps, with only an annual stipend of twenty pounds, and have no other value in them than as a qualification for a canonry, which is in the choice of the chapter; to one of which, if there should be a vacancy, I may perhaps have interest enough to procure the election of my Chaplain; and therefore, if ever it should be agreeable to you to make an excursion to the West, I can only assure you of a hearty welcome in my own house, and a residence there as long as you please.

† This letter was most probably written towards the latter end of the year 1783, or early in the following; as Dr. Bagot succeeded Bishop Yonge in May, and confirmed at Bury so early afterwards as September.

"I

write it himself (which is extremely probable), he was at least an assistant in it *.

"I had no doubt of your Bishop's acquitting himself well in his Visitation. He is a very worthy man, and will endeavour to do all the good he can. He complained much to me of the state of his Diocese in many respects, owing to the easiness and inactivity of his predecessor; and was under some apprehension of meeting with difficulties, which would be above his strength to contend with. But, indeed, the situation of a Bishop is in no diocese a situation of ease and pleasure. I certainly do not find it such in mine. My velvet cushion, which without appears to be so soft and easy, is within full of briars and thorns; and, when I change my seat, they stick to me, wherever I am, and even pursue me in my present retirement at Frome. But, whether I am at ease or not, whether I am at Frome or Exeter, or at any other place, I shall ever remember our friendship with pleasure, and continue most sincerely yours, J. EXETER."

"MY DEAR MR. ASHEY, *South Audley-street, Dec.* 10.

"At the sight of your letter I received the greatest pleasure; for, though neither distance of time or place can ever make me forget the many happy days we passed together in Cambridge; yet it instantly excited the remembrance of them, and I fancied myself in company with you and Rutherforth, and many of our old friends; but the deception lasted but a short time. It was, as it were, a dream, which ended in disappointment, and left me alone to recollect, that most of them were no more, and that you and I are at such a distance, that, as we had not seen each other for many years, we might most probably never see one another again; but, however, I still rejoiced to observe, by your letter, that you seem to retain the same good spirits and activity of mind which you used to have; and, as long as you can retain that, by amusing yourself with that variety of literary enquiries of which you have laid in a great stock, and in which I am told you continue to employ yourself, life will be a happy enjoyment to you. Employment, I am certain, is the great secret of happiness; and I hope you will experience the truth of it in a large degree. "Dr. Heberden this moment called in upon me, whilst I was writing; and I read him the paragraph of your letter relating to him. He was much pleased with it. He seems to be in perfect health, and almost free from all the infirmities of age. Such are the good effects of temperance and virtue!

"I thank God, I enjoy a tolerable share of health myself, though I find an abatement in my strength, and cannot read without the assistance of Argens' lamp: but I do not want employment. Sometimes I have too much; and I fear that I want the fortitude, and firmness of mind, which your Diocesan is distinguished

* After the declaration in p. 187 the Reader will be surprized to hear that Mr. Bowyer has written on the title-page of the *second pamphlet*, "By *John Ross*, the Author of the *Objections*."

Two other single sermons by Mr. Warburton were printed by him in 1746 *. 1. "The Nature

tinguished for. He has, I believe, a great deal of business; and if you will come next summer, and spend two or three months with me at Exeter, which will give me the greatest pleasure, you will find that I cannot be idle.

"I am, most sincerely, your affectionate and faithful friend,

J. EXETER.

"Mrs. Rutherforth died a day or two ago."

"MY DEAR MR. ASHBY, *Exeter, Aug.* 12, 1790.

"I received your very friendly letter of the 16th of July in due time; and it gave me great pleasure, not only to be remembered by you, but to be remembered in such a manner as to convince me of your affection to me, and of the full enjoyment of your usual health and good spirits; and it is with great truth I assure you, that none of your friends can rejoice in it more than I do, or more sincerely wish you a long continuance of it.

"As to the state of my own health, your account of it before I left town was in part true. I recovered my strength and spirits during the mild winter much more than I could have expected; and have been free from any particular disorder for the last four or five months of my residence at Frome and Exeter; but, notwithstanding all this, I perceive a great alteration, every week, in my general habit, and am aware that the infirmities of age are advancing rapidly upon me. Though I retain my love for Cambridge, and was pleased at reading your history of the improvements which have lately been made in its streets and buildings, and recollected the many happy moments you and I have passed there; yet the impression which was made on me seemed to be much slighter than it used to be; and I could not help considering that I had little or no interest in any events of that kind. As to the new library, the arrangement and form of the classes always offended me; and it would be well if the whole building could be removed or reformed; but that is impossible. I purpose to continue here my usual time; and, after holding an ordination in September, to remove to Frome, in my way to London, and there to take up my winter-quarters. But this is a language which is full of presumption, and does not belong to me. My plan will most probably be interrupted, and I ought not to murmur or complain. I have passed the age of seventy-one; I have enjoyed a great share of the blessings of Providence; and am, I hope, neither unthankful for them, nor unwilling to resign them; and, as long as I live, shall be glad sometimes to hear from you; and beg that you will believe me to be to my last moment,

"Your affectionate and faithful friend, J. EXETER ‡."

* In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated Jan. 20, 1745-6, Mr. Warburton, after giving some little commissions, "in confidence that his friend had survived and got the better of the alarms for the

‡ The Bishop lived two years and two days after the date of this letter.

con-

of National Offences truly stated;" preached on the general East-day, Dec. 18, 1745; and 2. "A Sermon preached at the Thanksgiving appointed to be observed the 9th of October, for the Suppression of the late unnatural Rebellion." Of these, and of the two single Sermons mentioned in p. 177, there were several editions in 8vo.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed also Mr. Warburton's "Apologetical Dedication to the Rev. Dr. Henry Stebbing, in answer to his Censure and Misrepresentations of the Sermon preached on the General Fast-day appointed to be observed Dec. 18, 1745," 8vo.

The first volume of "A new Method of learning with greater Facility the Greek Tongue *; con-

constitution, and frights from the Highlanders, that lately filled the country with confusion," tells him, "I have subscribed 30*l.* to the Lincolnshire Association (which is more than any of the Clergymen in the county); and I have published three sermons. Have not I fairly contributed my quota both in temporals and spirituals? I will neither be a civil nor an ecclesiastical slave; but don't be surprized if I soon submit to the *vincla jugalia*. To offer up my freedom to one of the finest women in England, is being more than free. In the mean time, whether bond or free, depend upon my being always yours."—Mr. Warburton was married to Miss Tucker on the fifth of September 1745.

* In a copy of this book Mr. Bowyer has left the following memorandum: "When the first edition of this Grammar was translated into English, as I printed one volume and Mr. Bettenham the other, I thought it would be a means of recommending myself to the proprietors, Messrs. Nourse and Hawkins, if I suggested to them to add *Lowe's Collection of Ligatures* new engraved and improved. The engraver executed his part very ill, as the reader will see; but for the first edition it was to pass. When a second edition was going to the press, I renewed my application to print one of the volumes, as I had done before, and reminded the proprietors that the plate should be new engraved. I was rejected with scorn; and Mr. Hawkins told me, *I should not print a letter of it; that my brother Bettenham should print the whole.*' The faults in the plate are monstrous; and two ligatures are omitted, which I had introduced into it from H. Stephens's *Epistola ad quosdam amicos*, &c. printed in *Theodorus Janssonius ab Almeloveen*, p. 192, 193, in which he complains of the people's want of ability even to read Greek in some of Aldus's editions, particularly the abbreviations for ἐστι and καὶ. It is very remarkable, that when Maittaire reprinted this epistle in

taining Rules for the Declensions, Conjugations, Resolution of Verbs, Syntax, Quantity, Accents, Dialects, and Poetic Licence. Digested in the clearest and concisest Order. With Variety of useful Remarks, proper to the attaining a complete Knowledge of that Language, and a perfect Understanding of the Authors who have writ in it. Translated from the French of the Messieurs De Port Royal. In two Volumes." 8vo.

1747.

On the 21st of August, 1747, Mr. Bowyer entered a second time into the matrimonial state, with a most benevolent and worthy woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Bill, who had for some years before been his housekeeper.

In that year he printed "A General History of England, volume I.* containing an Account of the

in his "Stephanorum Historia," p. 331, 332, ed. Lond. 1709, he has omitted to exemplify these two ligatures. By H. Stephens *(Artis Typographicæ Querimonia)* "The Art of Printing" complains of being a sufferer; now a Printer, " W. Bowyer."

That Mr. Bowyer not only frequently experienced this species of mortification, but too severely felt it, is apparent from various testimonies of his own. In the margin of a copy of Homer, in which are many of his corrections and observations, is the following memorandum: "The copy-right of printing the Odyssey was bought at Mr. Knapton's sale by Mr. Millar, who, upon its being knocked down to him, said publicly, *I bought it with a view to your printing it, Mr. Bowyer; therefore wish you would buy a copy in 4to, of Mr. Knapton, from which you may print.* I did so, and acquainted Mr. Millar of it. He then told me, he had altered his mind, and intended Mr. Bettenham should print the first volume, and I should print the second volume. Afterwards, he said, Mr. Bettenham having urged that he had a careful corrector, he should print both volumes, and bade me deliver them to him; he would make me amends in somewhat else. I never printed a line of Homer since. I would have given him these MS additions, if he had kept to his promise; but I have been, by Mr. Bettenham and other booksellers, treated many times in the same manner, particularly in the Greek Grammar, by Mess. de Port-Royal, for Nourse and Hawkins, printed a second time by Bettenham; and in the book of Surgery [Heister's] printed lately by me the first edition; afterwards only one volume."

* Of the first volume of this History, 150 copies were printed on royal paper, 850 on a second size, and 2000 on small paper.

Of

first Inhabitants of the Country, and the Transactions in it from the earliest Times to the Death of King John, A. D. 1216, by Thomas Carte *, an Englishman," folio.

Mr. Chishull's "Travels in Turkey, and back to England," folio; which has been already noticed.

"Bibliotheca Radcliviana; or, a short Description of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, &c. containing its several Plans, Uprights, Sections, and Ornaments, on Twenty-three Copper-plates, neatly engraved, with the Explanation of each Plate, folio, by James Gibbs, Architect, F. R. S."

"The Evangelical History and Harmony. By Matthew Pilkington, LL. B. Vicar of Stanton in the County of Derby, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Cleveland," folio.

"Demosthenis Selectæ Orationes: ad Codices MSS. recensuit, Textum, Scholiasten, et Versionem plurimis in locis castigavit, Notis insuper illustravit Ricardus Mounteney †, Coll. Regal. apud Cantabrigienses haud ita pridem Socius. Præfiguntur Observationes ‡ in Commentarios vulgò Ulpianeos,

Of the succeeding volumes, 100 only were printed on royal paper, and 650 on small paper.

* Of whom see the Essays and Illustrations in vol. V. No. XVI.

† This gentleman, who in 1725 went from Eton to King's college, where he became a fellow, published the first edition of his Demosthenes in 1731. He was a barrister of the Inner Temple; and became in 1737 one of the barons of the Exchequer in Ireland; when, in 1743, there came on in that court the famous trial between James Annesley, esq. and Richard Earl of Anglesey; in which this Judge made a most respectable figure. He was the author of "Observations on the probable Issue of the Congress," printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1748, 8vo. His intimacy with Sir Edward Walpole at college, and his excellent dedication of part of Demosthenes to Sir *Robert*, together with his honesty and great abilities, raised him to the honours he so well deserved. In September 1759 Baron Mounteney married the Countess Dowager of Mount Alexander; and died in 1768.

‡ These were by Dr. John Chapman, archdeacon of Sudbury, son of William Chapman, curate and school-master of Wareham, then rector of Stratfield Say. He was a fellow of King's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1727; M. A. 1731. He was afterwards D. D.; chaplain to Abp Potter; rector of Mersham, Kent;

et Tabula antiquæ Græciæ Demostheni accommodata," 8vo. This work was inscribed, in a very excellent Dedication, to Sir Robert Walpole.

"Letters on various Subjects, by the late Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, Bart." 8vo. [by William Melmoth *, esq.]

Kent; and also (in 1739) of Aldington, with the chapel of Smeeth. He was also treasurer of Chichester, which, with the archdeaconry of Sudbury, he received as options. Being educated at Eton, and elected to King's, he was a candidate for the provostship of that college, with the late Dr. George, and lost it but by a small majority. A Charge to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, which he published in 1745, incurred the lash of Dr. Middleton (see his Works).—"What you say of Chapman's Charge is pleasant enough. The Bishop of London told me of it, and I own I could not forbear laughing while he mentioned it; as Cibber, when he told his Patron of an Ode he made at school, said he was sure he could not forbear laughing at the sound." *Bp. Warburton's Correspondence.*—As executor and surviving trustee of Abp. Potter, Dr. Chapman's conduct in that trust, particularly his presenting himself to the Precentorship of Lincoln, on the death of Dr. Trimnell (an option) was brought into Chancery by Dr. Richardson; when Lord Keeper Henley, in 1760, made a decree in Mr. Chapman's favour; but, on an appeal to the House of Lords, the decree was reversed; and Dr. Richardson ordered to be presented. (See the case reported in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, art. *Option.*) On this occasion Bp. Warburton tells Mr. Hurd, "Dr. Richardson is come off victorious in the appeal. The precentorship of Lincoln is decreed for him—the Keeper's decree reversed, with costs of suit. Lord Mansfield spoke admirably. It has been three days in trying."—And his Friend replies, "Your early intelligence of the success of Dr. Richardson was very obliging. I am glad of it, because I know it will make him very happy; and because a piece of justice is done at last upon a man who had no regard to the decency of his own character."—He died at Mersham, in his 80th year, Oct. 14, 1784. His publications were, "Eusebius, or the Christian's Defence against the Moral Philosopher, 1739," 2 vols. 8vo; "De Ætate Ciceronis Libri de Legibus, Camb. 1741," 8vo; "Of the Miraculous Powers among the Primitive Christians, 1752," 8vo; "Observationes in Commentarios vulgò Ulpianeos," prefixed to Mounteney's Demosthenes, 1747 (as noticed above).—His library was sold by Leigh, in 1785. He estimated it at 2500*l.*; and used to say he had got a thousand pounds worth of knowledge out of it. He left his picture and his library to his brother, a draper (partner with Sheppard) near Somerset-house in the Strand, who was then a widower, with two daughters.

* The excellent Translator of "Letters of Pliny the Consul, with occasional Remarks, 1746," 2 vols. 8vo; of which a second

A third edition of "The Alliance between Church and State," 8vo.

"A Letter from an Author to a Member of Parliament, concerning Literary Property" [by Mr. Warburton]; 8vo.

"Critical Notes on some Passages of Scripture," [by Mr. Nicholas Mann], 8vo.

"Objections to a Pamphlet lately published intituled, 'Critical Notes, &c. in a letter to the Author." By Emanuel Langford *.

"A Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the antient Philosophers, concerning the nature of the Soul and a Future State [by Mr. Towne †]; with a Preface by the Author of 'The Divine Legation," two editions, 8vo.

Mrs. Cockburne's ‡ "Remarks upon the Prin-

edition, corrected, appeared in 1747; and also of "Letters of Marcus Tullius Cicero to several of his Friends, with Remarks, 1753," 3 vols. 8vo; and of Cicero's "Essays on Old Age and Friendship," 2 vols. 8vo, 1773 and 1778.

* Of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1728.

† Who will be further noticed under the year 1756.

‡ This remarkable instance of an extraordinary genius for literature in the female sex was a daughter of Capt. David Trotter, a native of Scotland, and a sea commander in the reign of King Charles II. She was born in London, Aug. 16, 1679, and baptized in the Protestant church, according to which she was bred up in her infancy a Protestant; but, being a sprightly, ingenious, and beautiful child, she was particularly caressed by some considerable families among the Papists. This favour naturally wrought a good opinion of such friends; and entering into an intimacy with them as she grew up, she became an easy conquest to their faith, in which she continued many years. In the mean time her genius ripened apace, and shot forth proofs of her talents for poetry, even before she had passed her childhood. In her seventeenth year she produced a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," which was acted in 1695. This performance, and some verses addressed to Mr. Congreve upon his "Mourning Bride" in 1697, brought her into the acquaintance of that gentleman. Thus encouraged in her first attempt, her Muse brought upon the stage three plays more before the death of Mr. Dryden in 1701, to whose memory she joined with several other ladies in paying a tribute of verse. However, poetry and dramatic writing were not the most distinguished of Miss Trotter's talents; she had a remarkable philosophical turn, and capacity equal to such researches. Mr. Locke's "Essay on Human Understanding" came out during this interval: that famous Philosopher

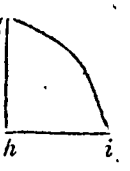
ciples and Reasoning of Dr. Rutherforth's Essay

losopher had dressed out logick and metaphysicks in such a new mode as was very agreeable to the taste of the sex in general, and particularly engaged the attention and admiration of our young authoress, who had begun to project a defence of the Essay against some remarks of Dr. Burnet of the Charter-house, which was finished so early as the beginning of December 1701. She had but lately passed the 22d year of her age; and the masterly way in which the piece was drawn must needs have given singular pleasure to her great Champion, who accordingly expressed his satisfaction by a present of books to his fair defendress. Philosophy sojourns in the neighbourhood of Religion; these philosophic reveries would naturally lead a thoughtful mind to that subject; and, taking into her consideration the tenets of her present faith, she began to discover their indefensible grounds; she therefore resolved to renounce it, and published a vindication of her change, in 1707; and, returning to the Established Church of Scotland, she changed her condition likewise the next year, 1708, and was married to Mr. Cockburne, a learned Divine of that Church. The duties of a wife and mother called Mrs. Cockburne from her books and pen many years; and domestic cares engaging her attention, we hear nothing of her as a writer till 1726, when her zeal for Mr. Locke's opinions drew her again into public light. She exercised her pen afterwards as occasion offered; and in 1739 she entered into the controversy concerning the foundation of moral duty and obligation. "Dr. Rutherforth's Essay, which was published in May 1744, soon engaged her thoughts; and, notwithstanding an asthmatic disorder, which had seized her many years before, and now left her small intervals of ease, she applied herself to the confutation of that elaborate discourse; and having finished it with a spirit, elegance, and perspicuity, equal, if not superior, to all her former writings, transmitted her manuscript to Mr. Warburton, who published it with a preface of his own." Dr. *Birch*.—Mrs. Cockburne survived this publication two years only. She died in 1749; and was interred at Long Horsley, near her husband, who died the year before her, with this short sentence upon the tomb, "Let their works praise them in the gates," Prov. xxx. 31. Her Works were collected and published in 1751, in two volumes, 8vo, with an account of her life prefixed, to which I am obliged for the substance of this note. "This collection is an incontestible proof of the author's genius. But her abilities as a writer will not be seen without attending to the peculiar circumstances in which her writings were produced: her early youth, for instance, when she wrote some; her very advanced age, and ill state of health, when she drew up others; the uneasy situation of her fortune during the whole course of her life; and an interval of near twenty years, in the vigour of it, spent in the cares of a family, without the least leisure for reading or contemplation; after which, with a mind so long diverted and encumbered, resuming her studies, she in-

on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue*, in Vindication of the contrary Principles and Reasonings

stantly recovered its entire powers; and, in the hours of relaxation from domestic employments, pursued to the utmost limits some of the deepest researches the human understanding is capable of." Dr. *Birch.*—Her character is that of a most uncommon lady, no less celebrated for her beauty in her younger years, than for her genius and accomplishments. She was small of stature, but had a remarkable liveliness in her eyes, and a delicacy of complexion which continued to her death.

* Thomas Rutherforth, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1729; M.A. 1733; B.D. 1740; D.D. 1745. He was son of the Rev. Thomas Rutherforth, rector of Papworth Everard in the county of Cambridge, who had made large collections for an History of that County. He was born October 13, 1712; appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, rector of Shenfield in Essex, and of Barley in Hertfordshire, and archdeacon of Essex. He communicated a curious correction of Plutarch's description of the instrument used to renew the Vestal fire (vit. Num.) συντονίος ὡς ἐν κυλίνδρου, as relating to the triangle with which the instrument was fortified, and not to the instrument, as mistaken by Lipsius de Vestalibus (c. 8.) and Catrou; so that the triangle which hollowed the instrument will be isosceles, whose two equal legs converged from a circumference to a centre, *i. e.* a quadrant with the curve side *h*, *g*, ἀπὸ πλευρᾶς of this mixt triangle; for Plutarch does not say it was a plain one. It was nothing but a concave speculum, whose principal focus which collected the rays is not in the centre of the concavity, but at the distance of half a diameter from its surface: but some of the antients thought otherwise, as appears from Prop. 31 of Euclid's Catoptrics; and though this piece has been thought spurious, and this error a proof thereof, the Sophist and Plutarch might each know as little of mathematicks. He published "Two Sermons preached at Cambridge 1747," 8vo; "A System of Natural Philosophy, Cambridge, 1748," 2 vols. 4to; "A Letter to Dr. Middleton in Defence of Bishop Sherlock on Prophecy, 1750," 8vo (see p. 198); "A Discourse on Miracles, 1751," 8vo; "Institutes of Natural Law, 1754," 2 vols. 8vo; "A Charge to the Clergy of Essex," 1753, 4to, reprinted, with three others, in 1763, 8vo; "Two Letters to Dr. Kennicott, 1761 and 1762;" "A Vindication of the Right of Protestant Churches to require the Clergy to subscribe to an established Confession of Faith and Doctrines, in a Charge delivered at a Visitation, July 1766. Cambr. 1766," 8vo; a second the same year; "A Letter to Archdeacon Blackburn, 1767," 8vo, on the same subject. He died Oct. 5, 1771, aged 59, having married a sister of the late Sir Thomas Anthony Abdy, bart. of Albins in Essex; by whom he had two sons, Thomas, who



died

inforced in the Writings of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke; with a Preface by Mr. Warburton;" 8vo.

died an infant, and Thomas-Abdy, now in orders, rector in his own right of Theydon Gernon, in the same county, who succeeded to the estate and title of his maternal uncle, and married Jan. 13, 1778, a daughter of James Hayes, esq. of Helliport, and bencher of the Middle Temple, by whom he has issue. The following mural epitaph is erected in his church at Barley:

"Sacred
to the memory of the Revd
Thos Rutherforth, S.T.P.
formerly fellow of, and one of the public
tutors in St John's college, Cambridge; and
at the time of his death King's Professor of
Divinity in that university; archdeacon of Essex,
rector of Shenfield in the same county, and also
of this parish. He married Charlotte Elizabeth,
one of the daughters of Sir William Abdy, baronet,
of Cobham, in the county of Surrey; by whom he left
one son, Thomas-Abdy Rutherforth. He was
born on the 13th of October, 1712, and died on the 5th
of that month, 1771, in the 59th year of his age.
He was eminent no less for his piety and integrity
than his extensive learning; and filled every
public station in which he was placed with
general approbation. In private life, his behaviour
was truly amiable. He was esteemed, beloved,
and honoured by his family and friends;
and his death was sincerely lamented
by all who had ever heard of his
well-deserved character."

Underneath, on a marble slab, is the following inscription:

"Hic . Christum . Expect .
Breves . Parentum . Deliciæ .
Thomas . Rutherforth .
Qui . Natus . Tert . Id . Mai .
MDCCLIII.
Dies . LXXIV . Vixit .

Thomas . Rutherforth .
In . Acad . Cantab. S . T . P . Regius .
Qui . Annum . agens . LX.
Mortuus Est iii . Non . Oct.
MDCCLXXI."

Of Dr. Rutherforth's "Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue" the following character was given by a competent judge: "The 10th of last month I had the honour to read to the company, at a meeting of our Society, an abstract I with much pleasure drew up, of a quarto book, intituled, 'An Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue:' when I carried in that

"Answer to Dr. Rutherforth's Determinatio Quæstionis Theologicæ, by Joseph Edwards *, M. A. Vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford," 8vo.

Two editions of "A Supplement to Mr. Warburton's edition of Shakespeare †," 8vo.

that useful, ingenious, and learned piece, as a present from the author, one of our worthy members, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Rutherford, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and R. S. wherein the noble author of the Characteristicks, and all other authors antient and modern, are, as to their notions and *dogmata*, duly, candidly, and in a gentleman-like manner, considered, and fully, to my satisfaction, as best answered as becomes a Christian divine. If you have not yet read that amiable work, I must (notwithstanding as we have been told some, whom he answers in his xith and last chapters, do not so much approve it) not forbear recommending it to your perusal; and this I can with the better grace, as my brother secretary, Dr. Green, an old acquaintance and contemporary of the Author's, and the Rev. Mr. Neve, late our treasurer, since founder and secretary of the Gentlemen's Society at Peterborough, have, with some other of our members, given it the same recommendations, upon their perusals." *Mr. Maurice Johnson to Mr. Birch.* The following remarks are from the pen of an acute Critic: "If Rutherforth's book against Middleton be in mere gratitude to the Bishop of London, I sincerely honour him for it. If there be any thing of gratitude, though it be with other impure mixture, I cannot but give him some share of my esteem. But, if it be only a sordid view of interest, an itch for controversy, or the vanity of shining, which sets him upon scribbling, he is to be laughed at; and, if he attempts to hide those motives by the pretence of gratitude, he is then truly contemptible. I will only venture to say this, if he knows no more of Theology than he does of Morals, he is the meanest pedant of the age. The affectation of being singular has made him a bad Moralist. Will the affectation of being orthodox make him a good Divine? Of the two, I think Stebbing the more tolerable, who labours to support other people's nonsense rather than his own. And I can pardon the joke in his preface, that *he pretends to no new discoveries*, for the sake of his being in serious sadness as good as his word." *Bp. Warburton's Letters to Bp. Hurd*, p. 49.

* Joseph Edwards, of Magdalen hall, M. A. 1731; published four single Sermons: 1. "Of public Prayer," 1731.—2. From 1 Cor. xi. 16, 1736.—3. "Of Forgiveness of Enemies," 1743.—4. "Christ God-Man; before the University of Oxford, 1749."

† By Thomas Edwards, esq. re-printed in 1748 under the title of "Canons of Criticism."—Mr. Edwards possessed a small paternal estate at Pitzhanger in Middlesex; where he resided till his purchase of Turrick in Bucks; and was the last of his family, as appears by his fifth sonnet in Dodsley's Collection of Poems, vol. II. p. 326, where he pathetically laments the loss of four

1748.

Bp. Tanner's "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," folio.

four brothers and as many sisters. His education was at a private school; nor was he ever a member of either of the Universities. He studied the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar (his father and grandfather were of that profession). He spent the latter part of his life at Turrick; died on a visit to his friend Mr. Richardson at Parson's Green, unmarried; and was buried in the church-yard of Ellesborough in Buckinghamshire, with the following inscription:

"Under this stone are deposited the remains of
Thomas Edwards, esq. of Turrick in this parish:
where he spent the last seventeen years
of a studious, useful life.
He was sincere and constant in the profession and
practice of Christianity, without narrowness or superstition;
steadily attached to the cause of liberty,
nor less an enemy to licentiousness and faction;
in his poetry simple, elegant, pathetic;
in his criticism exact, acute, temperate;
affectionate to his relations, cordial to his friends,
in the general commerce of life obliging and entertaining.
He bore a tedious and painful distemper with a patience
which could only arise from a habit of virtue and piety;
and quitted this life with the decent unconcern
of one whose hopes are firmly fixed on a better.
He died on the third day of January, MDCCLVII, aged LVIII;
and this stone is inscribed to his memory,
with the truest concern and gratitude,
by his two nephews and heirs, Joseph Paice and Nathaniel Mason."

Mr. Edwards was equally distinguished for his genius and the goodness of his heart. His "Canons of Criticism" did him great credit, both as a critic and as a scholar; and drew on him the vengeance of Dr. Warburton, who took occasion, in illustrating the names of Blackmore and Milbourne, in a note on the "Essay on Criticism," ver. 463, to observe, "These men are of all times, and rise up on all occasions. Sir Walter Raleigh had Alexander Ross; Chillingworth had Cheynel; Milton a first Edwards; and Locke a second; neither of them related to the third Edwards of Lincoln's-inn. They were Divines of parts and learning: this a Critic without one or the other. Yet (as Mr. Pope says of Luke Milbourn) the fairest of all Critics; for, having written against the Editor's Remarks on Shakspeare, he did him justice in printing, at the same time, some of his own." —"All impartial critics," however, as Dr. Warton well observes, allow these Remarks to have been decisive and judicious; and his Canons of Criticism remain unrefuted and unanswerable."

Again,

Mr. Bowyer endeavoured to relieve himself from the fatigues of business, by an occasional retire-

Again, in the Notes on the Dunciad, book IV. ver. 565, where Mr. Pope has a fling at those

"Who study Shakspeare at the Inns of Court,"

the learned Commentator adds, "Ill would the Scholiast discharge his duty, who should neglect to honour those whom Dulness has distinguished; or suffer them to lie forgotten, when their rare modesty would have left them nameless. Let us not, therefore, overlook the services which have been done her cause, by one Mr. Thomas Edwards, a gentleman, as he is pleased to call himself, of Lincoln's-inn; but, in reality, a gentleman only of the Dunciad; or, to speak him better, in the plain language of our honest ancestors to such mushrooms, *a gentleman of the last edition:* who, nobly eluding the solicitude of his careful father, very early retained himself in the cause of Dulness against Shakspeare; and, with the wit and learning of his ancestor Tom Thimble in the Rehearsal, and with the air of good-nature and politeness of Caliban in the Tempest, hath now happily finished the Dunce's Progress, in personal abuse. For a libeller is nothing but a Grub-street-critic run to seed."—Here again Dr. Warton observes, "This attack on Mr. Edwards is not of weight sufficient to weaken the effects of his excellent Canons of Criticism."—But Mr. Bannister subjoins, "Dr. Johnson knew best how to appreciate the Canons of Criticism. After bestowing on it the applause it deserved, as an effusion of wit, on some person's observing that the author had shewn himself to be a better critic than Warburton, 'That,' replied the Doctor, 'is going rather too far: a fly may sting and tease a horse; but yet the horse is the nobler animal." See Bowles's edition of Pope, vol. I. p. 254; vol. V. p. 322.—Mr. Edwards was more susceptible of the attack than the circumstance required, deeming his rank in life impeached by the words "*a gentleman*, as he is pleased to call himself, of Lincoln's-inn, but, in reality, a gentleman only of the Dunciad," &c.—The gentleman whose assistance Mr. Edwards acknowledges in the preface, was Mr. Roderick, fellow of Magdalen college in Cambridge, and of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died July 20, 1756, not long before his friend, bequeathing to him such of his papers as related to the "Canons of Criticism."—Thirteen of his Sonnets are printed in Dodsley's Collection, eight in Pearch's, and four in Nichols's "Select Collection," 1780. Forty-nine appear in the last edition of his "Canons of Criticism, 1765."—He was also author of a pretty *jeu d'esprit*, called "The Trial of the Letter Y, *alias* Y," which is printed with his "Canons of Criticism;" and of a pamphlet called "Free and candid Thoughts on the Doctrine of Predestination." This little piece appeared very improperly after his death, having never been intended for publication

ment to Knightsbridge, where he appears to have promised himself the satisfaction of prevailing on Mr. Markland to accompany him *.

The principal books printed by him this year were, "The History and Antiquities of Colchester, in three Books, collected chiefly from MSS. with an Appendix of Records and original Papers," folio, by the Rev. Philip Morant †; reprinted with improvements in his "History of Essex, 1768."

lication by Mr. Edwards. A beautiful Ode was addressed to him by Miss Mulso, afterwards Mrs. Chapone; to which he replied in as elegant a Sonnet. Dr. Akenside also addressed an Ode to him.

* "I approve of your Knightsbridge scheme very much, not upon my own account (though perhaps your kindness to me looks upon that as an article in the purchase), but as a good bargain. If you were about to leave off business, I think there would be some difference in the case, for then I imagine you would get a little farther from London. For my own part, I must get somewhere near the sea side, for the sake of bathing and riding, which is commonly good upon the coast; for of all places in the world, London is the worst for an infirm person, who has nothing to do in the business of it, and very little in the pleasures." *Mr. Markland to Mr. Bowyer, Oct. 22, 1748.*

† Philip Morant, M.A. and F.S.A. a learned and indefatigable Antiquary and Biographer, son of Stephen Morant, was born at St. Saviour's, in the Isle of Jersey, Oct. 6, 1700; and, after finishing his education at Abingdon school, Dec. 16, 1717, was entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. June 10, 1721, and continued till Midsummer 1722; when he was preferred to the office of preacher of the English church at Amsterdam, but never went to take possession. He took the degree of M.A. in 1724. In the Preface to Rapin's History of England by Tindal, 1728, "Mr. Philip Morant, minister of the English church at Amsterdam," is mentioned as an assistant in the work. He was presented to the rectory of Shellow Bowells, April 20, 1733; to the vicarage of Bromfield, Jan. 17, 1733-4; to the rectory of Chicknal Smeley, Sept. 19, 1735; to that of St. Mary in Colchester, March 9, 1737; to that of Wickham-Bishop's, Jan. 21, 1742-3; and to that of Aldham, Sept. 14, 1745. All these benefices are in the county of Essex. In 1748 he published his "History of Colchester," of which only 200 copies were printed, at the joint expence of himself and Mr. Bowyer, who consequently interested himself very much in the embellishment of the book, as well as in earnestly recommending it to subscribers. "I have applied to Mr. Browne Willis," Mr. Bowyer says, in a letter to Mr. Morant, May 3, 1748, "for leave to dedicate a plate to him. He says, he has just married his children; and, in acting the part

A Second Edition of "Fitzosborne's Letters," 8vo.

part of a father, he has reduced himself so low that he knows not how to be a patron. What think you of Dr. Mead? Mr. Vertue is better; and will expedite your plates, he says, with care. I did not see the sheet G before it was sent to you; if I had, I should have proposed one or two alterations. I have presumed to add a word or two to note H. Spanheim has so fully proved the law that laid open the citizenship of Rome to belong to Caracalla, that it would be unpardonable to let the mistake, though heretofore supported by great names, be perpetuated. Strange, that the Bishop of London [Gibson] should not take notice of so material a point of learning! Spanheim's book was printed first in London, and afterwards taken into Grævius's Thesaurus.—P. 25, a complete province, not governed by proconsular deputies, but accounted præsidial, and appropriated to the emperors, as being annexed to the empire, after the division of the provinces by Augustus, &c. This is expressed, as if South Britain was annexed to the empire by Augustus, which you do not mean. What then do you mean? That præsidial provinces, in distinction to the proconsular, were annexed to the empire? Rather the contrary is true. In the first division under Augustus, ten prætorian and two consular provinces were allotted to the people's share, *i. e.* to the empire; the rest the Emperor kept under his own government. The governors of the people's provinces were called generally Provincials; those of the Emperor never so; but either *legati consulares*, or *proprætores*, or *legati prætorii*, or *legati imperatoris pro prætore*, whether they had gone through the office of prætor or consul, or not. See Salmasii Hist. Aug. Script. vol. I. p. 200. 374. vol. II. p. 346, &c. But the Antiquaries will not regard this branch of learning, because it looks too classical; they are more critical about things that are more Gothic, or more Monastical."—The engravings were by Vertue and Mynde. The Ichnography, inscribed to Mr. Yorke, cost five guineas; the plate given by Mr. Folkes three guineas; and one was given by the Society of Antiquaries. In 1751 Mr. Morant was elected a member of that respectable Body; on which occasion, Mr. Bowyer tells him, "I don't know much of the steps which the Society of Antiquaries have lately taken. If you are chosen, you would have been called on for the money, a guinea at entrance, and a shilling a month afterwards. But they have lately been much engaged in planning schemes for a charter, which may cost a good deal of money, and I doubt whether it will be of great benefit. I imagine some persons want some new places to be made, and salaries annexed to them. In all societies, the advantages of the publick are most talked of when there are the greatest private views. As to Essex, I think, to speak sincerely, you had better begin again with it. If you undertake it, I doubt the success of it. Tindal began it in 4to, and was forced to drop it. You do me much honour in ascribing 'Pompey the Little'

A new edition of Mr. Edwards's "Supplement to Shakespeare; under the new title of "Canons of Criticism," 8vo.

Little to me. I am obliged to you; and shall be glad never to be suspected of a worse thing." [This was written by the ingenious Mr. Coventry, minister of the donative of Edgware, Middlesex, and author of Penshurst, &c. in Dodsley's Collection. He died, of the small-pox, about the year 1759.]—From 1751 till his death Mr. Morant continued a regular correspondence with Mr. Bowyer. "My intention for some months past was, to have been in London either this week or the next; but an afflicting loss that has happened in my family the beginning of this year hinders me from coming at present. Within the compass of three days I was so unhappy as to lose my only brother and sister-in-law; the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 11th of January. My good brother indeed died at a distance, and I could but seldom have the pleasure of seeing him; but my sister-in-law lived with us, and had been a constant and inseparable companion to my good wife for above 50 years, and was withal a person of the most amiable qualities, and the most faithful friend, so that her loss is irreparable. It has so affected my good wife, that my absence even for a day sinks her spirits to that degree, that I find I cannot leave her at present; but I hope time, and the cheerful weather that is coming, will recruit her spirits. In the mean time, I should be obliged to you, if you would be so kind as to dispose of the copy of my History of Colchester, and the plates; you have yourself the best right to it, if you will be pleased to allow me something for it that is reasonable; and I include therewith such corrections and additions as I have made to the work since publication. If it should no way suit you, Dr. R. Rawlinson is a great collector, and will very probably like it beyond any body else. Or, if you know any other person whom it would suit, be pleased to do for me as you would do for yourself. I shall come to town as soon as the inconveniences above mentioned are a little worn out by time; and possibly we may come together, my good wife and I; for motion, and change of place, are some cure to melancholy; though it is full as bad when you return to your wonted habitation, and miss your friend." *Mr. Morant to Mr. Bowyer, May* 1, 1752.—"I proposed to Dr. Rawlinson your offer on Thursday last, and shall see him again next Thursday. He desires to know what you ask for the plates, and the copy of your book, *i. e.* as I apprehend, a fair copy corrected by your own hand, with a liberty of reprinting it if he will; but of this there is no probability, since we have several still remaining. We will say then, a copy corrected, and the several plates, you sell for..... I am sorry for the melancholy situation of your family; but objects, I hope, will be lessened to the memory by the distance of time, as they are to the eye by the distance of space." *Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Morant, May* 9, 1752.—"I had the favour of your letter,

and

A Fourth Edition of Pope's "Essay on Man."

and am obliged to you for what you have done to serve me. The plates cost above thirty guineas, besides the copy; and therefore I should have been obliged to you, if you had been so kind as to make the best bargain with Dr. Rawlinson, or any body else, as if it had been for yourself. However, as you seem to expect that I should set a price, I think fifteen pounds is very moderate, for a copy corrected, and the several plates." *Mr. Morant to Mr. Bowyer, May* 12, 1752.—The treaty with Dr. Rawlinson broke off, and the book was afterwards judiciously incorporated with the "History of Essex."—In February 1768 Mr. Morant was appointed by the Lords sub-committees of the House of Peers to succeed Mr. Blyke (of whom see under the year 1774) in preparing for the press a copy of the Rolls of Parliament; a service, to which, from my own knowledge, I can say he diligently attended till his death, which happened Nov. 25, 1770, in consequence of a cold caught in returning by water from the Temple to Vauxhall, in his way to South Lambeth, where he resided, for the convenience of attending to his parliamentary labours; a work for which, as a native of Jersey, and excellently skilled in the old Norman French, he was particularly well qualified; and which, after his death, devolved on Thomas Astle, esq. F. R. and A. SS. who had married his only daughter, and by whose favour I am able to lay before the reader an exact account of Mr. Morant's writings, from a list of them drawn up by himself. 1. "An Introduction to the Reading of the New Testament, being a Translation of that of Mess. de Beausobre and Lenfant, prefixed to their edition of the New Testament. Printed for S. Chandler and J. Batley," 1725, 1726, 4to.—2. "The Translation of the Notes of Mess. de Beausobre and Lenfant on St. Matthew's Gospel. Lond. 1727," 4to. N. Tindal translated the text printed therewith.—3. "The Cruelties and Persecutions of the Romish Church displayed, &c. Lond. printed for J. Knapton, 1728," 8vo. [translated into Welsh by Thomas Richards, curate of Coychurch in Glamorganshire, 1746, with the approbation of Dr. Gilbert, then Bishop of Landaff.]—4. "I epitomised those Speeches, Declarations, &c. which Rapin had contracted out of Rushworth in the Life of King James I. King Charles I. &c." 1729, 1730.—5. "Remarks on the 19th chapter of the second book of Mr. Selden's Mare Clausum. Printed at the end of Mr. Falle's Account of Jersey," 1734.—6. "I compared Rapin's History with the 20 volumes of Rymer's Fœdera, and Acta Publica, and all the antient and modern Historians, and added most of the Notes that were in the folio edition," 1728. 1734. This is acknowledged at the end of the preface in the first volume of Rapin's History.—7. "Translation of the Notes in the second Part of the Othman History, by Prince Cantemir," folio, 1735.—8. Revised and corrected "The History of England, by way of Question and Answer, for Thomas Astley," 1737, 12mo.—9. Revised and corrected "Hearne's Ductor Historicus," and made large Additions thereto, for J. Knapton.—10. "Account

"A Critical Commentary upon the Book of the Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach, being a continuation of Bp. Patrick and Mr. Lowth, by Richard Arnald, B. D." folio *.

"A Voyage round the World in the Years 1740, 1, 2, 3, 4, by George Anson, Esq. compiled from his Papers and Materials, by Richard Walter †, M. A.

count of the Spanish Invasion in 1588, by way of Illustration to the Tapestry Hangings in the House of Lords and in the King's Wardrobe; engraved and published by J. Pine," 1739, folio.—11. "Geographia Antiqua et Nova; taken partly from Dufresnoy's Methode pour étudier la Geographie; with Cellarius's Maps. Printed for J. and P. Knapton," 1742, 4to.—12. "A Summary of the History of England," folio; and "Lists at the End of Mr. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History, in vol. III. being 55 sheets; reprinted in three volumes," 8vo.—13. "The History and Antiquities of Colchester," folio, London, 1748; second edition 1768.—"All the Lives in the Biographia Britannica marked C." 7 vols. folio, 1739—1760. I also composed Stillingfleet, which hath no mark at the end.—15. "The History of Essex," 2 vols. folio, 1760—1768. In the Preface, dated Jan. 2, 1768, Mr. Morant says, "All that remains for me to do is, to express my heartiest acknowledgments and gratitude to the great Author of my life and happiness, who hath enabled me to go through this and other laborious employments. I can look back with inexpressible satisfaction upon a life not spent in idleness or indolence, or in fruitless amusements; but in a constant endeavour to do all the good in my power. I must beg leave to add, that if the world is benefited by my labours, the praise is due to my only Patron good Bishop Gibson."—16. "I prepared the Rolls of Parliament for the Press." [He prepared them as far as 16 Hen. IV.]—Other works in MS. 1. "An Answer to the first Part of the Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in a Letter to a Friend, 1724; presented in MS to Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London;" never printed. N. B. This was the beginning of Mr. Morant's acquaintance with the Bishop, who gave him several livings in the county of Essex.—2. "The Life of King Edward the Confessor."—3. About 150 Sermons.

* In this volume is "A Discourse concerning the Two Sirachides, one the Author, the other the Greek Translator, of the Book of Ecclesiasticus."

† This volume, though commonly ascribed to Mr. Walter, whose name appeared in the title-page, and who had taken-in subscriptions, was the production of Benjamin Robins, esq. The publick had, for some time, been in expectation of seeing an account of the Voyage, composed under his Lordship's own inspection: for which purpose Mr. Walter was employed, as having been chaplain to the Centurion during the greatest part of the

Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship the Centurion in that Expedition," 4to.

the expedition. Walter had accordingly almost finished his task, having brought it down to his own departure from Macao for England; when he proposed to print his work by subscription. It was thought proper, however, that an able judge should first review and correct it, and Robins was appointed; when, upon examination, it was resolved that the whole should be written entirely by Robins; and that what Walter had done, being almost all taken *verbatim* from the journals, should serve as materials only. Hence the introduction entire, and many dissertations in the body of the book, were composed by Robins, without receiving the least hint from Walter's manuscript; and what he had thence transcribed regarded chiefly the wind and the weather, the currents, courses, bearings, distances, offings, soundings, moorings, the qualities of the ground they anchored on, and such particulars as generally fill up a sailor's account. No production of this kind ever met with a more favourable reception, four large impressions being sold off within a twelvemonth: it has been translated into most of the European languages; and it still supports its reputation, having been repeatedly reprinted in various sizes. The French affect to call this *chef d'œuvre* in its way a Romance; and we must certainly give the writer credit for some of the things, to the honour of his Hero, which he would have us believe; as he would almost persuade us that the abilities of the Commander were such, that we might fancy he planned the taking the Acapulco ship before he left England. However, the account, from its grand divisions, &c. is a master-piece of composition, and certainly has not been equalled (except by Dr. Robertson's Histories) in these enchanting particulars. A list of the original writers on the subject of this Voyage may be seen in Gent. Mag. 1780, vol. L. p. 322. The fifth edition of the "Voyage," in 1749, was revised by Mr. Robins himself, who designed, if he had remained in England, to have written a second part of it; as appears by a letter from Lord Anson to him, dated "Bath, October 22, 1749. Dear Sir, When I last saw you in town, I forgot to ask you, whether you intended to publish the second volume of my 'Voyage' before you leave us; which, I confess, I am very sorry for. If you should have laid aside all thoughts of favouring the world with more of your works, it will be much disappointed, and no one in it more than your very much obliged humble servant, ANSON."—Having been appointed Engineer General to the East India Company, Mr. Robins left England at Christmas 1749; and, after a voyage in which the ship was near being cast away, arrived at the Indies, July 13, 1750. There he immediately set about his proper business with unwearied diligence, and formed complete plans for Fort St. David and Madrass. But he lived not to put them into execution: for, the great difference of the climate being beyond his constitution

"Poems on several Occasions, by Edward Cobden *, D. D." 8vo [published for the benefit of his Curate's Widow].

tution to support, he was attacked by a fever in September; and, though he recovered out of this, yet, about eight months after, he fell into a languishing condition, in which he continued till his death, which happened July 29, 1751, at the early age of 44. By his last will, he left the publishing of his mathematical works to his honoured and intimate friend Martin Folkes, esq. president of the Royal Society, and to James Wilson, M. D. doctor of physic; but, the former of these gentlemen being incapacitated by a paralytic disorder for some time before his death, they were afterwards published by the latter, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1761.—Mr. Walter, in March 1745, was appointed chaplain of Portsmouth dock-yard; which office (worth about 300*l.* a year) he held till his death, March 10, 1785.

* Dr. Cobden was early in life chaplain to Bp. Gibson, to whose patronage he was indebted for the following preferments; viz. the united rectories of St. Austin and St. Faith in London 1720, with that of Acton in Middlesex; a prebend in St. Paul's; of Empingham, in the cathedral of Lincoln, 1721, and of Buckden 1726 (resigned 1727); and the archdeaconry of London, in which last he succeeded Dr. Robert Tyrwhit in July 1742. His earliest publication was, "A Letter from a Minister to his Parishioner, upon his building a Meeting-house," 8vo. "A short Character of Mrs. Jessop, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Jessop, of Tomsford, in Bedfordshire, and Mother of Mrs. Cobden," is printed in his Works. He published nine single Sermons: 1. "The several Methods of God's judging the World; an Assize Sermon, 1725."—2. "The Duty and Reward of turning others to Righteousness; preached before the Society for Reformation of Manners, 1736."—3. "The Instruction afforded by the Church of England; preached at Mr. Hutchins's Lecture, 1739."—4. "The Blessedness of the Merciful, 1743."—5. "The Duty of a People going out to War; a Fast Sermon, before the Lord Mayor, 1745."—6. "The Parable of the Talents; preached before the Governors of the Middlesex Hospital, 1748."—7. "Persuasive to Chastity," from Gen. xxxix. 9; preached before the King at St. James's, Dec. 11, 1748, and published in 1749.—In an advertisement to this Discourse the Doctor observes, "that, it having given occasion to some unjust censures, he thought proper to publish it, hoping that nothing in the sentiment or expression will be found unworthy of the sacred function of a Preacher of the Gospel, or of the serious attention of a Christian Assembly."—8. "A Dissuasive against Popery," 1758.—9. The Religious Education of Children;" preached at the Anniversary of the Charity-schools, 1754.—XXVIII of his "Discourses on various Subjects and Occasions" were published in one quarto volume, 1757. "A Charge to the Clergy of London, April 22, 1746, with a short Character of Dr. Roper," was printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1747. In 1751 he was President of Sion College.

"Lusus Poetici, Editio tertia, emendatior," by Mr. Jortin, 4to.

"Bath, a Poem," 4to.

The following extract from a letter which Mr. Bowyer sent this year to a very near Relation demonstrates that gratitude to his Father's Benefactors was always a leading feature of his mind:

"You have heard all the circumstances of the late dreadful fire* which I can tell you; and I shall be glad if you have prevented me in all the reflections upon it which I can suggest to you. Your grandfather, you know, suffered a like calamity. We, therefore, from experience, ought more particularly to have a fellow-feeling with the sufferers in this—

"Non *ignara mali*, miseris succurrere disco.

lege. In 1755 he published "An Essay tending to promote Religion," 8vo; in the title-page to which he styles himself "lately Chaplain above twenty-two years to his Majesty;" and in 1756 "A Poem sacred to the Memory of Queen Anne, for her Bounty to the Clergy," 4to. The following letter from Dr. Cobden to his parishioners of St. Faith's, on the subject of a matter in dispute between them and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, is extracted from Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. II. p. 103:

"To the Gentlemen of the Committee of St. Faith's Parish.

"MY GOOD NEIGHBOURS,

"I THINK myself much obliged to you for having such regard to my interest, as to refer the affairs contained in your minutes to my opinion; but, indeed, my various infirmities have so unqualified me for judging properly of them, that I am at a loss to resolve even about common matters; and must therefore leave it to you, to consider and act as you shall judge reasonable, supposing me out of the question. If I am deprived of privileges of no greater consequence than these, I hope in God it will not much trouble me for the short stay I am like to make in this world; I only desire to be excused from being instrumental in giving away my own rights, and the rights of those who shall succeed me. That the blessings of this world and the next may attend you, and all my parishioners, is the sincere daily prayers of my good neighbours, your affectionate pastor and humble servant, EDWARD COBDEN.

"*Acton, Jan.* 13, 1757."

His whole Works were collected by himself, in 1757, in two volumes, 4to. He died April 22, 1764, aged more than 80. Mrs. Cobden died Jan. 8, 1762.

* Which happened in Cornhill, March 25, 1748.

You

You are not capable of contributing to their relief; but, when you reflect upon the kind support he then met with (the effects of which you now enjoy), what humility should it excite in you, what zeal and resolution, to repay by a useful life the obligations you lie under, and to become a helpful member to society, to which you are so much indebted! Many are entitled to the favours of the world from the merit of their ancestors. On the contrary, the world has a right to demand good actions from us, for the very subsistence we owe to it, who are but the children of Providence and human beneficence.—*May* 28, 1748."

The following is a specimen of his more familiar letters; and was addressed to Mr. Matthews, a respectable attorney, who was the agent of an estate of his in Yorkshire:

"SIR, June 28, 1748.

"INCLOSED I send you the accounts signed by me. I hope we shall now go on regularly without any more repairs for many years. I am sensible they must have given you a good deal of trouble, as well as expence to me. How much the former is, I cannot judge; but beg you would take out of the next rent such a consideration for yourself as you shall think reasonable.—I have ventured on matrimony again: but without any view to children; more with a desire to have a nurse than to make one. We have been married near a twelvemonth, and have a fair title to the Dunmow bacon. You will naturally want to know if I have married a fortune. Believe me, I am too much a philosopher for that: I have married a good woman, who had lived with me fourteen years, a reasonable time of probation, in whom I doubt not but I shall meet with every comfort.

"I am, sir, with hearty wishes of happiness to you and yours,

"Your obliged friend, and humble servant,

W. BOWYER."

1749.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed the first edition of "Odes of Pindar, with several other Pieces in Prose and Verse, translated from the Greek. To which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Olympic Games. By Gilbert West, esq. LL. D.*" 4to.

* Gilbert West, esq. son of the reverend Dr. West, and of a sister of Sir Richard Temple, afterwards lord Cobham, was educated at Eton and at Oxford, with a view to the Church; but obtaining from his uncle a commission, either in a regiment of dragoons or dragoon guards, entered into the army; where he continued till his appointment into the office of Lord Townshend, secretary of state, with whom he attended the King to Hanover. He was nominated clerk-extraordinary of the privy council in May 1729; soon after which he married, and settled at Wickham in Kent, where he devoted himself to learning, and to piety. For his "Observations on the Resurrection," which appeared in 1747, he received from Oxford, by diploma, the degree of LL. D. March 30, 1748. He was very often visited by Lyttelton and Pitt; who, when they were weary of faction and debates, used at Wickham to find books and quiet, a decent table, and literary conversation. Mr. Upton's "Letter concerning a new edition of Spenser's Fairie Queen, 1751," 4to, was inscribed to Mr. West. There is at Wickham a walk made by Pitt; and, what is of far more importance, at Wickham Lyttelton received that conviction which produced his "Dissertation on St. Paul."—"Lord Chatham, to the sublimer qualities of a great minister of state, joined in an extraordinary degree the rare and pleasing talent of dressing or ornamenting a country, which, though slightingly spoken of by Dr. Johnson in his account of Shenstone, will probably be more esteemed for ages to come, than the Pindarics, &c. of many of the writers he holds out to public notice. Unluckily for many of this order, Mr. Granger has justly observed, that their head prefixed sells now for as much as the whole work, or rather that the latter would not sell at all but for the former. It was at one of the lodges on Enfield Chace that Mr. Pitt early in life displayed his great taste this way. The spot was only fifty acres, given by Government. It still subsists, and is admired, though Mr. Pitt sold it, and afterwards exercised his genius at Hayes. The slightest particulars of so great a personage deserve to be recorded. When he saw the astonishing spot at Ilam in Derbyshire, belonging to Mr. Port, he said, The ground rolls and tumbles finely here." *Dr. Taylor's Friend.*—Mr. West's income was not large; and his friends endeavoured, but without success, to obtain an augmentation. It is reported, that the education of the young Prince, our present excellent Sovereign, was offered to him, and

"Liberty, a Poem," by J. Brown*, M. A. folio.

but that he required a more extensive power of superintendance than it was thought proper to allow him. In time, however, his revenue was improved; he lived to have one of the lucrative clerkships of the Privy Council in 1752; and Mr. Pitt at last had it in his power to make him treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. He was now sufficiently rich; but wealth came too late to be long enjoyed; nor could it secure him from the calamities of life: he lost his only son in 1755; and on the 26th of March, 1756, a stroke of the palsy (to use the words of the incomparable Writer from whom I have borrowed the greater part of this note) "brought to the grave one of the few Poets to whom the grave might be without its terrors."

* This elegant, ingenious, and unhappy author (who at the time of printing this poem, and long after, lived in habits of intimate friendship with Mr. Bowyer, from whose press such part of his writings as made their first appearance in London were produced), was born at Rothbury, in the county of Northumberland, November 5, 1715. The family from which he was descended, were the Browns of Colstown, near Haddington in Scotland. His father, John Brown, was a native of Scotland; and, at the time of his son's birth, was curate to Dr. Thomlinson, rector of Rothbury. He afterwards was collated to the vicarage of Wigton in Cumberland. To this place he carried his son, who there received the first part of his education. Thence he was removed to the University of Cambridge, 1732, and entered of St. John's college, under the tuition of Dr. Tunstall. After taking the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1735, with great reputation, he returned to Wigton, and was ordained by Dr. Fleming, bishop of Carlisle. His first preferment was to a minor canonry and lectureship of that cathedral. In 1739 he took the degree of M. A.; and some time after was presented to the living of Morland, in the county of Westmoreland. He resigned his preferment in the cathedral of Carlisle in disgust; and remained in obscurity at that city several years, till the Rebellion of 1745, when he acted as a volunteer at the siege of the castle, and behaved with great intrepidity. Having applied himself to poetry, and composed "An Essay on Satire" (which he published), occasioned by the death of Mr. Pope; that production made him known to Mr. Warburton; who introduced him to many of his friends; and, among the rest, to Mr. Charles Yorke; by whose means he obtained of the Lord Viscount Royston the rectory of Horksley, near Colchester, worth 300*l.* a year. This living he soon after left, on a quarrel with his patron's family; and accepted the vicarage of Newcastle from the Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Osbaldeston), whose chaplain he was. On several other occasions he also experienced the friendship of Dr. Warburton; who, in a letter to Mr. Hurd, Jan. 30, 1749-50, says, "Mr. Brown has fine parts: he has a genius for poetry, and has acquired a force of versification very uncommon. Poor Mr. Pope had a little before his

The Eighteenth Edition of his old friend Mr. Nelson's work on the "Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England."

his death planned out an epic poem, which he began to be very intent upon. The subject was *Brute*. I gave this plan to Mr. Brown. He has wrote the first book, and in a surprising way, though an unfinished essay. I told him this was to be the work of years, and mature age, if ever it was done; that, in the mean time, he should think of something in prose that might be useful to his character in his own profession. I recommended to him a thing I once thought of myself—it had been recommended to me by Mr. Pope—an examination of all Lord Shaftesbury says against Religion. Mr. Pope told me, that, to his knowledge, the Characteristics had done more harm to Revealed Religion in England than all the works of Infidelity put together. Mr. Brown now is busy upon this work." A few days after, Feb. 10, he adds, ... "All you say of Mr. Brown's poetical scheme is exactly true: and, to speak in the classical language, it must be *committed to the Gods*. Time will shew whether they will mature it."—Again, Dec. 23, 1750, "It is generous and right in you, to take notice in an advantageous manner of two such promising young men as Mr. Brown and Mr. Mason, who prevent us from despairing of the quick revival of the poetic genius. Mr. Brown is printing his Remarks on the Characteristics. It will be much better than you could conceive from the specimen you saw of it. Mr. Yorke and I advised him to give it a different form. We said, that if we were to answer a grave, formal, methodical work, we should choose to do it in the loose way of dialogue and raillery: as, on the other hand, if we wrote against a rambling *discourse of wit and humour*, the best way of exposing it would be by logical argumentation. The truth is *(inter nos)* his talents do not seem so much to lie towards fine and easy raillery, as to a vivacity, an elegance, and a correctness of observation in the reasoning way."—June 30, 1753, Dr. Warburton says, "Our friend, little Brown, seems to have been much pleased with the observation I communicated to him on poor Law's folly. 'Mr. Hurd's remark was like the man it came from; like a man who sees by an early penetration that which the generality never find out till they have drudged on to the end of life.' I assure you, you cannot love and esteem him more than I do. I think him amongst the first rank of men on every account.' Brown never said or writ any thing that gave me a better opinion of his sense."—Oct. 14, 1754, Our honest little friend Brown is fertile in projects. He has a scheme to erect a chaplain and chapel in the castle of Carlisle, and to be himself the man. *Inter nos*, I believe he might as well think of erecting a third archbishoprick. He wrote to me for Sir John Ligonier's interest with the Duke; whose application there would be enough to blast the project, could he ever bring it to blossom. I was sorry I had a necessity to tell him this, because it was a thing not to be spoke of. And now I have

A very large impression of Lord Bolingbroke's "Three Letters; on the Spirit of Patriotism; on the Idea of a Patriot King; and on the State of

have done so, I question whether he will credit it."—Nov. 13, 1754, "Pray make my best compliments to our good friend *Master Doctor* Brown (to address him in the old style, while I am uncertain of his new), and greet him on his fresh honours: I thank him for his letter; which, as we shall see him so soon, I forbear to trouble him with the further acknowledgment of. He knows he is always welcome to Prior-park."—The Doctor's degree was obtained in 1755; and on this occasion Mr. Hurd thus addressed Mr. Bowyer: "Brown, the antagonist of Lord Shaftesbury, is now in College, and has taken his Doctor's degree. He preached a Sermon here, which many people commended; it was to prove that Tyranny was productive of Superstition, and Superstition of Tyranny; that Debauchery was the cause of Free-thinking, and Free-thinking of Debauchery. His conclusion was, that the only way of keeping us from being a French province, was to preserve our constitutional liberties, and the purity of our manners." About this period he wrote the Tragedy of "Barbarossa;" on which Dr. Warburton observes, Jan. 31, 1755-6, "Brown has told me the *grand secret;* and I wish it had been a secret still to me, when it was none to every body else. I am grieved that either these *unrewarding times*, or his *love of poetry*, or his *love of money*, should have made him overlook the duty of a Clergyman in these times, and the dignity of a Clergyman in all times, to make connexions with Players. Mr. Allen is grieved. You are sufficiently grieved, as I saw by your postscript in a letter to him, where you reprove him for an *advertisement*. We told him, that we should both have dissuaded him from his project had he communicated it to us. As it was, we had only to lament the state of these times, that forced a learned and ingenious Clergyman into these measures, to put himself at ease."—In 1757, he published his celebrated "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," a work which was run down by popular clamour, but not answered. In this work, after having endeavoured to depreciate the literary spirit of the age, Dr. Brown thus characterizes his friend Dr. Warburton, "True it is, amidst this general defect of taste and learning, there is a Writer, whose force of genius, and extent of knowledge, might almost redeem the character of the times. But that superiority, which attracts the reverence of the few, excites the envy and hatred of the many: and while his works are translated and admired abroad, and patronised at home, by those who are most distinguished in genius, taste, and learning, himself is abused, and his friends insulted for his sake, by those who never read his writings, or, if they did, could neither taste nor comprehend them: while every little aspiring or despairing scribbler eyes him as Cassius did Cæsar, and whispers to his fellow,

"Why,

Parties on the Accession of King George the First;" 8vo.

"Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus; and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs; and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves!"

No wonder then if the malice of the Lilliputian tribe be bent against this dreaded Gulliver; if they attack him with poisoned arrows, whom they cannot subdue by strength."—Sept. 19, 1757, Dr. Warburton says, "Brown is here; I think rather perter than ordinary, but no wiser. You cannot imagine the tenderness they all have of his tender places: and with how unfeeling a hand I probe them.—It seems he said something to them of another *Estimate*. My wife told him, he must take care of carrying the joke too far. To me he has mentioned nothing of it, nor have I given him an opportunity."—Obtaining the vicarage of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, he resigned his living in Essex to Lord Hardwicke; between whom, as well as Dr. Warburton and him, there had some time before been a coolness.—June 17, 1760. "The Vicar of Newcastle has, at length, ceded his place to the *Estimator*: who, I suppose, will now gratify his resentment against his former patrons, for their turning their back upon him."—Oct. 9. "Brown is just got here. His visits are always surprises. He is going shortly to London, for institution to Newcastle. Your candour was misplaced. By his own confession, his purpose in the proposal to B. D. [the Bishop of Durham] was to keep Horksley. Nor does he seem sensible of any inconsistency between his pretensions and his conduct: so happily is he framed to satisfy himself."—March 18, 1761. "I am sorry for Dr. Brown.—It is very painful, as I have heard Mr. Allen say with his usual tenderness and humanity, to hear these things of one whom one has known and esteemed. But whatever inclination his spite to the family, rather than the value of the thing itself, might give him to hold the living, he must needs think himself obliged by the good advice of his friends. When he comes to cool a little, he cannot but perceive that both his ease and his honour required him to resign Horksley, after what had passed between him and his patron. But why is this deduction at Newcastle? It is impossible he should have disgusted the Corporation already."—Dr. Brown received no higher preferment, which to a person of his spirit must have been a great mortification. In the latter part of life, he had an invitation from the Empress of Russia to superintend a grand design which she had formed, of extending the advantages of civilization over that great Empire. He accepted the offer, and actually prepared for his journey; but, finding his health in too precarious a state to admit of his fulfilling his intention, he was obliged to relinquish it. This and other disappointments were followed by a dejection of spirits, which he had often been subject to. In an interval of deprivation of reason, Sept. 23, 1766, he unfortunately destroyed himself, in the 51st year of his age.

"What

"Isocratis Opera, quæ quidem nunc extant omnia. Varias Lectiones, Versionem novam, ac Notas adjunxit Gulielmus Battie *, M.D. Coll. Med. Lond. et Soc. Regiæ Socius," 2 vols. 8vo.

"A Description of the Machine for the Fireworks, with all its Ornaments, and a Detail of the Manner in which they are to be exhibited in St. James's Park, Thursday, April 27, 1749, on account of the General Peace †," 4to.

"The last Words of David, divided according to the Metre, with Notes critical and explanatory, by Richard Grey ‡, D.D." 4to.

A Second Volume of "Fitzosborne's Letters," 8vo; with a new edition of both volumes in one, 8vo.

"The Songs in Jack the Giant Queller," a Comic Opera, by Henry Brooke §.

"What you predicted of poor Brown," says Bishop Warburton, "you hear is come to pass."—On which Bishop Hurd observes, "He was a man of honour and probity; but his judgment, lying too much at the mercy of a suspicious temper, betrayed him, on some occasions, into a conduct, which looked like unsteadiness, and even ingratitude towards his best friends. But, whatever there was, or seemed to be, of this complexion in his life or writings, must be imputed to the latent constitutional disorder, which ended so fatally."—Such of his writings as were printed by Mr. Bowyer will be mentioned under their several years.

* Of whom see under the year 1752.

† This was printed under the inspection of Gaetano Ruggeri and Giuseppe Sarti, who superintended this business by direction of the Board of Ordnance.

‡ Of whom see vol. I. p. 425; to which may be added that, in a letter dated 1733, Dr. Richard Grey mentions his being far advanced in "a Work upon the Downfall of Monarchy and Episcopacy. Something of this kind," he adds, "would be of service, to discourage thinking men, and all who have any regard for Religion, from playing the same game over again." In 1740 he was soliciting subscriptions for "a work where the expence was to be extraordinary, and the readers comparatively but few; yet he received much encouragement from his superiors. The Master of St. John's [in Oxford] subscribed for seven copies."

§ "A native of Ireland, where he possessed a paternal estate, in the county of Cavan, and was also barrack-master of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. He gained great reputation as a writer by 'The Farmer's Letters,' published in Ireland in the time of the rebellion, and written after the manner of 'The Drapier's Letters.' His greatest application, however, seems to have been to the drama; for, in 1738, he had his tragedy of

1750.

In this year a prefatory dissertation, and some valuable notes *, were annexed by Mr. Bowyer to

of 'Gustavus Vasa' rehearsed at Drury-lane. The actors were all ready in their parts, and no bar seemed in the way to its public appearance, when an order came from the lord chamberlain to prohibit it. He met with the same ill success in Dublin with regard to his opera of 'Jack the Giant Queller,' brought on soon after the close of the rebellion, which after the first night's representation was forbidden by the Government to be continued. As to his first play, however, the prohibition did him no kind of injury, as he was immediately encouraged to publish it by a subscription, which has been said to have amounted to 800*l*. In 1741, his 'Betrayer of his Country' was brought on the stage in Dublin, and met with success; and about 1752, at the same theatre, his 'Earl of Essex.' This last play, however, being the property of Mr. Sheridan, manager of Smock-alley theatre, when that gentleman acted at Drury-lane theatre, in the winter of 1761, his emoluments being to arise from a certain proportion of the profits of the house on those nights in which he performed, he was allowed a right of reviving, or getting up, such plays as he imagined would turn out the most to his and the manager's joint advantages. Among those which he fixed on as his choice, was Mr. Brooke's 'Earl of Essex;' which, being licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, was now brought out at Drury Lane, and met with good success. Through the whole of Mr. Brooke's writings there breathes a strong spirit of liberty, and patriotic zeal, which, though the natural and inborn principles of every subject of these realms, may have subjected them to misrepresentation; and, what is far from an uncommon case, rendered general sentiment suspected as particular reflection; yet those who have the pleasure of knowing this gentleman personally must be so well assured of the integrity of his heart, and his firm attachment to the present happy succession, as will entirely clear him from the slightest supposition of any intent to excite corruption, or awaken discontent, by any of his writings. His dramatic pieces in themselves, independent of these kinds of considerations, though not to be ranked in the first class, have undoubtedly a considerable share of merit. His plots are ingeniously laid and well conducted, his characters not ill-drawn, and his language bold and nervous; though it must be acknowledged in the last particular the author at times seems to pay too little regard to the correctness of measure, and to that polish which the language of tragedy ought to receive from harmony of numbers." His dramatic pieces (of which there are fifteen) are all included in the general collection of his Works, which were printed in 1778, in 4 volumes, 8vo. Mr. Brooke died at Dublin, Oct. 10, 1783.

* Mr. Markland, in a letter dated Oct. 21, 1749, says, "The specimen of Kuster I like very well, and your Annotations.—

Before

"Lud. Kusterus de vero Usu Verborum Mediorum, eorumque Differentiâ à Verbis Activis et Passivis*."

About the same time Mr. Bowyer wrote a Latin Preface to the "Veteres Poetæ citati ad Patris Philippi Labbei de ancipitum Græcarum Vocalium in prioribus Syllabis Mensurâ (ubi confirmanda esset) confirmandam sententiam. Necnon ad indicandum quibus Vocibus licet corripere Vocalem longam ante alteram in eâdem dictione. Operâ et Curâ

Before this little volume was published, a copy of it was sent for the inspection of Mr. Markland, who, Feb. 27, 1749-50, says, "The reason why you have not heard from me is, because I really have not had time so much as to look into the Kuster as yet, another part of the parcel you sent having taken up all the time I could spare, and given me more trouble and perplexity than I think I ever yet experienced in the literary way. If you know, or can guess, what I mean, I need not say any more; but it is probable you will know more of it hereafter, which perhaps is as ænigmatical as the former sentence; however, I made an end of it, to my great joy, yesterday, and then intended to read Kuster; but last night about one o'clock I waked in great disorder, and, putting my watch to my ear, I found I could not hear. This disorder and deafness still continues, but not in so great a degree as it was at first, which makes me hope that it is nothing but a cold, or some temporary malady which will soon go off; but at present I am no more able to read any thing with attention than I am to command an army; so that if you are in haste for Kuster, or the loose leaves, let me know by the next post, and I will send them forthwith." What the literary communication was with which Mr. Markland was so perplexed does not appear. His remarks on "the loose leaves" may be seen in vol. IV. p. 325.

* Mr. Clarke, who communicated such remarks on Kuster as had occurred to him, says on this occasion, "I am always rejoiced when the press gives you the pleasure, as well as the trouble, of attention; and it would always do that, if you would keep some scheme of your own on foot. This book will certainly do; and the more liberties you take with it, I shall like it the better."—A new edition of this work, with further improvements, appeared in 1773. The Dissertation was likewise adopted by Mr. Holwell, in 1766, in his curious edition of "Selecti Dionysii Halicarnassensis de Priscis Scriptoribus Tractatus Græcè et Latinè," with this polite acknowledgement: "Hanc Dissertationem suæ L. Kusteri de vero Usu Verborum Mediorum, &c. edit. 1750, præfixit Guil. Bowyer, Typographus. Eandem, auctior quidem, ut hanc nostram Select. Dion. Hal. Tractat. editionem ornaret, impetravi: quo nomine, Viro optimè de republicâ literariâ merito, gratias ago."

Edwardi

Edwardi Leedes, in Scholâ Buriensi ad acuendos adolescentium animos, erga Poesewς studium (cum ipse Poëta non sit) cotis vice fungentis."

In 1750 he printed Mr. George Vertue's "Catalogue of King Charles the First's Pictures," 4to.

"Officia Religionis Christianæ, metricè enumerata à Ben. Culm *, S.T.B." 4to.

"Epistola † ad Edw. Bentham, S.T.P. à Johanne Burton ‡, S.T.B. Coll. Eton. Soc."

"Julian, or a Discourse concerning the Earthquake and Fiery Eruption which defeated that Emperor's Attempt to rebuild the Temple at Jerusalem; in which the Reality of a Divine Interposition is shewn; the Objections to it are answered; and the Nature of that Evidence which demands the Assent of every reasonable Man to a miraculous

* Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1719; M. A. and fellow 1723; B. D. 1731; and in 1745 (see Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. p. 249) he succeeded *old Broom* as rector of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight; where, on a flat stone in the nave of the church, his history is thus recorded:

"Infra sepultæ jacent
exuviæ Ben. Culm, S.T.B.
Coll. Div. Joan. Evang. Cantab. quondam
præsidis; hujus ecclesiæ per annos circiter
viginti et tres rectoris. Natus est in
civitate Cestriæ, A.D. 1696-7, et evectus ad
hanc rectoriam cal. Octob. 1745,
ubi inter amicos parochianos suos
post plurimam annorum continuam
commorationem amicam animam efflavit
secundo die mensis Januarii,
A.D. 1768."

One of his predecessors is also thus recorded on a flat stone near the altar:

"Hic jacet Josephus Creffeild, S.T.P.
hujus Ecclesiæ per annos 28 rector,
Radulphi Creffeild armigeri de
oppido Colcestriæ in agro Essexiensi
filius natu secundus. Obiit 18 die
Augusti, A.D. 1723, ætat. 65."

† Annexed to his "Epistola Critica ad Joh. Gul. Thompson, Dialogi Platonis, qui Parmenides inscribitur, editorem. Accedit Elogium memoriæ sacrum Johan. Rogers."

‡ Of whom see before, p. 57.

Fact

Fact is considered and explained. By the Rev. Mr. Warburton, Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn," 8vo.

The First Volume of "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," by the Rev. John Jortin *, M. A." 8vo.

A new edition of Mr. Cheselden's † "Anatomy of the Human Body," 8vo.

"An Account of the Doctrine, Manners, Liturgy, and Idiom of the *Unitas Fratrum*, &c. by the Rev. John Gambold ‡."

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No. XVII.

† Of this celebrated Anatomist see some account in the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. No. XVIII.—The first edition of his excellent work on Anatomy appeared so early as 1713, and was inscribed to Dr. Mead, to whom Mr. Cheselden acknowledges himself entirely indebted for the kind reception his industry had met with, "particularly in that seat of learning [Oxford] which with distinguished honours rewarded the merit of Dr. Mead;" and in the Preface acknowledges his obligations to Dr. Douglas, to "his honoured friend Mr. Green, surgeon to the Hospital of Christ Church and that of St. Bartholomew;" and to his late worthy master Mr. Ferne, surgeon to St. Thomas's hospital." To this volume was added, "Syllabus, sive Index Humani Corporis partium Anatomicus, in xxxv Prælectiones distinctus. In usum Theatri Anatomici Willielmi Cheselden Chirurgi, S. R. S. Editio secunda." Mr. Highmore, the celebrated painter, who had attended the lectures of Mr. Cheselden to improve himself in Anatomy, made afterwards several drawings from the real subjects at the time of dissection, two of which were engraved for Mr. Cheselden's "Anatomy," and appear, but without his name, in Tables XII. and XIII.

‡ This truly primitive Christian, to whose memory I am happy in having this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging my regard, was born near Haverford West, in South Wales, and became a member of Christ Church at Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. May 30, 1734; and was afterwards vicar of Stanton Harcourt §, in Oxfordshire, where, in 1740, he

§ The following particulars were communicated to the Author of these "Anecdotes" by a friend who knew him in the early part of life: "Mr. Gambold was a singular, over-zealous, but innocent enthusiast. He had not quite fire enough in him to form a second Simeon Stylites. He was presented to Stanton Harcourt by Bishop Secker, I think in 1739, but cannot be certain. He had been only chaplain of Christ Church, not a student (the term given to the fellows), of that royal foundation. He deserted his flock in 1742, without giving any notice to his worthy diocesan and patron, to associate with the Moravians. When he was young, he had nearly perished through disregard to his person. At this time he was kindly relieved by his brother collegian in the same department; Dr. Free, a person well known in London; but the tale is not worth giving."

wrote

Two Editions of Mr. Edwards's "Canons of Criticism," 8vo.

wrote "The Martyrdom of Ignatius, a Tragedy," published after his death by the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe, with the Life of Ignatius, drawn from authentic accounts, and from the Epistles written by him from Smyrna and Troas, on his way to Rome, 1773, 8vo. A Sermon, which he preached before the University of Oxford, was published under the title of "Christianity, Tidings of Joy, 1741," 8vo. In 1742 he published at Oxford, from the University press, a neat edition of the Greek Testament, but without his name, "Textu per omnia Milliano, cum divisione pericoparum et interpunctura A. Bengelii," 12mo. Joining afterwards the Church of the Brethren, established by an Act of Parliament§ of the year 1749, and known by the name of *Unitas Fratrum*, or, the United Brethren, he was, for many years, the regular minister of the congregation settled at London, and resided in Neville's-court, Fetter-lane, where he preached at the Chapel of the Brethren. In the year 1754, he was consecrated a Bishop of the Brethren's Church. Soon after he had joined the Brethren, he published a treatise, which he had written whilst at Stanton Harcourt, and which proves his steady attachment to the Church of England, entirely consistent with his connexion with, and ministry in, the Church of the Brethren. The title of it is, "A short Summary of Christian Doctrine, in the Way of Question and Answer; the Answers being all made in the sound and venerable Words of the Common-prayer-book of the Church of England. To which are added, Some Extracts out of the Homilies. Collected for the Service of a few Persons, Members of the Established Church; but imagined not to be unuseful to others." I know not the exact date of this treatise; but a second edition of it was printed in 1767, 12mo. Mr. Gambold also published, in 1751, 8vo, "Maxims, Theological Ideas, and Sentences, collected out of several Dissertations and Discourses of Count Zinzendorf, from 1738 till 1747." His "Hymns for the Use of Brethren" were printed by Mr. Bowyer in the years 1748, 1749, and 1752; some Hymns, and a small Hymn-book for the children belonging to the Brethren's congregations, were printed entirely by Mr. Gambold's own hand, in Lindsey-house at Chelsea. A Letter from Mr. Gambold to Mr. Spangenberg, June 4, 1750, containing a concise and well-written character of the Count of Zinzendorf ||, was inserted in Mr. James Hutton's "Essay towards giving some just Ideas of the personal Character of Count Zinzendorf, the present Advocate and Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches,

§ The "Petition of the Brethren" on this occasion, most probably drawn up by Mr. Gambold, was printed by Mr. Bowyer. It is preserved in the "Journals of the House of Commons," vol. XXV. p. 727.

|| The Compiler of this Noble Bishop's Life in the "Biographia Britannica, 1766," acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Gambold, for some personal information on that subject.

1755,"

In 1750 also, having been employed to print an

1755," 8vo. In 1752 he was editor of "Sixteen Discourses on the Second Article of the Creed, preached at Berlin by the Ordinary of the Brethren," 12mo. In June 1753 appeared "The Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches his short and peremptory Remarks on the Way and Manner wherein he has been hitherto treated in Controversies," &c. Translated from the High Dutch; with a Preface, by John Gambold, Minister of the Chapel in Fetter-lane." In the same year he published, from Mr. Bowyer's press, "Twenty-one Discourses, or Dissertations, upon the Augsburg Confession, which is also the Brethren's Confession of Faith; delivered by the Ordinary of the Brethren's Churches before the Seminary. To which is prefixed a Synodical Writing relating to the same subject. Translated from the High Dutch, by F. Okeley, B.A." In 1754 he was editor of "A modest Plea for the Church of the Brethren, &c." 8vo; with a Preface by himself. In the same year, in conjunction with Mr. James Hutton, secretary to the Brethren, he also drew up "The Representation of the Committee of the English Congregations in union with the Moravian Church," addressed to the Archbishop of York; and also, "The plain Case of the Representatives of the People known by the Name of the *Unitas Fratrum*, from the Year 1727 till these Times, with regard to their Conduct in this Country under Misrepresentation." And in 1755 he assisted in the publication of "A Letter from a Minister of the Moravian Branch of the *Unitas Fratrum*; together with some additional Notes by the English Editor, to the Author of the Moravians compared and detected;" and also of "An Exposition, or true State of the Matters objected in England to the People known by the Name of *Unitas Fratrum*; by the Ordinary of the Brethren; the Notes and Additions by the Editor." In the year 1756 he preached at Fetter-lane chapel, and printed afterwards, a Sermon upon a Public Fast and Humiliation, setting forth "The Reasonableness and Extent of religious Reverence." He was not only a good scholar but a man of great parts, and of singular mechanical ingenuity. It was late in both their lives before Mr. Bowyer was acquainted with his merits; but he no sooner knew them, than he was happy in his acquaintance; and very frequently applied to him as an occasional assistant in correcting the press; in which capacity Mr. Gambold superintended (amongst many other valuable publications) the beautiful and very accurate edition of Lord Chancellor Bacon's Works in 1765; and in 1767 he was professedly the editor, and took an active part in the translation from the High Dutch, of "The History of Greenland; containing a Description of the Country and its Inhabitants; and particularly a Relation of the Mission, carried on for above these Thirty Years by the *Unitas Fratrum* at New Herrnhut and Lichtenfels in that Country, by David Crantz; illustrated with Maps and other Copper Plates: printed for the Brethren's Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel among the Heathen," 2 vols. 8vo. In the autumn of 1768 he retired to his native country,

edition of Bladen's * translation of Cæsar's Commentaries; that work received considerable improvements from his hands †, and the addition of such

country, where he died, at Haverford West, universally respected, Sept. 13, 1771. A good print of him is thus inscribed:

"The Rev. John Gambold, M.A. formerly minister of Stanton Harcourt, late one of the Bishops of the *Unitas Fra.* A. L. Brandt *pinx.* J. Spilsbury *scul.* Published as the act directs, Dec. 10, 1771, by J. West, No. 10, Nevil's-court, Fetter-lane."

* Martin Bladen, esq. of Abury Hatch, in the county of Essex, was an officer in the army, bearing the commission of a lieutenant-colonel in Queen Anne's reign, under the Duke of Marlborough, to whom in 1705 he dedicated this translation. Bladen dedicates to the Duke of Marlborough, who was his school-fellow at a little school in the country; neither of them great scholars; though the Duke, from a polished behaviour, rose to the greatest dignities, from the station of page of the back stairs, to the post of the first general in the world.—In 1714 Mr. Bladen was made comptroller of the Mint; and, in 1717, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations. In the same year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, in the room of —— Brett, esq.; but declined it, choosing rather to keep the post he already had, which was worth 1000*l. per annum*, and which he never parted with till his death, which happened February 14, 1746. He was a representative in parliament successively for the boroughs of Stockbridge, Malden, and Portsmouth. Coxeter hints that he was secretary of state in Ireland, but in this he seems not absolutely certain, making a query in regard to the time when, which however must, if at all, have been in Queen Anne's reign; for from the third year of George I. to the time of his death, he held his place at the board of trade, and probably was not out of England. He wrote two dramatic pieces, both of which (for the one is only a masque introduced in the third act of the other) were printed in the year 1705, without the author's consent. Their names are, 1. "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; 2. "Solon," a tragedy.

† Mr. Markland, whom he consulted on a particular passage in this translation, replies, "I think in all my life I never saw such a translation as that you have sent me of these lines. If I were in your place, I would leave it just as it is. You will have an infinite deal of trouble, without any reward, or so much as thanks from those whose affair it is: perhaps, just the contrary. I repeat it again, do not meddle with it."—Bladen translates *Britannia* by *England*; and as he affects to modernize the names of the several people, he renders the *Morini* by the *Terrüennois*, a country hardly heard of in England since the reign of Henry VIII. who took that city in 1515. *Dr. Pegge.*

notes

notes * in it as are signed TYPOGR. In the subsequent editions of this work, though printed by another person, and in Mr. Bowyer's life-time, the same signature, contrary to decorum, and even justice, was still retained; a circumstance which he always mentioned with no small degree of dissatisfaction.

In the dispute between Dr. Burton of Eaton and Dr. King of St. Mary hall (occasioned by the "Remarks †" of the former on the Latinity of a well-known "Oration ‡" of the latter) he had the honour of sharing with Dr. Burton in the invectives most liberally bestowed by Dr. King, in his "Elogium famæ inserviens Jacci Etoniensis, sive Gigantis; or, the Praises of Jack of Eaton, commonly called Jack the Giant §; collected into English Metre, after the Manner of Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, John Burton, and others. To which is added, a Dissertation on the Burtonian Style. By a Master of Arts, 1750."

The illiberality which generally attends a controversy of this kind, and of which, from the stanza quoted below, it will be seen the present had its full share, is certain (after the warmth which produced it ceases) to sink, and very properly, the whole into oblivion. Let any reader peruse the following stanza, which is here given only to introduce Mr. Bowyer's defence, and afterwards determine whether Dr. King was defensible in suffering such lines as the following to fall from his pen:

* These, with several additional ones from his interleaved copies of Bladen's and Duncan's translations, are preserved in the quarto volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts."

† "Remarks on Dr. King's Speech before the University of Oxford, at the Dedication of Dr. Radcliffe's Library, on the 13th of April, 1749. By Phileleutherus Londinensis." See the Monthly Review, vol. II. pp. 69, 219, 235.

‡ "Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano habita idibus Aprilis, MDCCXLIX, die dedicationis Bibliothecæ Radclivianæ."

§ In size and bulk he exceeded the common standard.

"Some

"Some, loudly as the nightbird's screech,
Profess dislike; some hint it;
And little Bowyer damns the Speech,
Because he did not print it."

"Be it known (says Mr. Bowyer) that, for having *hesitated* in *private conversation*, and with the *greatest deference*, some doubt concerning the Latinity of an eminent Orator and Poet, I have felt the effects of his double talent of fiction and colouring, and have been thus figured and disfigured by his magisterial hand; *A little man, but of great sufficiency;*—*as soon as Dr. King's Speech was published, took all occasions to abuse the Doctor*—*Is it not in the power,* he goes on, *of a scavenger or chimney-sweeper, as you pass by him in the streets, to spoil your cloaths* * *?* Yes, against the laws of decency and good manners. But, within these bounds, in the republic of letters we are all CAPITE *censi*, and need no other qualification to give a vote. I say, within the laws of *decency*; for he has shewn, that barbarity is not confined to bad *Latin*, and, I hope, not annexed to any particular profession. I will still then presume to be an advocate for freedom, while he is restless for dominion, crying out,

Quid domini faciant, audent si talia fures?

In English thus,

Gods! such enormity for vengeance calls,
If PRINTERS *dare to censure* PRINCIPALS!"

The above-cited remarks of Mr. Bowyer were intended for the conclusion of his preface to Montesquieu's "Reflexions †, &c." but were omitted in consequence of this hint from Mr. Clarke:

"DEAR SIR, Aug. 29, 1751.

"YOU seem to ask what is the rule of prudence to a man of business in points of resentment. Re-

* These words are literally quoted from Dr. King's notes.
† See p. 225.

cluses

cluses are no casuists in such cases: your men of business are the best judges: for my part, I think, very few things are worth resenting; either the person or the insult makes them contemptible; and yet every person who offers a public outrage deserves correction; and it is necessary to make some examples for the sake of the publick, and treat them as you do other criminals. I should probably think Dr. King a person that deserved no quarter; though I am not very much pleased with the last leaf of your preface: I should either suppress or alter it. The terms *hesitate, private conversation, greatest deference,* look as if you set about this business of self-defence with some sort of diffidence. Make no apologies, and enter into no particulars. I should be for new casting the whole from the middle of page xxxiv. and draw the Baron's character for humanity and learning to as much advantage as I could; and then contrast it with Dr. King's—as the very reverse—without mentioning your case at all."

1751.

In this year he printed Baron Montesquieu's "Reflexions on the Causes of the Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire;" translated the Dialogue between Sylla and Socrates; made several corrections to the work, from the Baron's "Esprit des Loix;" and improved it with his own notes *.

In the same year he introduced to the publick the first translation that was made of Rousseau's paradoxical Prize Oration, which announced that singular genius to the attention and admiration of Europe. It was printed under the title of "The Discourse which carried the Premium at the Academy at Dijon in 1750. On this Question proposed by the said Academy, Whether the re-establishment of *arts* and *sciences* has contributed to the

* A new edition of Mr. Bowyer's work, with many alterations, was printed in 1759; and the preface, with some additional notes, may be seen in his "Miscellaneous Tracts," 4to, p. 231.

refinement of manners? By a Citizen of Geneva *." The preface to this pamphlet was Mr. Bowyer's, and shall be given below †.

* This translation was made under Mr. Bowyer's immediate direction. A second translation of it was printed, by W. Richardson, 1779, 12mo.

† "The following Discourse has made such a noise in France, that I thought it, for its singularity, well worth the translating: it must be owned to be one of the finest modern pieces of oratory, and of so dangerous a persuasion, that if the author, instead of giving it in writing, had pronounced it with all the force which the fluency of tongue and the graces of action usually add to such orations in publick, I should tremble for all the Libraries of Europe, and dread his elocution almost as much as the fire and swords of Goths, Vandals, and Mussulmen.

"All I can learn of the author is, that his name is Rousseau, and that he is, as he says, of Geneva, or of some place in the neighbourhood of Switzerland. I also have been assured, that when the President of the Academy acquainted him with the success of his piece it was in these or the like words: 'Sir, the Academy have crowned your Discourse, for its elegance and purity of language; and have overlooked your sentiments, because of your country.'

"We may see by these words, that the Academy judged, as mankind must, that he undertook the wrong side of the question, and, like the scholar at the Jesuit's, deserved the prize and the rod. I was really at a loss, for a time, to find his sincere opinion; but his preface and notes, in support of his thesis, convinced me that he spoke his opinion. I was therefore once resolved to superadd a few critical remarks upon him, to shew how absurd his tenets were, and detect the art with which he would defeat art; but, upon a more mature deliberation, I feared I might be laughed at, like the Prelate who gravely undertook to prove that there was no Pope Joan; or one who should seriously argue against the ravings of Hobbes, Agrippa, Spinosa, or Nostradamus; and, desisting from the undertaking, thought it sufficient to say two words by way of advertisement to the reader.

"This gentleman would have us believe that the arts and sciences have injured our morals and manners, and therefore would have them and their professors banished. But has he forgot that man, in all climates born naked and defenceless, cannot at all subsist without arts, nor, with any comfort, without sciences? His situation and capacity prove, beyond doubt, that they were by Providence intended to be improved by him. Is not art necessary for his feeding, clothing, lodging, and defence? and is not his daring mind a proof, that some science was ordered for his recreation, and some for cultivating the land in proper seasons for his provisions?

"Was it not by art that Hannibal raised a reputation? and were Xenophon, Epaminondas, Cæsar, and all the famous Grecians

Among the other books of 1751 were,

"Observations on the past Growth and present State of the City of London, &c. By the Author of a Letter from a By-Stander [Corbyn Morris*, esq.], folio.

"The History of the Church of St. Peter, Westminster, commonly called Westminster Abbey; chiefly from Manuscript Authorities. By Richard Widmore†, M.A. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster;" 4to.

cians and Romans, ignorant of arts and sciences? And since this man would raise War into a Divinity belonging to Ignorance, how came it that the Barbarians could not stand before them? And if ignorance increased strength and valour, surely all our common soldiers, nay, and a vast majority of our officers, ought to be heroes. He frets at the European or French politeness; but upon his own system, and allowing his hypotheses, that it is all counterfeit, is it not yet better that the rude, harsh, and different characters of men should be veiled under even a false urbanity and affected mild manners, than that an eternity of broils should disturb society, by each savage mind's being visible in all its uncouth and unpolished behaviour? Is it not a happiness that I shall be, even outwardly, well used by those from whom I expect no more? or would he prefer travelling among the banditti of Arabia, or his own savages of America, before a tour through Europe? and if the latter must be pronounced the most agreeable, and that the arts and sciences are the cause of the difference, what becomes of his goddess Ignorance? In short, he had taken a laudable subject, if he had only lashed the abuses, which are ever the unfortunate attendants on all great systems; but to run down the sun because he sometimes scorches, or the rain because it sometimes falls to excess, contains hardly any thing more delirious than what this orator has seriously undertaken. Like Jack in the Tale of a Tub, he tears the coat to pieces because of a few useless embroideries; and yet, it must be confessed, his argument is worthy of admiration for its composition and elegance, and may be considered by those of his own opinion (if any) as a proof of the danger of arts and sciences, since, by their help, so much could be made of the worst of causes.

"I have endeavoured to keep up to his spirit in the translation; and if the English reader finds any thing striking in it, I shall put him in mind of the unsuccessful Grecian orator, when he heard his adversary's oration praised on the reading, and cry out, almost in his words, "What would it be, if you understood the original?"

* Who was appointed a commissioner of the Customs March 15, 1763; and died Dec. 24, 1779.

† Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1701; M.A. 1708. He was appointed Librarian in 1734; and published, in 1743, "An

"The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. in Nine Volumes complete *. With his last Corrections,

Inquiry into the Time of the first Foundation of Westminster Abbey, as discoverable from the best Authorities now remaining, both printed and MS. To which is added, an Account of the Writers of the History of the Church," 4to.—"A syllabus of the Dean and Chapter's Library, made about the reign of Charles II. by whom uncertain, with an alphabetical catalogue of the loose charters in that Library by the late Mr. Widmore, annexed by Mr. Astle, has been long expected." British Topography, vol. I. p. 666.

* "The Publick has here a complete Edition of his Works; executed in such a manner as, I am persuaded, would have been to his satisfaction. The Editor hath not, for the sake of profit, suffered the Author's name to be made cheap by a *subscription;* nor his Works to be defrauded of their due honours by a vulgar or inelegant impression; nor his memory to be disgraced by any pieces unworthy of his talents or virtue. On the contrary, he hath, at a very great expence, ornamented this edition with all the advantages which the best artists in paper, printing, and sculpture, could bestow upon it." *Warburton's Advertisement*, p. iv.

The extreme care which was taken of this edition, with its progress through the press, will appear from the following curious and expostulatory letters of the learned Editor to his Printer:

Dec. 12, 1748. "Dear Sir, I have examined the Volume printed off, as to the press-work; and I must needs tell you it is miserable work, and I cannot bear to have an edition appear so badly done. Look into the books printed at Cambridge and Oxford, and you will see other sort of work. Look particularly into a very foolish book of Wood's, just printed at Oxford, on Stonehenge. But your rascals, what between knavery and villainous *newspapers*, do their work never fit to be read, and sometimes incapable of being read."—"Mr. Knapton tells me he has given Mr. Bowyer Brown's Poem on Satire. Why is it not yet printed? It is to be put at the head of that volume in which the Essay on Man is. Why is not the Index to the Dunciad yet printed? Send it to me by the bearer."—*Oct.* 14, 1749. "As to that letter of Dr. Arbuthnot to Mr. Pope in Curll's Edition, if you are sure it be genuine, I would have it in; and what else there is there that is genuine and modest."—*March* 9, 1749-50. "The inclosed is the conclusion of the Introduction corrected. I would have it worked off. To fasten the concluding loose leaf, I have sent the title-page, for there will be no advertisement to make another leaf to that I once proposed.—And to make these two leaves half a sheet, I have sent two leaves to be reprinted. I am surprized I have not yet had a proof of the first sheet, which I delivered when I was in London to be re-printed; and think myself very ill used by the neglect.—I expect what I order to be done, to be done out of hand."—*March* 12, 1749-50. "I have sent the inclosed, that the work may go on with all expedition. What is yet to print will make about four sheets. This (and the little

Additions, and Improvements, as they were delivered to the Editor a little before his death; togegether with the Commentaries and Notes of Mr. Warburton," large 8vo.

"De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes *, in Collegio Reg. Medicorum Lond. habitæ à Gulielmo Battie, M.D. ejusdem Coll. et Societat. Regiæ Socio." in three parts, 4to.

"The Works of Mrs. Catharine Cockburne †, Theological, Moral, Dramatic, and Poetical; some of them now first printed; revised and published, with an Account of the Life of the Author, by Thomas Birch, M.A." 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Stanhope's "Paraphrase on the Four Gospels," 8vo.

Mr. Brown's "Essay on the Characteristics ‡," 8vo.

little copy you had before) is part. I shall insist on having two sheets composed, and sent me to correct; for I am resolved to have the book out before the end of the month. Had you *condescended* to do what I desired, which was, to have the first sheet re-composed with speed, the compositor would now have had nothing to do but fall to work on this. You need not fear waiting for the rest of the copy."—*March* 23, 1749-50. "I have sent the conclusion of the book, with a leaf to be-reprinted, which is the last I shall cancel. I expected more proof this day. Sure you know the post comes every day."—*May* 6, 1751. "I am resolved to have Pope finished before I go out of town. Therefore I desire you to proceed with all expedition on the cancelled leaves, contents, title-pages, &c. And let them be done out of hand, and have Mr. Knapton's final direction about the title-pages directly, and without any more put-offs."—*June* 3, 1751. "Mr. Bowyer, I take it extremely ill of you for not sending me two copies of all the reprinted leaves, prefaces, title-pages, &c. before I left town, as I ordered. If I thought what I said would be any way regarded by you, I would have sent them by Leake's parcel. W. W."

* Delivered as part of the Lumleian Lecture.

† Of whom see p. 194.

‡ "It pleases me that Mr. Brown knows that Mr. Balguy and you, as well as I, think his second Essay inferior to the first, because it will do a young author, who appeared to me too obstinate in this matter, some good. I thought the method he took in considering the defects of Lord Shaftesbury's morality, a wrong one. You will conclude too, I must needs think, his account of *moral obligation*, a wrong one. But as to this, I told him, he must think for himself. And I never liked a friend the worse for being in a different system. In answer to this, he said,

"Q. Horatii Flacci Epistola ad Augustum, with an English Commentary on the Epistle to Piso;" by the Reverend Richard Hurd *, M. A. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 8vo.

"The Opinion of an eminent Lawyer [Lord Hardwicke] concerning the right of Appeal from the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge to the Senate; supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University †. By a Fellow of a College" [the Editor of the preceding Article] ‡.

said, that I mistook him; and that when he speaks of happiness *obliging*, he used *obligation* only in the sense of *motive*. This gave me an opportunity to write to him; and so, with the old Casuists, *liberavi animam meam*." — "I agree with you that his first Essay is a very fine one. It is entirely his own. The second *(inter nos)* he is not master of. And I find him much a stranger to the subject of the third. It was from what I had seen him capable of in the first, that I put him upon this work, as what was in his profession, would be acceptable to the Clergy, and useful to the publick. I now find it would have been better, had the project been laid, to publish the first Essay alone; to have taken more time for the other two; to have studied the subjects well; and above all to have taken the best assistance of his friends. Instead of this, he has hurried through the work with great precipitation; which, though it shews the quickness of his parts, will not answer the end I proposed, his honour and service. Though in this I may be mistaken, and it may take better with the world, than if it had been what we three would have had it." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Feb.* 15, 1750-1.

* Of this learned and excellent Divine see the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. No XIX.

† See an account of it in British Topography, vol. I. p. 226.

‡ The following letter to Mr. Bowyer is dated Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1752.

"You must endeavour, if possible, to get me Mr. Warburton's *Visitation Sermon at Lincoln*, and the *pamphlet against Dr. Webster*. I want them exceedingly, to complete my collection of his smaller tracts. Dr. Chapman, you see, has published an answer to the *Opinion*, of which I shall scarce think it worth my while to take any notice. But would it not be proper to take the opportunity of advertising again the Opinion, that you may try to get off the remainder of the third edition. — I have considered your proposal about Horace, and cannot bate a farthing of what I mentioned in my last. We Authors, you know, have always some excuse to comfort ourselves for our books not selling. One reason at least for the Epistle to Augustus not going off was, I think, Thurlbourn's neglect to advertise it properly when it was published. I happened to be abroad at that

time,

A short Description of a Print of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

The Bishop of Clogher's "Essay on Spirit*," 8vo.

I cannot but take notice under this year how sacred the copy-right of books was then esteemed. Mr. Bowyer's ideas on that subject will appear from his claim to a share in the Works of Dr. Barrow, in consequence of his father's having been possessed of an assignment to a single Sermon †.

time, and he is apt to be very careless. I have lately met with some of my own friends who never observed it in the papers till the other day, when it was advertised more carefully. You say, if you purchased the edition, you should expect to have *the right of the copy absolute*. I suppose you only mean the right of the copy of 750; that is, of this edition. Pray let me have your final answer as soon as possible. What I propose is to have the new edition printed off directly, so as to be finished at the farthest this summer; though I would not publish it till the edition of the Epistle to Augustus be sold off. And, as I am sensible, as you say, of the difference betwixt a piece of dry criticism and a novel, I should not insist on the payment of the 40*l.* till a year after the time of publication, if that would make any difference. But, if I part with the copy for less than this sum, I think myself obliged in honour to let Mr. Thurlbourne have it, against whom I have no complaint; but that as he grows old he grows lazy.—I have not yet had leisure to look into the new edition of Montesquieu's Book [see p. 225], which is well spoken of here.

"I am, Sir, your humble servant, R. HURD."

* On this subject Dr. Warburton observes, "The Bishop of Clogher, or some such heathenish name, in Ireland, has just published a book. It is made up out of the rubbish of old heresies; of a much ranker cast than common Arianism. Jesus Christ is Michael; and the Holy Ghost, Gabriel, &c. This might be heresy in an English Bishop; but in an Irish, 'tis only a blunder. But, thank God, our bishops are all far from making or vending heresies; though, for the good of the church, they have excellent eyes at spying it out whenever it skulks or lies hid." *Letter to Mr. Hurd, Nov.* 18, 1751.

† I shall give this claim in his own words, from a letter to a respectable bookseller, dated Dec. 3, 1751: "I am quite concerned to understand that you have forgot ever seeing Brabazon Aylmer's assignment of Barrow's 'Sermon on the Trinity;' and the more so, because, as spirits have grown warmer since, I have been told I was to blame for acquiescing so tamely in not having a share in the last edition of Barrow's Works. Perhaps Mr. Hitch, when he is well, may help you to remember some circumstance relating to it, who told me (and I think from your researches) that my assignment was good for nothing, because the

1752.

On the publication of the *third* edition * of Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of

the Sermon was assigned over before. He added, 'That I need not doubt the honour and veracity of the reporters.' I had before been told, that the Sermon was left out in the edition preceding yours, and would be so again. The more you have forgot the assignment, the more desirous am I of recovering it. I wish you would look among your papers, though I own it is not likely you should be solicitous to preserve a claim which interfered with your's. I would advertise for Aylmer's executors to help me; but I think Mr. Hitch said he died poor. You will please to observe, it is not a matter of indifference even now. My father printed the Sermon, and it is now to be seen. If he had not a right to do so from Aylmer, he invaded some one's property. Lay your hand on your heart, and tell me whether you would so quietly give up your property first, and secondly your reputation (if such a thing there be) by letting the assignment be forgot, forgot by the very persons whose interest it is to forget it."

* "Learn to write like Lord Orrery (whose impression of Letters concerning Swift was all sold in a day's time), and you will have readers enough. It is full of beauties of all kinds. His characters of men is not the least. Ramus, Thomas Aquinas, and Descartes, were thought by Hooker, Grotius, and Locke, to be three great original geniuses; but his Lordship has discovered they were a set of asses. Nor should his great improvements in Astronomy be overlooked. He calculates the return of comets to the greatest minuteness. But the imperial flower of speech, the sovereign of this grove of delights, is what the French call *Galimatias*.—But seriously, what would this noble Lord say of his enemies, when he draws so charming a picture of *diablérie* from his friend? Yet he himself told me he pursued that friendship so sedulously, that he suffered numberless indignities from Swift, before he could be admitted to any degree of familiarity. Perhaps then he but takes his revenge in this representation; which, however, I believe a true one. But it seems a strange office in a friend to acquaint the publick with such truths." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Nov.* 18, 1751.—"As great a critic as you are, I believe your patience would not suffer you to read those detestable Letters on poor Swift in such a manner as to discover the hundredth part of the offences against common sense and science, that may be met with in them." *Ibid. Dec.* 29. "Don't you think that age in want of a little *truth* and *sense*, which gave credit to the *Bottle-man*, and applauses to *Orrery's Letters*, of which the bookseller told me he has sold twelve thousand?" *Ibid. Dec.* 10, 1754.—[A copy of these Letters, with Mr. Warburton's free animadversions upon them, entered on the margin, in his own hand, may be seen in Hartlebury Library. *H.*]

Dr.

Dr. Swift," in 1752, he wrote and printed, but never published, "Two Letters from Dr. Bentley in the Shades below, to Lord Orrery in a Land of Thick Darkness." The notes signed *B.* in the *ninth* quarto volume of Swift's Works are extracted from these letters; which are re-printed at large among his "Miscellaneous Tracts."

"A Critical Commentary upon the Books of Tobit, Judith, Baruch, the History of Susannah, and Bel and the Dragon; to which are added, Two Dissertations on the Books of Maccabees and Esdras *; being a Continuation of Bishop Patrick and Mr. Lowth, by R. Arnald, B. D." folio.

A considerable part of Ainsworth's † "Latin Dictionary," 4to.

"Antonii Alsopi Ædis Christi Olim Alumni Odarum Libri duo ‡," 4to.—This little volume was

* In this volume there is also "A Dissertation on the Dæmon Asmodæus, translated from Calmet."

† "When Patrick republished Ainsworth's Dictionary, he affirmed to Dr. Mead he had found a new sense for *genæ*, eyelashes, in the XII Tables, "Mulieres genas ne radunto." The Doctor maintained it must be understood of not *tearing* their *cheeks* for grief; but Patrick would have *radere* signify to shave, and then *genæ* must be eyelashes. So he mistook *projicere sesquipedalia verba* in Horace for throwing, uttering, spouting, out; whereas in that, and all other instances, it means rejecting, as seven times in Statius translated by Pope. Both these new senses were left in his edition. Mr. West had a MS. of Ainsworth's, which he proposed printing." *Mr. Gough, MS.*

‡ July 27, 1748, Proposals were published for printing by subscription, "Antonii Alsopi Odarum Libri duo, alter continens Epistolares, alter Miscellanea;" and the following particulars were then first given: "The Author of these Odes was educated in Westminster College, and thence elected to Christ Church in Oxford. Of this learned body he had the honour to be a principal ornament at a time when it was in its highest repute. For, being soon distinguished by that universal master of human science Dean Aldrich, he passed through the usual offices to that of Censor of the house; and had, for some years, committed to him the chief care of the young noblemen and gentlemen, with which that Society abounded. In this useful and eminent employment he continued, till his merits recommended him to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Winchester, who appointed him his chaplain; and soon after, by preferment, made an ample provision for the learned retirement, in which, when once entered, he continued to the end of his days. This was so suited

dedicated by Mr. Francis Bernard, the ingenious editor, in an elegant copy of Verses, to Thomas Duke of Newcastle.

suited to his genius and inclination, that, for a course of years, he would not be drawn from it by the repeated solicitations of those who thought him due to a more public life and higher station. Among the various branches of *philological* learning for which he was eminent, his singularly delicate taste of the *Classic* Poets was the chief. This induced him to make use of the *Sapphic* numbers in his familiar correspondence with his most intimate friends; in which he shewed a facility so uncommon, and a style so natural and easy, that he has been not unjustly esteemed inferior only to his master Horace. These are to be the chief contents of the proposed volume; and a singular instance they are of the great power which the merit of a work has in its preservation. We have seen, in many examples, that all the advantages of print and paper cannot give duration to a puny and sickly offspring, nor add one day to the months of its life; but these Odes, deserted by their parent, and left exposed to the wide world, have, by the strength of their constitution, without the assistance of the press, lived some to forty, and most above thirty years. As the Author, whose modesty (the constant companion of merit) made him disregardful of his own works, never kept any regular copies of his compositions, the manuscript collections of them have been chiefly made from the original epistles. But as no collector, however industrious, can expect to have got together all the Author's Odes of this kind; as there are many others, besides the Epistolary, that well deserve to be collected and preserved; and as the whole merit the best dress the press can give them is a kind of public due to the literary world; this publication has been often wished for. But probably this work would have still been neglected, if there had not intervened an unhappy occasion for the present undertaking it; this is, a very near relation of the Author's being, in an advanced age, by unexpected losses, greatly reduced; for whose benefit the profits of the publication are intended. Great care will be taken to make this collection as complete and correct as possible, and to keep out of it all spurious things falsely attributed to the same Author. The size of the volume at present cannot be exactly known; but it is believed it will amount to twenty sheets. As the works of the Author are uncommonly dispersed, it is desired that they who have any Poems of his would send an account of the same, with the first line of each poem, and a direction where a copy thereof may be had, if it should not be already in the Editor's Collection, directed to Mr. Bowyer, printer, in White Friers, London; and the favour shall be thankfully acknowledged." This is followed by a list of such Poems as the Editor at that time possessed; and I have now before me some curious specimens of Mr. Bowyer's freedom in *correcting the press*. On the *third sheet* of Alsop's Odes

is

Mr. Jackson's "Chronological Antiquities; or, the Antiquities and Chronology of the most antient

is written, "In the last sheet I made it *obstrepat* against your authority, and will give you leave to advertise me if it is wrong. —I fear you have bad copies of these Poems;—and I will be bold to say, there is much bad Latin, and sometimes false quantity." In p. 22, for *stridant*, Mr. Bowyer writes, "*strident*, against the world and your copy, because it follows, *et moneant*." P. 23, *Ni vetet.*] "The printed copies *Nec* vetat. Either may do, but I like *Nec vetat* better. The *sneer* is the same either way; but the *compliment* heightened by *Nec vetat.*"

Mr. Alsop was elected from Westminster to Christ Church, where he took the degree of M. A. March 23, 1696; and B. D. Dec. 12, 1706. On coming to the University, he was very much distinguished by Dean Aldrich; and published "Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus, Oxon. 1698," 8vo. with a poetical dedication to Lord Scudamore, and a preface, in which he took part against Bentley, in the famous dispute with Boyle: "This book," Dr. Warton observes (Essay on Pope, vol. II. p. 393), "is not sufficiently known." And Dr. Warburton observes, that "a powerful cabal gave it a surprizing run." *Letter to Mr. Hurd, Aug.* 19, 1749. Mr. Alsop passed through the usual offices in his College, to that of Censor, with considerable reputation; and for some years had the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen belonging to the Society committed to his care. In this useful employment he continued till his merit recommended him to Bishop Trelawny, who soon after gave him a prebend of Winchester, with the rectory of Brightwell in Berks; from which he could not be drawn by the repeated solicitations of those who thought him qualified for a more public character and a higher station. He attended the Convocation, however, as Proctor for the Clergy of Winchester.—In 1717 (as appears by several of Bishop Atterbury's letters) an action was brought against him, by Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, for breach of a marriage contract; in which a verdict was given against him for 2000*l.* which unfortunately compelled him to quit the kingdom. The last time his name occurs in those letters is Dec. 2, 1719; and he soon after was enabled to return to England. His death, which happened June 16, 1726, was occasioned by the falling-in of the bank, as he was walking by the river-side in his own garden, in a place where the path was narrow.—Several of his poems are to be found in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine; particularly in vol. VIII. p. 427, an elegant poetical epistle to Sir John Dolben, dated Brightwell, March 8, 1725; a Latin Ode to the same friend, March 1724, vol. V. p. 384; the Te Deum in Latin verse, p. 609; and an Ode, occasioned by his own Exile, addressed to Dr. Keill, then Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, vol. IX. pp. 324, 378.

Mr. Francis Bernard was also educated at Westminster school; where, in 1725, he was elected into the College; and, in 1729, became a student of Christ Church, Oxford; whence he removed to the Middle Temple, of which society he was afterwards a bencher.

Kingdoms, from the Creation of the World, for the Space of 5000 Years, &c. To which are added proper Indexes," three volumes, 4to.—Of Mr. Jackson, see the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. V. No. XX.

bencher. He practised at the bar some years; and, going the Midland circuit, was elected steward of the city of Lincoln, and also officiated as recorder at Boston in that circuit. In February 1758 he was appointed governor of New Jersey, and in January 1760 of Massachusetts Bay; of which last province he continued governor ten years, receiving, during that time, the repeated and uniform approbation of the Crown, amid many successive changes of the ministry at home; and likewise preserving the confidence and good opinion of all ranks in the Province, till the differences arising between the two countries, and the opposition given to the orders sent from Great Britain, made it a part of his official duty to take decisive measures for supporting the authority of Government; which, however approved by ministers here, could not fail, on the spot, to weaken and gradually undermine the degree of popularity he before enjoyed. His conduct in that difficult and trying situation gave such entire satisfaction to his Majesty, that he was advanced while abroad, and without solicitation, to the dignity of a baronet, and was denominated of Nettleham, from an estate near Lincoln, which is still in the family; but his chief residence latterly was at Nether Winchendon and Aylesbury, in the county of Bucks. The favourable sentiments which the Province entertained for Sir Francis before the controversy took place between Great Britain and the Colonies, are shewn by the expressions of acknowledgement and affection in their several addresses to him up to that period; but more particularly by the following unanimous vote of the House of Assembly, which was agreed to by the Council, and afterwards confirmed by his Majesty: "Resolved, That in consideration of the extraordinary services of his Excellency Governor Bernard, there be granted to him, his heirs and assigns, the Island of Mount Desert, lying on the North-eastward of Penobscot Bay; and that a grant thereof, to be laid before His Majesty for his approbation, be signed by the Secretary and Speaker on behalf of the two Houses." The constant approbation with which he was honoured by his Majesty, appears from the dispatches of the different Secretaries of State laid before the House of Commons, and printed by their order. The late Field-Marshal Conway, when Secretary, thus concludes his dispatch, 31 March, 1765: "I have only to add, which I do with great pleasure, that every part of your conduct has had the entire and hearty approbation of your Sovereign, and that the judicious representations in favour of your Province, which appear in your letters laid before both Houses of Parliament, seem to have their full weight in all those parts of the American interest to which they relate; and as His Majesty honours you with his fullest approbation

"A Paraphrase, with Critical Annotations, on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Galatians; to which is prefixed, an analytical scheme of the whole. By Timothy Edwards §, A. M." 4to.

The Fourth Part of Dr. Battie's Lectures "De Principiis Animalibus, Exercitationes in Coll. Reg.

probation both for the firmness and temperance of your conduct, so I hope your Province will be sensible of their obligations to you, and will cordially feel what they owe to a Governor whom no outrage could provoke to resentment, nor any insult induce to relax in his endeavours to persuade His Majesty to shew indulgence and favour even to the offending part of his people." Lord Shelburne, the succeeding secretary of state, in a dispatch 31st of September following, adds similar expressions of approbation. "It is with great pleasure," says he, "that I have observed the manner in which you have conducted yourself during the disputes of the last year, which I cannot do without highly approving your attention and watchfulness, on the one hand, to support the authority of Government, and on the other, the tenderness and affection which appeared in all your letters towards the people under your government." Sir Francis alludes, in his official correspondence, to the sacrifice which he was obliged to make to his public duty. "Such," says he, in his dispatch of the 25th of November, 1765, "I reckon my losing the general good will and good opinion of the people, not by any act of my own, but by the unavoidable obligations of my office, in a business in which I had no concern but as an executive officer."—Sir Francis Bernard's "Case before the Privy Council" was printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1770; and two editions of his "Select Letters" in 1774.

In the year 1741 he married Amelia, daughter of Stephen Offley, of Norton-hall, Derby, esq. (by Mary his wife, sister to John lord viscount Barrington), by whom he had six sons and four daughters. Amelia Lady Bernard died on the 26th of May 1778, and Sir Francis the 16th of June, in the year following.

Of the sons, Francis, the eldest, died unmarried; John, the second, succeeded to the title; and Thomas, the third, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at law, and chancellor of the diocese of Durham, is well known as a scholar and a philanthropist.

§ This Paraphrase was published, after the death of the Author, by Manister Barnard, A. M. rector of Whitestone, Devon. Of Mr. Edwards I know no more than what his Editor informs us; that he was vicar of Okehampton in Devonshire; was esteemed a person of great learning and sound judgment, and perfectly understood the original text; that he for many years made Divinity his chief study, and particularly applied himself to the explanation of these Epistles, on which he bestowed great part of his time, and, if he had lived, intended to have gone through all St. Paul's Epistles.

Medicorum

Medicorum Lond. habitæ à Gulielmo Battie, M. A. ejusdem Coll. et Societat. Regiæ Socio," 4to.

Two Editions of Mr. Mason's * "Elfrida, a dramatic Poem, written on the Model of the antient Greek Tragedy," 4to and 8vo.

* This excellent Poet was the son of a clergyman, who had the living of Hull; and was born there in 1725. He was admitted of St. John's-college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1745; whence he removed to Pembroke-hall, of which society he was elected a fellow 1747; and took the degree of M. A. 1749. In 1754 he entered into holy orders, and was patronized by the then Earl of Holdernesse, who obtained for him the appointment of chaplain to his Majesty, and gave him the valuable rectory of Aston in Yorkshire. He was also precentor and one of the residentiaries of York cathedral, and prebendary of Driffield. Mr. Mason was an acknowledged scholar, and possessed high claims to a considerable degree of poetical reputation. All that could be gathered from the Greek and Roman stores certainly contributed to embellish his mind; but it may be reasonably questioned whether it was enriched by any great share of original genius; though it must be admitted that his "Caractacus" and "Elfrida" abound in passages marked by energy and spirit. He was also the author of "The English Garden," "Translation of Fresnoy's Art of Painting," and several other celebrated poems, the Life of Gray, &c. The memorable "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers" has been often attributed to this gentleman; and, if he were the author of it (of which there is scarcely any doubt, as he wrote many satirical things, and so did Gray too), he certainly possessed no small portion of satirical humour as well as poetical strength: but the work is certainly different from the general character of his productions. It is certain, however, that he never acknowledged it. In private life his character, though with something in his manners beyond the mere dignity of conscious talents and literature, was distinguished by philanthropy and fervid friendship. For the latter quality we have only to observe his conduct in relation to Gray, whose genius he estimated with a zeal of enthusiasm, to borrow an expression of old Theobald, "amounting to idolatry." Upon the whole, he is to be viewed as a man who may be ranked with the supporters of British literature and morals.—Mr. Mason is frequently mentioned with great respect in the Correspondance of Bp. Warburton. "Pray make my best compliments to Mr. Mason," says that learned Divine to Mr. Hurd, *Dec.* 23, 1750, "I shall receive him as a gift from your hands, and shall cherish him accordingly: that is, he may be assured of always finding a servant and a friend in me. He had my esteem before, and I thought myself much his debtor on dear Mr. Pope's account; but, after the knowledge of your value for him, nothing can be wanting to tie him very close to me. I think

"ΟΔΟΙΠΟΡΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΛΕΤΗΜΑΤΑ sive Iter Surriense et Sussexiense. Præmittitur, De

think the model he writes his Poem [Elfrida] upon, not only right in itself, but that his trial of the success of it is very commendable; and, one should think, promising; as it unites all that is admired, or affected to be admired, in dramatic performances, music and poetry."—*Dec.* 29, 1751. "I think Mr. Mason has in all respects judged right, to give his poem [Elfrida] to the publick as a classical performance: and it is not impossible but that those who had been most averse to have seen it brought on the stage the ordinary way, may be clamorous for its appearance there, some time or other, in their own way."—*May* 9, 1752. "A kind letter I received from you this morning reminded me that I should have wrote to you before, to convey a word or two, by you, to Mr. Mason. You know how the thing stands with his Northern Lord, and you know my sentiments on it. A little after Mr. Mason had left us, Mr. Charles Yorke, who is willing to do all obliging offices to my friends, as well as ready to do justice to merit, chanced to mention that affair. He said he had met the Earl of Rockingham at some public place, and complimented him on his disposition to Mr. Mason, and thence took an opportunity of saying what he thought most advantageous of him. What passed of this kind is of little moment; only I could find by it, that all who had spoken of Mr. Mason to Lord Rockingham had neither been so candid nor so generous as Mr. Yorke. The thing most material is, to let Mr. Mason know Mr. Yorke's opinion of the invitation; and I am the rather obliged to it, as Mr. Yorke's is different from mine. He thinks Mr. Mason is likely to attach that Lord's liking to him, as he is a young Nobleman of elegance, and loves music and painting. His interest too, he says, is as weighty as any great man's can be who is not likely to turn to business: and, in a word, thinks Mr. Mason should not refuse the offer. I said to him all on the other side I had said to Mr. Mason, and we parted like two of Tully's disputants. He seemed willing I should tell you, to acquaint your friend with what passed."—*Oct.* 24, 1754. "Mr. Mason has called upon me. I found him yet unresolved whether he should take the living. I said, was the question about a mere secular employment, I should blame him without reserve if he refused the offer. But as I regarded going into orders in another light, I frankly owned to him, he ought not to go, unless he had a *call:* by which I meant, I told him, nothing fanatical or superstitious; but an inclination, and, on that, a resolution, to dedicate all his studies to the service of religion, and totally to abandon his poetry. This sacrifice, I said, I thought was required at any time, but more indispensibly so in this, when we are fighting with Infidelity *pro aris et focis.* This was what I said; and I will do him the justice to say, that he entirely agreed with me in thinking, that decency, reputation, and religion, all required this

Linguæ Græcæ institutionibus quibusdam Epistola Critica." By Dr. Burton.

1753.

In 1753, when the Nation was in a ferment at the indulgence proposed to be granted to the Jews, Mr. Bowyer published, in 4to, "Remarks on a Speech made in Common Council, on the Bill for permitting Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized, so far as Prophecies are supposed

this sacrifice of him; and that, if he went into orders, he intended to give it."—The late Mr. Steevens, in an article which he furnished for the "Biographia Dramatica," thus ably characterizes Mr. Mason: "This gentleman is one of the few authors who are intitled to the applause of the world, as well for the virtues of his heart as for the excellence of his writings. He married a young lady of good family and amiable character, but of a consumptive constitution, which soon deprived him of her at Bristol Wells, as appears by her elegant epitaph in that cathedral. Mr. Mason at present exerts himself as a politician in the county where he resides, and seems to have been very active in forming the association established there.—The commendations bestowed on Elfrida and Caractacus in their original form, have been seconded by an equal degree of applause since they were adapted to the stage. The first is perhaps the most finished, the second the most striking performance."—After some masterly observations on these two celebrated dramatic works, Mr. Steevens candidly adds, "The real beauties, however, of both these performances so successfully predominate over every seeming imperfection they may betray, that, on a review of what we have written, we scarcely think our remarks to the disadvantage of either deserve consideration." Mr. Mason married Mary, daughter of William Shermon, of Kingston-upon-Hull, esq. who died March 24, 1767, in her 28th year, at Bristol; in the North aile of which cathedral he erected to her memory a neat monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

"Mary, the daughter of William Shermon,
of Kingston-upon-Hull, and wife of the Rev. William Mason,
died March 24, 1767, aged 28.

Whoe'er, like me, with trembling anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to these healing springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to soothe disease and pain,
These healing springs has visited in vain;
Condemn'd like me to hear the faint reply,
To mark the fading cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brows to wipe the damps of death,
And watch in dumb despair the shortening breath;

If

to be affected by it." The design of this sensible little tract, which was written with spirit, and well received by those who were superior to narrow prejudices, was to shew, that, whatever political reasons might be adduced against the Bill, Christianity would in no degree be prejudiced by the indulgence proposed to be granted to the Jews*. It is printed with Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts."

In the same year some of his notes were annexed to "A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again†, translated from a Manuscript

If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know—his pangs were mine."

Mr. Mason's death happened at Aston, of a mortification, occasioned by breaking his shin, in stepping out of his carriage. "He hurt his shin on Friday, officiated in his church at Aston on Sunday, and died on the Wednesday following. He was lord of a valuable manor in the East Riding of the county of York; and his income was about 1500*l. per annum.*" *Mr. Gough, MS.*—The appointment of the four canon-residentiaries of York cathedral is in the gift of the Dean; who is obliged, by statute, to give the vacant canonry to the first man he sees, after the vacancy, capable of taking it. Mr. Markham was his first sight on the death of Mr. Mason.

* "The Jew Bill is one of those things that characterize the present age. The Bishops saw no harm, nor even indecency in it, to Religion. The people thought they saw, what (it is beyond all question) they did not see. So that between the not seeing at all, and the seeing falsely, I never met with so much wickedness of a persecuting spirit on one side, and so much nonsense on both, as in this pamphlet controversy."

Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Dec. 6, 1753.

† To the Society of Antiquaries, to whom this book was inscribed, Bishop Clayton observed, "that as the Journal particularly describes many places in the wilderness, where great numbers of antient characters are hewn in the rocks; if a person was sent to live some time among the Arabs, he might get copies of the characters, and some helps, by which the antient Hebrew characters, now lost, may be recovered." He added, "I don't know whom to apply to, more properly to look out for a suitable person. As to the expence, I am willing to bear any proportion you shall think proper, in order to have this design effected." [The Bishop proposed to have given 100*l. per annum* for five years.] The Prefetto of Egypt had with him persons acquainted with the Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Coptic, Latin, Armenian, Turkish, English, Illyrican, German, and Bohemian languages, yet none of them had any knowledge of the characters,

written by the Prefetto of Egypt, in company with some Missionaries *de propagandâ fide* at Grand

which were cut in the solid rock, 12 and 14 feet high, with great industry. The Bishop declared, that he did not make this proposal as a matter of curiosity, but as it might be of great service to the Christian revelation, by corroborating the history of Moses.

From the learned Body to whom the Bishop of Clogher addressed his Journal, he received the following acknowledgment:

"MY LORD, *Nov.* 22, 1753.

"The regard which your Lordship was pleased to shew to this Society, by addressing to them the Journal to Mount Sinai, with your Lordship's learned and curious remarks on the origin of Hieroglyphicks, has long since called for our thankful acknowledgment. And we assure your Lordship, that this delay has been no ways owing to our not being duly sensible of the honour done us by that address. But the Society being yet in the infancy of its present establishment, we have been chiefly employed in settling and adjusting such matters as more immediately relate to its future management and regulation; which has hitherto prevented our attention to several other things, though of importance, that have come before us. And we now find ourselves obliged to acquaint your Lordship, that, as well from the nature of our constitution, which principally respects British antiquities, as from our annual contributions, which at present are our only revenue, we are wholly incapable, as a body, of contributing to the support of your Lordship's truly generous and laudable scheme, proposed in the above-mentioned treatise. Whatever, therefore, can be hoped for of that kind, must be done by particular persons of large fortunes, who are willing to encourage such curious and useful researches into the earliest times. And for this purpose we have not been wanting to recommend it, both at our meetings and elsewhere, as occasion has offered; nor shall we, for the future, cease to do so, though hitherto it has not had the desired success. That your Lordship may long live to see the happy effects, both of this and any other good designs your Lordship may have in view, for promoting the interest of learning, and our holy religion, is the sincere and hearty desire of, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, humble servants, THE SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON."

An excellent Antiquary, in a letter on this subject (Gent. Mag. 1753, p. 331) says, "I hope the gentlemen addressed will pay a proper regard to the proposal of the Bishop of Clogher, and will send some qualified person to take an exact copy of that very antique inscription on the rock at Mount Sinai. It may seem very daring in any one, while we have so few data, and while little more is known relating to this inscription but that it exists, to adventure any conjecture concerning it, and yet I think

Cairo: To which are added, Remarks on the Origin of Hieroglyphics, and the Mythology of the antient

think one may guess something, from analogy, about the subject-matter of it. I believe it will prove to be historical, since I have observed that such antient memorials have been preserved in that manner. 'That the most antient people,' says Mr. Wise, 'before the invention of books, and before the use of sculpture upon stones, and other smaller fragments, were wont to represent things great and noble upon entire rocks and mountains, seems so natural, that it is easily imagined, and assented to by all. And that the custom was not laid aside for many ages after, is plain from History. Semiramis, to perpetuate her memory, is reported to have cut a whole rock into the form of herself. Hannibal, long after the invention of books, engraved characters upon the Alpine rocks, as a testimony of his passage over them; which characters were remaining about two centuries ago, if we may believe Paulus Jovius. But, what is most to our purpose, it appears to have been particularly the custom of the Northern nations, from that remarkable inscription mentioned by Saxo, and several ages after him delineated and published by Olaus Wormius. This was inscribed by Harold Hyldetand to the memory of his father; it was cut on the side of a rock, in Runic characters, each letter of the inscription being a quarter of an ell long, and the length of the whole 34 ells.' (Mr. Wise's Letter to Dr. Mead.)—These Northern examples are indeed the most for this learned Author's purpose, who contends that the White Horse, in the Vale of that name in Berkshire, is a monument of this sort, and was intended to perpetuate the remembrance of a signal victory obtained by the Saxons at Ashdown, under the conduct of King Ælfred, over the Danes. But the custom was Eastern as well as Northern, as appears from that very remarkable instance which we have in Captain Hamilton's Account of the East Indies. The author, after giving a short history of that successful attack which the Dutch made upon the Island of Amoy, in China, A.D. 1645, adds, 'This history is written in large China characters, on the face of a smooth rock that faces the entrance of the harbour, and may be fairly seen as we pass out and into the harbour.' This is but of late date, compared with the monument at Mount Sinai; but, as the Eastern people in general are extremely tenacious of their antient customs, as appears from the travels both of Dr. Pococke and Dr. Shaw, the conjecture is not the less probable, that this Arabian inscription will be found to afford us some historical fact."

"It would have been a sensible disappointment to our worthy Prelate, had he lived to see that, after an attentive examination by the late Mr. Wortley Montagu, in 1765, these characters appear to be nothing more than the work of Christian converts, pilgrims to Mount Sinai. They approach nearest to the Hebrew of any character, and are intermixed with figures of men and beasts. Mr. Montagu's description of the holes in the rocks struck by

Heathens. By the Right Rev. Robert Lord Bishop of Clogher *." This benevolent and very learned

Moses bears ample testimony to the Scripture History. See Phil. Trans. vol. LVI. article 8; and Gent. Mag. 1767, pp. 374, 401. The last account which we have of these written monuments is by Mr. Nieubuhr. "The inscriptions," says he, "on the road from Suez to Mount Sinai, do not answer the idea formed of them. I saw no rocks covered with characters for half a league together each; but very different inscriptions, which Pococke copied before, and Mr. Montagu after me. As they are all engraved on very unequal and rough surfaces, my copies of them could not be more distinct than those taken by the travellers before mentioned. They appeared to me nothing more than the names of persons who have passed that way. Yet, as they are unknown in Europe, I shall give some of them in the account of my travels, with divers well-written hieroglyphics which I found in these deserts." *Description de l'Arabie, Copenh.* 1773, p. 85.—Those who reflect on the fatigue of caravan-travelling in these parched countries, so feelingly detailed in Mr. Irwin's late journey over land from Suez to Cairo, may perhaps think it very extraordinary that Pilgrims should consume the little leisure such journeys afford in attaching themselves to a rock (even the shady side) at the height of 12 or 14 feet, to carve letters, which, while they are described to approach nearest to the Hebrew of any known character, are intended to be represented as having no more meaning than the scrawls of children with chalk on a wall." *This note is Mr. Gough's.*

* Dr. Robert Clayton, advanced to the Bishoprick of Killala, Jan. 23, 1729, was translated to the see of Cork, Dec. 19, 1735, and to that of Clogher, Aug. 26, 1745. He was Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; was always considered as a prelate of great learning, and of distinguished worth and probity; and died, much lamented, Feb. 25, 1758. His publications are, 1. A Letter in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 461, p. 813, giving an account of a Frenchman, 70 years old (at Inishanan, in his diocese of Cork), who said he gave suck to a child.—2. "The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible vindicated; the Facts compared with other antient Histories, and the difficulties explained, from the Flood to the Death of Moses; together with some Conjectures in relation to Egypt, during that Period of Time; also two Maps, in which are attempted to be settled the Journeyings of the Children of Israel, 1751," 4to.—3. "An impartial Enquiry into the Time of the Coming of the Messiah; together with an Abstract of the Evidence on which the Belief of the Christian Religion is founded; in two Letters to an eminent Jew, 1751," 8vo.—4. "An Essay on Spirit; wherein the Doctrine of the Trinity is considered in the Light of Nature and Reason; as well as in the Light in which it was held by the antient Hebrews; compared also with the Doctrine of the Old and New Testament; together with some Remarks on the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds, 1751," 8vo.

On

Prelate highly esteemed the friendship of Mr. Bowyer; honoured him with a regular and not unfre-

On this subject Dr. Warburton observes, "The Bishop of Clogher, or some such heathenish name, in Ireland, has just published a book." It is made up out of the rubbish of old heresies; of a much ranker cast than common Arianism. Jesus Christ is Michael; and the Holy Ghost, Gabriel, &c. This might be heresy in an English Bishop; but in an Irish, 'tis only a blunder. But, thank God, our Bishops are all far from making or vending heresies; though for the good of the Church, they have excellent eyes at spying it out whenver it skulks or lies hid." *Nov.* 18, 1731. —5. "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, in answer to the Objections of the late Lord Bolingbroke; in Two Letters to a young Nobleman, 1752," 8vo; reprinted in 1753.—6. "A Defence of the Essay on Spirit, with Remarks on the several pretended Answers; and which may serve as an Antidote against all that shall ever appear against it, 1753," 8vo.—7. "A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again, &c. 1753," as above; two editions, 4to and 8vo. It was soon after this publication that his Lordship became (in March 1754) a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—8. "Some Thoughts on Self-love, Innate Ideas, Free-will, Taste, Sentiments, Liberty and Necessity, &c. occasioned by reading Mr. Hume's Works, and the short Treatise written in French by Lord Bolingbroke on Compassion, 1754," 8vo.—9. "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament, Part II. Wherein the Mosaical History of the Creation and Deluge is philosophically explained; the Errors of the present Theory of the Tides detected and rectified; together with some Remarks on the Plurality of Worlds. In a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman. Adorned with several Explanatory Cuts, 1754," 8vo.—10. "Letters between the Bishop of Clogher and Mr. William Penn, concerning Baptism, 1755," 8vo. "Having some years ago been indulged with a copy of the following Letters, after some importunity I have at length obtained a permission for their publication; which I was the more desirous of, as I apprehend it may be of service to have a friendly debate on one of the Sacraments of the Church of England made known; where the Reader, whatever he shall determine, will receive a pleasure at least in seeing a dispute, concerning so important an article of Religion, carried on without a breach of its essential characteristics, Charity and Candour." *Advertisement of Mr. Bowyer, prefixed to the Letters.*— 11. "A Speech made in the House of Lords in Ireland, on Monday, Feb. 2, 1756, for omitting the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds out of the Liturgy, &c. Taken in short-hand at the Time when it was spoken, by D. S. 1756," 8vo; third edition, 1774.—12. "A Vindication, Part III. Containing some Observations on the Nature of Angels, and the Spiritual Account of the Fall and Redemption of Mankind. In a Series of Letters to a young Nobleman, 1758," 8vo. The three parts of the "Vindication," with the "Essay on Spirit," were reprinted by Mr. Bowyer,

quent correspondence*; and presented him with the copy-right of all his valuable writings.

In 1753 also he printed "Medals, Coins, Great Seals, impressions from the elaborate Works of Thomas Simon, Chief Engraver of the Mint to King Charles the First, to the Commonwealth, the Lord Protector Cromwell, and in the Reign of King Charles the Second, to MDCLXV. By George Vertue†," 4to. A new and improved edition of this

Bowyer, in one volume, 8vo, 1759; with some additional notes, and an Index of Texts of Scripture illustrated or explained.

A good Life of Bishop Clayton has (since this note was first compiled) been given in the Biographia Britannica, vol. III. To which may be added the following paragraph from an unpublished Letter of John Earl of Cork to the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, dated March 11, 1758: "The Bishop of Clogher died in a lucky time for his earthly welfare. The people were enraged against him to a sanguinary degree. He might have fallen a victim to the impious rabble, whose piety never is so high as when it tends to do mischief."

* That Bishop Clayton's confidence was not misplaced, will appear by the following Letter, which was sent by Mr. Bowyer to Dr. Bradley, the celebrated Astronomer Royal:

"REV. SIR, *Nov.* 9, 1758.

"Before the Bishop of Clogher died, he fell under the censure of some Astronomers, for having asserted § that the Moon kept the same face to the Earth, without turning on its own centre. In vindication of himself, he sent me the inclosed letter to print, if I thought proper. As I would not publish any thing *now* under his name which should be thought a manifest absurdity; and as I am not a proper judge how far what he has here advanced is so, I would humbly beg the favour of you to let me know if you think it barely plausible. I do not presume to ask your decision on the question; but only to say whether what he hath produced hath the appearance of probability, which is the chief object of the press, and in general the utmost attainment of human inquiries. I have further to ask pardon, if my regard to his character hath made me exceed *my* own, when I subscribe myself, Reverend Sir, your most humble servant, W. BOWYER."

I know not what answer was returned by Dr. Bradley, or whether his advancing infirmities prevented his returning any; the Bishop's letter, however, did *not* appear in print. Dr. Bradley died July 15, 1762, in his 70th year. See an account of him in the "Biographia Britannica," vol. II. p. 556.

† George Vertue, an eminent engraver and diligent collector of Antiquities relative both to his Art and the History of England, and no less distinguished by the amiable sincerity and integrity of his heart, was born in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields,

§ In his "Vindication of the Old and New Testament," Part II.

1684.

Work, with a valuable Appendix by Mr. Gough,

1684. His parents, he says himself, were more honest than opulent. After serving three or four years as part of an apprenticeship with a master who engraved arms on plate, and had the chief business in London; but who, being unfortunate, retired to France, his native country; Vertue entered into a seven years' engagement with Michael Vandergucht §; engraving copper-plates for him; till, in 1709, having received instructions and advice from several Painters, he began business for himself, and passed the first year in drawing and engraving for booksellers. He was early in life distinguished by Mr. Prior; who, in his lines on Tom Britton, joins Vertue with Sir Godfrey Kneller. He was also introduced to many persons of taste and eminence; which gave a shining appearance to the morning of his fortune. His mother was left a widow, with several children. "I was the eldest," he says, "and then the only child that could help them; which added circumspection to my affairs then, as well as industry to the end of my life." At intervals he practised drawing and music; and studied the French, Italian, and Dutch languages. Lord Somers employed him to engrave a plate of Abp. Tillotson; which he performed admirably, and was nobly rewarded. In 1711 he was one of the first members of the Academy of Painting then established, of which Sir Godfrey Kneller was at the head; and he continued till the end of that year to engrave portraits from Kneller, Dahl, Richardson, Jervase, Gibson, and others. On the accession of the present Royal Family, he engraved an admirable likeness of the new King, from a painting by Kneller, of which many thousands were sold. It was shewn at Court; and followed by portraits of the Prince and Princess. He commenced his researches after the lives of British Artists so early as 1713; and soon found a Mæcenas in that munificent collector Robert Harley, the second earl of Oxford; and another patron in Heneage Finch, earl of Winchelsea; who, having been elected President of the Society of Antiquaries on their revival in 1717, appointed Mr. Vertue, who was a member, to be their Engraver. He continued to execute the Society's prints till his death; and the prices of some of his earliest performances for them were:

1718. Richard II. in Westminster Abbey, copper-plate included 21*l.*;
1719. Ulphus's Horn 2*l.*;
1721. Shrine of Edward the Confessor (the Society found the plate) 15*l.* 15*s.*;
Waltham Cross, including paper and working-off 5*l.*

§ Michael Vandergucht died Oct. 16, 1725, æt. 65. He left two sons; 1, John, an engraver of some eminence; whose only son Benjamin, one of the earliest students in the Royal Academy, was drowned, in returning from Chiswick, Sept. 16, 1794. 2, Gerard, a well-known dealer in pictures in Great Brook-street; who died March 18, 1776; and his pictures and bronzes were sold by Christie in 1777. The widow of Gerard (by whom he had 30 children) died at Paddington, March 18, 1790, in her 88th year.

He

and two additional plates finely engraved by Basire.

He also engraved the Oxford Almanacks from 1723 to his death; and embellished them by views of public buildings and historic events. The visits he paid to most of the galleries of the Nobility, and to the Universities, in search of English portraits, suggested a design of engraving a great variety of them, as well as of historic prints. With Lord Colerane, one of his noble patrons, he visited Salisbury, Winchester, and Stonehenge; with Mr. Stephens the Historiographer, St. Alban's, Verulam, and Gorhambury; with the Earl of Oxford, after passing a week at Wimpole, to Stamford, Burleigh, Grantham, Lincoln, and Welbeck; and in 1728 he accompanied the Duke of Dorset to Knowle and Penshurst.

In 1730 appeared his twelve heads of celebrated Poets; and that he had taken some considerable pains respecting the authenticity of them, appears from the following letter:

"MR. CHRISTIAN, Pray inform my Lord Harley that I have on Thursday last seen the daughter of Milton the Poet. I carried with me two or three different prints of Milton's picture, which she immediately knew to be like her father; and told me her mother-in-law (if living in Cheshire) had two pictures of him, one when he was a school-boy, and the other when he was about twenty. She knows of no other picture of him, because she was several years in Ireland, both before and after his death. She was the youngest of Milton's daughters by his first wife, and was taught to read to her father several languages. Mr. Addison was desirous to see her once, and desired she would bring with her testimonials of being Milton's daughter; but, as soon as she came into the room, he told her she needed none, her face having much of the likeness of the pictures he had seen of him. For my part, I find the features of her face very much like the prints. I showed her the painting I have to engrave, which she believes not to be her father's picture, it being of a brown complexion, and black hair, and curled locks. On the contrary, he was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lank hair. GEO. VERTUE."

After this, he again visited Oxford, Gloucester, Burford, Ditchley, Blenheim, and Cambridge; and soon after published the portraits of King Charles I. and his loyal adherents; and was employed three years by the Knaptons in illustrating Rapin.

The name of Mr. Vertue is enrolled in the list of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding; and that he was an attentive corresponding member the following letter, addressed to Maurice Johnson, junior, esq. the Secretary of that Society, will testify.

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 29, 1732.

"Your kind and obliging letter has much more than repaid the courtesy you intended me of a visit, which I could no ways expect but with your conveniency, when you had spare time on your hands. Though that may not happen so soon as I desire it, still your kind and friendly sentiments on those few things I have heretofore shewn you, encouraged me then to wish for an oppor-

was printed, by the Compiler of these "Anecdotes,"

opportunity of hearing your opinion about some others lately come into my hands, and that I know not how long they may continue with me, they being marbles, Roman, with inscriptions, and two antique brass statues. Our Society has adjourned. Mr. West is gone to France. Messrs. Gale are out of town. But, in relation to your request, I wish this sketch [of Roger Bacon] may be of any use. The original, from which I drew that I have, is painted in oil-colours; upon a thick board; the ground blue, the habit of a dark or black; the whole picture not quite so big as the life. It is now at Knowle, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, in Kent. With this picture of Bacon is also, in the same gallery, many other learned men of early time in Europe: all probably collected early in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Thomas Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and Lord Treasurer before he died; a nobleman excellent for his great learning and other noble endowments. His picture I am now about to engrave; and that of his great-grandson, the right noble Duke of Dorset, now Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.—I have lately made a tour for a few days, and have seen Mr. Willis's Collection of English Coins; which are very perfect, and in great number; especially amongst his silver, he has a great many scarce pieces. And in my ramble have seen those admirable remains of the Arundel Collection of marbles, statues, busts, altars, bas-relievos, &c. now in the possession of the Lord Pomfret; with many other fine paintings, there and other places.—Mr. Folkes is in Norfolk. For his use I borrowed a small piece of gold, a coin of King James, the First, from Mr. Willis; but still want one small piece more, to complete a plate of that King's coin that I am about, (that is) a quarter-piece of gold of King James, with JACOB. D. G. ANG. SCOT. FR. HIB. REX. These pieces were coined in the very beginning of his reign. The whole and the half-piece, we have; but want the quarter. The other sceptre pieces have MAG. BRIT. FR. &c. which were struck the succeeding years of his reign.—Sir, wishing you all the pleasure of seeing daily improvement in your young Academists, that they may cultivate so fine and rare an opportunity, and distinguish themselves to the world in a virtuous and eminent degree, that we may both live to see it, that you may have the felicity of their grateful acknowledgments, is, dear Sir, the hearty wishes of your affectionate and obliged humble servant to command, GEO. VERTUE."

In 1733 Mr. Beaupré Bell mentions Mr. Vertue as "having more business upon his hands than he could dispatch; and, being unacquainted with the abbreviations, &c. found on coins, not caring to engage in a work where he may probably err, though a greater price was proposed to him than any other engraver would demand." (Reliquiæ Galeánæ, p. 490.)—In 1734 he renewed his journeys through England, and accompanied Roger Gale to St. Alban's, Northampton, and Warwick; and in 1737 the Earl of Leicester carried him to Penshurst. His prices for portraits at that period may be partly learnt from his answer to a

question

in 1780; and a copy of the Work, with Notes by

question from Dr. Z. Grey, July 19, 1737: "Mr. West is a gentleman so much my friend, that I can't forget easily any recommendation from him, and on his account (if it was not my own inclination) I should use every one civily. What you propose to have done I can't justly be certain as to the expence of engraving; because for octavo plates, the head only of any person, I have had different prices, as the difficulty or labour is more or less. The general prices I have had for such works, has been 10 guineas, 8 guineas, and 6 the lowest, from pictures, paintings being done—indeed, when from a print bigger or lesser than is already engraved, it may cost a fourth or fifth part less, or near thereabouts. In respect to a print, if it be any noted one, I can soon send you a certain answer, if you please to let me know your intention; and shall think it no trouble, if you please to direct a line as before to, Sir, your respectful servant, G. VERTUE."

At the end of this year he again visited Oxford; and thence went to Compton Verney, Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, and Coleshill, to Mr. Sheldon's at Weston, to Blenheim, Beaconsfield, Windsor, and Eton. In 1738 he made a tour through Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, visiting Rochester, Canterbury, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester; and thence to Petworth, Goodwood, Stansted, and Cowdray, of which he made various sketches and notes. He next engaged with Mr. Knapton in engraving the Illustrious Heads; and in 1739 accompanied Lord Colerane to Walpole in Norfolk, who carried him to Wansted, Moulsham, Gosfield, St. Edmund's Bury, Sir Andrew Fountaine's, Houghton, and Lynn.—In 1740 he published Proposals for a very valuable series of historic prints; and copied, for the Earl of Oxford, Queen Elizabeth's Progress to Hunsdon, most exactly, in water-colours; and received for it a handsome present in plate. He was now at the summit of his humble wishes; but his happiness was suddenly dashed, by the loss of his noble friend the Earl, June 16, 1741. "Death," says he emphatically, "put an end to that life that had been the support, cherisher, and comfort of many, many others, who are left to lament—but none more heartily than Vertue!" So struck was the poor man with this signal misfortune, that for two years there is an *hiatus* in his history—he had not spirits ever to be minute. He revived in 1743, by the favour of the Duke of Norfolk; for whom he engraved the large plate of the Earl of Arundel and his family, and collected two volumes of the Works of Hollar. The Countess Dowager of Oxford alleviated to him the loss of her lord; their daughter the Duchess of Portland befriended him; as did the Duke of Portland and the Earl of Burlington; and he, for a very short time, found a Royal Patron in Frederick Prince of Wales; who died March 20, 1751, and whom Vertue most pathetically laments. He lost his friends; but his piety, mildness, and ingenuity, never forsook him. He laboured almost to the last, solicitous to leave a decent competence to a wife with whom he had lived many years in tender harmony.

The

Mr. Gough, has been transmitted to the Bodleian Library.

The three following letters to the late Dr. Ducarel, now first printed from the originals, are highly characteristic of the man:

1. "DEAR SIR, *Tuesday, Sept.* 4, 1750.

Some day last week I called at your house in Doctors Commons, and was told you were expected in town at the end of the week. I doubt not Mr. Gale with you made your tour to Cambridge very agreeable; and you saw Mr. Burroughs and Dr. Taylor; who I did write to, and sent a sketch, as you advised (but not a word of answer). The strangest thing is that from Glocester, after so long time and repeated letters on the account of the Cross. That yet (although you have advanced the two guineas) after all this, and positive notice of having sent up the drawing, that you cannot yet get the sight of it, is surely beyond all comparison of things of this nature. To be sure, your trouble of writing again, as you intend soon, is absolutely necessary. I am very much obliged to you for the particulars of the Font at Luton church. I do not remember any thing of that kind; but in Norfolk in some churches stone fonts, with very high pinnacle wooden spires, mighty richly adorned and carved; but I do not remember any seats in them that I have seen; therefore a draught of it, with a scale of the dimensions, would be very proper, to exhibit its form and manner of structure. In my visit to Oxford I met with several friends. The first day there I saw Dr. Browne Willis, and parted. He went to the Bishop of Oxford's that day. I was with the President of St. John's; saw Mr. Wise; and went, with him and another gentleman or two, to observe some old buildings, part of the old Christ Church; now said to be remains of the Saxon structure, by Dean Lyttelton. Mr. Lethieullier and Mr. Wise are come into that notion, that all such sort of buildings are Saxon, and by them erected, before the Gothic order was in use or fashion in these kingdoms; whereas it has long been thought, that there is very little or no remains of stone buildings before the Conquest. However, if this thought takes place, and they can confirm their opinions by necessary undeniable proofs, we beyond expectation find many and multitudes of those sort of buildings rude and unproportionable in their gates, pillars, and windows, in many parts. Some such exactly that the other day passing by Smithfield, in old St. Bartholomew's church, founded it is said by Raherus, says John Stow, about 1102, near one hundred years after the Norman Conquest, in Henry the First's time; much like some part of the White Tower, London; but very different from the Temple church, and St. Cuthbert's church, Durham, founded soon after the Conquest, and finished about 1100. How will it be possible to reconcile these three sorts of structure? those (if Saxon) before the Normans,—the manner of stone buildings they brought in use, and continued the first five or six Norman kings' reigns, till King John or Henry the Third,—when it is mostly agreed that the stately Gothic manner took place in most parts of these Western kingdoms? But time, and just dimensions and comparisons

A new Edition of Mr. Hurd's Commentary on Horace's "Epistola ad Augustum," &c. 8vo.

risons by curious Antiquaries, will most likely ascertain these yet unfixed discoveries. It is something strange that, after so strict enquiries, so many ways, and by friends acquainted with books, that this small book gives an account of a most antient structure of large stones, elevated in a large circle, mortized and tenanted overthwart each other as those at Stonehenge, still remaining in Frizeland, and described in a printed account, with the figure thereof, by . . . Picart, a Clergyman living there, by this pamphlet, quarto, dated 1601. In this book he says, from the best inquiries he could make are said to have been erected by the Heathen Saxons, who came through that country Conquerors, in their way to England, where he heard they had erected such another monument on Salisbury plain. I had almost, being in haste, forgot to mention that Mr. Wise's brother is dead, and was, not long before I came to Oxford, buried. I dined one day with Dr. Gregory, canon of Christ Church, when it was resolved to fit up and finish the library in Christ Church. Also the same workmen had orders from the Vice-chancellor to finish the middle of the Picture gallery, where the statue of the Earl of Pembroke is, to place there Mr. Willis's cabinet of coins. I should have had more pleasure, and of news to tell you, but I was detained several days waiting for the Vice-chancellor; who was not at Oxford when I came; which prevented my intention of sparing two or three days to wait on Sir Clement at Rousham, and once more to have seen that pleasant seat and fine collection.

GEO. VERTUE."

2. "DEAR SIR, *August the first*, 1754.

I mentioned to you, when last I had the pleasure of seeing you at my house, that I had a picture of King Edward the Sixth; which having found, and cleaned up with the frame, I have sent to you if you like it. I think it may be worth half a guinea. At least I will take half a crown less, of you, if you please. Your obliged humble servant and friend to command, GEO. VERTUE.

"Mrs. Duplessis sent to me, to pay me Lord Colerane's legacy [20*l.* for mourning]; which I have received of her."

3. "DEAR SIR, *Wednesday, Sept.* 4, 1754.

"This, I hope, will find you well, wishing some opportunity at your leisure of seeing you this vacation; and to shew you a paper relating to the History of the Savoy House and Hospital in the Strand; and concerning its dissolution, in the year 1702, by a process of the Lord Chancellor, with the several Doctors of the Commons; which is the reason I offer it to your perusal, if it be agreeable to you; if not, it may be considered whether a copy of it will be useful for the explanatory note to those prints of the Society's done of the Savoy; more especially if it will engage your curiosity to see it, and what therein is mentioned of the Doctors in Commons that personally attended that Commission. I am yet so lame, by weakness in my legs, that I can-

"The Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion occasionally opened and explained; in a course

I cannot go abroad. Mr. North was in town; and last week he was with me, and returned my MS. concerning the former Antiquary Society. This, with hearty respects and best wishes, is presented from, Sir, your obliged friend, &c. GEO. VERTUE."

The death of his last patron, Frederick Prince of Wales, and a declining state of health, put a period, in 1756, to a life of unremitted industry and zeal for tracing out and preserving British Antiquities. He was buried in the Cloisters of Westminster Abbey, where a marble monument is thus inscribed:

"Here lies the body of GEORGE VERTUE,
late Engraver,
and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
He was born in London, 1684;
and departed this life on the 24th of July, 1756.
With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art;
His fame will each succeeding artist own,
Longer by far than monuments of stone."

Vertue applied himself so much to Portrait-engraving that we have upwards of 500 portraits by him. Yet Mr. Gilpin, in his "Essay upon Prints," says, that "he was an excellent Antiquarian, but no Artist; he copied, with painful exactness, in a dry, disagreeable manner, without force or freedom: in his whole collection of heads we can scarce pick out half a dozen which are good." The foregoing remark (which appeared in my former edition) produced soon after the following letter from an ingenious friend:

"SIR, *August* 1, 1782.

Mr. Gilpin asserts, that 'Vertue the Portrait-engraver was no Artist; that he copied with painful exactness, in a dry disagreeable manner, without force or freedom,' &c. The knowledge (I think) I have of the Arts, and the respect I possess for the memory of Mr. Vertue, forces me to think, that Mr. Gilpin has stretched the bow-string with too tense a hand. 'Tis true, that his Engravings from the pictures of the Holbeins want force and relief; but this cannot reflect discredit on the Artist, the originals being singularly defective in those particulars. 'Tis not from the Artist's worst performance that judicious critics frame a criterion: (to speak with the Poet) they

——"call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact intrinsic worth."

I believe, if the reverend gentleman had attended more closely to those engravings of Mr. Vertue copied from Kneller, and others more modern, he would acknowledge Vertue to possess merit as an Artist in the graphic line. I send herewith a specimen, which I beg of you to accept; and hope I do not presume

in

of Sermons preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by the Rev. Mr. Warburton,

in saying the head you receive of Lord Somers† has equal merit with that of him engraved by the justly celebrated Houbracken, in Birch's Lives. Many more instances I can produce, but wishing not to be tedious, subscribe myself, &c. THO. NICHOLLS."

Mr. Vertue would have had more admirers as an engraver, if his style had been more spirited. But the Antiquary and the Historian, who prefer truth to elegance of design, and correctness to bold execution, have properly appreciated his works, and have placed that ingenious artist, in point of professional industry at least, next to his predecessor Hollar. The late Earl of Orford (better known as Horace Walpole) was well acquainted with, and has done justice to his modesty, his industry, his good sense, and his piety. After the death of Mr. Vertue, he purchased his notes and sketches; digested the valuable materials, which the Artist had got together with great labour and expence; formed them into an interesting "Historical Catalogue of Engravers;" and closed the whole with a copious List of Mr. Vertue's Works. By this means he has offered up a grateful tribute to an ingenious countryman, who had done the same for that invaluable artist Winceslaus Hollar.—A portrait of Mr. Vertue, engraved by T. Chambers, from a painting taken by Mr. Richardson in 1738, is given in Lord Orford's fourth quarto volume, p. 113. Mr. Stevenson of Norwich possesses a spirited head, merely a profile, of Mr. Vertue, in chalk, also by Richardson, 1735, demy quarto size; also a half-length, octavo size, by himself, 1741, slight, but well touched in chalk, holding a miniature of the Earl of Oxford, sitting in a library, before a table, on which are prints, coins, and medals, palate and pencils, engraving tools, &c. Charles the First's bust over the chimney-piece, and in a little ornamental compartment "Honor alit artes;" face three-quarters; which, with the before-mentioned sketch of Friar Bacon (p. 249), may probably hereafter be given to the publick.

Mr. Vertue's books, prints, and drawings, were sold by auction in March 1757; as were his pictures, models, plaster and wax impressions, limnings, coins, and medals, in May the same year. Among the MSS. which were purchased by Mr. Walpole was one entire volume on English Coins. His widow Margaret presented the Society of Antiquaries with a number of his plates of English Antiquities; and they purchased of her his large historic plates, all which they have republished. Mrs. Vertue died March 17, 1776, in her 76th year; and the remainder of his plates and prints were sold by Mr. Langford in 1776 and 1777. Mr. Ford in the Haymarket sold by auction, in 1776, the drawings of his brother James, who had followed the profession of a painter at Bath, where he then died, about 1763.

† This and Abp. Tillotson are certainly admirable portraits. J. N.

Preacher

Preacher to the Society *. Volume the First †," 8vo. The second was printed in 1754 (when these Sermons will be further noticed).

In this year, as an answer to a commission which Mr. Bowyer had undertaken for his friend the Rev. Samuel Pegge, he wrote the following Letter ‡:

* "This reputable piece of preferment," as Dr. Warburton styles it in a letter to Mr. Hurd, March 24, 1763, he had the satisfaction of obtaining for his friend in a manner highly reputable to all parties. "The salary," says Dr. Warburton, "is only 31*l.* a term, that is, 124*l.*; and the chambers, which let for 30*l.* Perhaps you would keep the chambers in your own hands. So that it reduces it to the 124*l.* out of which your assistant is to be paid, which may amount to 24*l.* or 30*l.* a year, at half-a-guinea a sermon. But it is not the money, which now you do not want; but the station, which is the thing. You have commons in the hall with the benchers in term-time, which is the only time of your residence."—"I hope the Preachership may be made easy to you by the means I propose. You need not doubt of your being liked—as for your liking, when I consider how easily you accommodate yourself, I do not doubt of that neither." *Oct.* 9, 1765.—Again, *Oct.* 31. "What you suspect, Mr. Yorke intends to request of you. I received a letter from him by this post, in which are these words: *It will be an election unanimous; but as little attentions please, I shall endeavour to prevail upon him, when I have the pleasure of seeing him, to mount timber on Sunday, as a compliment to them.*—I believe I may be more prevalent with you than this great man, though so much your friend, when I tell you, that in the very self-same circumstances, I was prevailed upon by Lord Mansfield, to *mount timber* the Sunday before the election, *as a compliment to them.*"—Again, *Nov.* 14. "I think you are quite right to use your own chambers. The Benchers, I am sure, will be very ready to make any improvements for your accommodation; the last lecturer who condescended to use them being *an Archbishop.* Mr. Yorke may be right in your not being too *punctilious* about sermons, at first. But take care not to accustom them to *works of supererogation;* for, as puritanical as they are, they have a great hankering after that Popish doctrine."

† In a prefatory inscription to the worshipful Masters of the Bench, Mr. Warburton very handsomely acknowledges his obligations for the honour done him, at the last vacancy, on the generous offer of the Preachership of the Society.

‡ The Work to which this Letter alludes was afterwards enlarged, and published in 1756, in 4to, under the title of "A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains. 1. A Gold Coin in the Pembrochian Cabinet, in a Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq. late President of the Royal Society and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries [dated Godmersham,

REV. SIR, March 10, 1753.

You wait with impatience to hear the result of the Society's deliberations concerning your book. Dr. Ducarel moved for its being printed; but was soon over-ruled, it being observed, that if they printed any one book, many would be soon offered them, and they should be under a necessity of disobliging some by a partial refusal. They came, therefore, to a *noble* resolution to print none. Dr. Squire*, who was present, said handsome things of you, that he doubted not but your Work would be a credit to the Society; but he was strong against opening the door for solicitors for the press. I suppose they will confine themselves to their own works; *viz.* some pictures, and a list of names; a copy of somewhat dug out of the earth, any where but from the closet of the brain.

I have corrected in your MS. the passage you speak of. You had penned your compliment to Mr. Casley in other words; viz. *by the favour of my much esteemed friend Mr. Casley.* But, that no punctilio might be lost, I have added, OF THE LEARNED *and my much*, &c.

I have desired Bathurst† to send you the *Causes of the Declension of the Roman Empire;* to which I wrote a Preface, which may serve for any book, and was at first only designed to *lengthen* this. But I had no concern in the Translation, and no property in the Book. However, if you see any mistakes in

mersham, 1751]. 2. A Silver Coin in the Possession of Mr. John White [dated Whittington, 1751]. 3. A Gold Coin in the Possession of Mr. Simpson, of Lincoln, in a Letter to Mr. Vertue [dated Godmersham, 1751]. 4. A Jewel in the Bodleian Library [no place or date]. 5. Second Thoughts on Lord Pembroke's Coin, in a Letter to Mr. Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries [dated Whittington, 1755]."—These Dissertations are prefaced by a question, candidly debated with the Rev. George North, "Whether the Saxons coined any Gold?"

* Afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

† Mr. Charles Bathurst, successor to Benjamin Motte, and many years an eminent bookseller in Fleet-street, opposite St. Dunstan's church. He died July 21, 1786, aged 77.

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the Preface, I should be glad to be informed of them, only for Truth's sake. Nay, you shall see I will provoke you to it.

I think then in your copy, p. 16, you are a little confused in your ideas; or, as Mr. Warburton would say, you write with *less precision* than you ought. "The coin *Nova Colonia Verolamium*, &c. [*some corrections are then freely pointed out; and Mr. B. proceeds*]

To return to our subject. All that I propose to be altered is, that when you have proved these supposed Saxon coins to be struck in a Roman colony, you will not call them British, or look on them as any marks of *British Power*, though they may have the head of one who was *sometime* an independent British king. They brought them over, and had *instrumenta servitutis etiam et reges*. You have restored the true reading, I doubt not, to several of the Saxon coins; and, when your work is printed, we shall soon have many more. But I will answer for it, you will never have any light from the Society as a Corporate Body. Some of you are distracted with *Fellowships* and a Feather; and others have designs which are impenetrable to me. I am, Sir, &c. W. BOWYER.

A short time after, a second letter runs thus:

"DEAR SIR, May 15, 1753.

"Mr. Vertue is got abroad again; but, if I may speak my own mind privately, has so many different pursuits to go through in the latter part of life, that it will be some time before he will accomplish your plate, even when he goes about it. You have opened your plan too fast, to too many persons at once. The undertaker of the work *only* should have directed the engraver. If you are so, you are still right, and only direct Mr. Vertue what he is to do. Time will be lost in going to Dr. Mead, Dr. Ducarel, &c. The expence of it, he says, he cannot tell, before he has engraved the whole. The cheapest way will be, undoubtedly, to make all the

coins in one plate, as you have drawn them; and let it come as an ornament in the first page. So much for workmanship. I have a word or two still on the whole design. 'A View of the antient and present state of the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Cotton Library,' is too narrow a scheme. A very little trouble will enlarge it. Make it 'A Catalogue of all the Saxon Coins which have hitherto been discovered, now first placed in the order of time; shewing the Errors of Camden, Speed, Selden, and Sir Andrew Fontaine *, and others, who have ascribed many of them to wrong Kings. In which is laid open a general View of the antient and present State of the Anglo-Saxon Coins in the Cotton Library; and a Plan for a more enlarged Treatise on this Subject.'

"You say, 'A Plan is interwoven for re-engraving Sir Andrew Fontaine's Tables.' His plan is so bad, that it does not deserve that honour: (1) because he ranges them alphabetically, not according to the order of time; (2) because, except the last plate, I think, he makes them all of one size. Now, you might give one general Catalogue in order of time, and prefix in it an asterisk to those now remaining in the Cotton Library; or you may refer to each coin, where it is to be seen, *type* or *original*; as, *Cott. Sir A. F. &c.* Doubts and disputes will arise about the true reading; but follow others where you have not grounds for correction. Your expressing the different weight is quite right, and will do more to getting at the true knowledge of the Saxon money, than any thing. Mr. Clarke's Work † (which he will never publish in his life-time) will shew all hitherto have writ like children on this subject. His business is, to trace the progress of the weights and pounds into our Nation, and to distinguish the several species of coins; yours is chiefly with the legends. He mentioned, however, his conjecture of

* Of whom, see vol. V. p. 253.

† On Coins; see vol. IV. p. 367.

Audulfus,

Audulfus, which he reads thus, ADVLFIVS PRI*nceps* SI*geberti* N*epos*. Sigebert was a man of that consequence whom *Adulfus* might be proud to own his relation to, as the Roman Emperors did to *Augustus*. He was *Nepos* just as Suetonius says Julius Cæsar was *Avunculus* to *Augustus*. This I submit to you, as a reading not yet hit on; though you offer some reasons inconsistent with it.

"I find some of our worthy Society have got it in their heads that your Plan is wrong. I do not find they can tell me in what. But this is the effect of making a thing too common in MS.

"The summer is the time for getting your book through, so as to publish it in winter. To forward it, since you have applied to Mr. Vertue, I would advise you to direct him to engrave a plate as a head-piece to a quarto page, only to place the coins closer than you have drawn them. You will direct him to take them from the books you refer to. I don't apprehend this need cost above three guineas *. And that expence, I believe, you will venture, whatever comes of the work, printed or not. If you can draw up *one general Catalogue*, as I have proposed, which need not increase the book above two sheets, I should like it much better, and think the publick would likewise. I am, Sir, your most obliged friend and servant, W. BOWYER."

"P.S. I refer to you to give in writing at once full and plain directions about engraving to Vertue, to save myself the trouble of going to and fro; which, in my wretched business, I have very little time for: and I find engravers in general blunder infinitely worse than printers. I have added to your copy the citations from Smith's Life of Sir Robert Cotton; but they are too long to come on the back of the title. You must add a leaf of preface or introduction."

* Mr. Vertue was extremely moderate in his prices; see pp. 247, 250.

1754.

With a view to exonerate himself from fatigue *, he entered into a treaty for a partnership with Mr. James Emonson (a near relation) and Mr. C. Spens, at that time a corrector of the press, and afterwards editor of Lloyd's Evening Post †. In consequence, however, of some disagreements not material to mention, this connexion was not of long subsistence ‡; and I shall, therefore, pursue the History of Mr. Bowyer's press.

The Second Volume of "The Works of Virgil, in Latin and English; the original Text correctly printed from the most authentic Editions, collated for this purpose; the Æneid, translated by the Rev. Mr. Christopher Pitt §; the Eclogues and

* Having taken on this occasion a house in Great Kirby-street, Hatton Garden; Mr. Clarke says, "I wish Mrs. Bowyer joy of escaping into a freer and sweeter air. She must read Cowley's Poem on Gardening with ten times the pleasure, when she sees her own works blooming round her. I wish I could send her a rood or two that here lies almost neglected. How it would flourish in her hands!"

† Tripartite articles of partnership were drawn up, and printed; yet the proposals went off as far as Mr. Spens was interested, but with Mr. Emonson the engagement took place.

‡ On their separation, in July 1757, Mr. Emonson opened a printing-office in St. John's square, with a new evening paper, under the title of "Lloyd's Evening Post." After carrying on business with reputation more than twenty years, having survived an only son (see Gent. Mag. 1809, vol. LXXIX. p. 917), he retired with an easy competence, and died June 6, 1780.

§ Christopher Pitt (son of Robert Pitt, M.D.) was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in 1699; educated at Winchester school, 1714; removed to New college, 1719; chosen Poetry Professor in 1722; M.A. 1724. He was one of the most eminent poets of his time, and published a volume of Juvenile Poems on several Occasions, 1727, 8vo; a Translation of Vida's Art of Poetry, 12mo; and of Virgil's Æneis, 2 vols, 1740, 8vo and 12mo. On his removal to New college, he presented to the electors a complete Version of Lucan's Poem, which he did not know had been translated by Rowe. The suppression of such a work of early diligence is to be regretted. If we compare his translation of the Æneid with that of Dryden, perhaps the result would be that Dryden leads the reader forward by his great vigour and sprightliness, and Pitt often

Georgics, with Notes on the whole, by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Warton *; with several new Dissertations, by Mr. Holdisworth †, Mr. Spence ‡, and others. Also a Dissertation on the Sixth Book of the Æneid,

often stops to contemplate the excellence of a single couplet; that Dryden's faults are forgotten in the hurry of delight, and that Pitt's beauties are neglected in the hurry of a cold and listless perusal; that Pitt pleases the critics, and Dryden the people; that Pitt is quoted, and Dryden read.

On a monument at Blandford, Mr. Pitt has thus preserved the memory of his parents, and of an elder brother:

"Sub hoc marmore requiescit
Elizabetha Pitt, Christophori Pitt, M.D.
Conjux dilectissima ac pientissima;
Ob vicesimo 2do die Octobris, 1743, æt. ann. 69.
Juxta
conduntur exuviæ Christophori Pitt, M.D.
quem mira in arte medicâ sagacitas,
mirus animi candor
summis meritis, summâ modestiâ conjuncta,
cunctis, quibus aut opitulatus est, aut innotuit,
charum ac desideratum reddidere.
Ob. Aug. die 2do, A.D. 1723, ætat. anno 61.
Juxta etiam conditus est Robertus Pitt, A.M.
filius eorum natu maximus,
parochiæ de Ower Moigne in hoc comitatu
rector dignissimus,
ob Ap. die vicesimo sexto, 1730, æt. anno 37.

Ye sacred spirits, while your friends distrest
Weep o'er your ashes, and lament the blest,
Oh! let the pensive Muse inscribe your stone,
And with the general sorrows mix her own ||;
The pensive Muse, who, from this mournful hour,
Shall raise the voice, and wake the string, no more.
Of love, of duty, this last pledge receive;
'Tis all a brother, all a son, can give."

On a very small tomb his own death is thus recorded:

"In memory of CHR. PITT, clerk, M.A.
very eminent for his talents in Poetry,
and yet more for the candour of his mind,
and the primitive simplicity of his manners.
He lived innocent, and died beloved,
April 15, 1748, aged 48."

* See the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. VI. No. III.
† See under the year 1768. ‡ See under the year 1761.

|| The two lines in *Italics* are a very close imitation of Pope's epitaph on the Hon. Simon Harcourt; and the concluding line, of that on the Hon. Robert Digby and his sister Mary.

by

by Mr. Warburton *; on the Shield of Æneas, by Mr. W. Whitehead †; on the Character of Iapis, by the late Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester ‡; and three Essays, on Pastoral, Didactic, and Epic Poetry, by the Editor." This original production of a bright galaxy of genius was handsomely printed in four octavo volumes.

"The Life of Pope Sixtus the Fifth § (one of the most remarkable and entertaining Lives that is to be met with in Antient or Modern History); in which is included the State of England, France, Spain, Italy, the Swiss Cantons, Germany, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and the Low Countries, at that time; with an Account of St. Peter's, the Conclave, and Manner of choosing a Pope: the Vatican Library, the many grand Obelisks, Aqueducts, Bridges, Hospitals, Palaces, Streets, Towns, and other noble Edifices, begun or finished by him. The whole interspersed with several curious Incidents and Anecdotes, not to be met with in any other Author. Translated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, with a Preface, Prolegomena, Notes, and Appendix, by Ellis Farneworth ||, M.A. some time of Jesus College,

* "Dodsley's Editors intended to fritter my Discourse on Virgil's Sixth Book into Notes, which I could not hinder but by allowing them to transcribe it entire. But I have done like common offenders when they are taken, impeached my friends and accomplices. I have discovered to them where two excellent notes are hid, on a passage in the third Georgic; which they have seized upon with great eagerness. The truth of the matter is, I suppose this edition of Virgil will be but a *gallimaufry* (from one concerned in the direction of it, Spence, who is an extreme poor creature, and has met his reward, as all such do); and I was willing to have you in with me, to keep me in countenance." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, May* 20, 1752.

† See under the year 1774.

‡ See Bp. Atterbury's "Epistolary Correspondence, 1790," vol. II. p. 428.

§ An anonymous translation of this valuable work had been printed in 8vo. 1704.

|| "It would be ungrateful in me here to omit my thanks to the Printer, to whom I am much obliged for many useful hints in the prosecution of this work, and for the care he has taken in the typographical part of it." *Author's Preface.*—See an account of Mr. Farneworth under the year 1762.

Cam-

Cambridge, and Chaplain to several of his Majesty's Ships during the late War," folio.

A new Edition of "Ecton's Thesaurus," improved by Browne Willis, esq. 4to.

"The Dignity of Human Nature *, or, the Means to attain the true End of our Existence," by Mr. Burgh †, 4to.

* Of this volume, 25 copies were printed on fine paper.

† This ingenious Moral and Political Writer was born in Perthshire, in 1714. His father was minister of the parish; and his mother was aunt to the famous Dr. Robertson. He was educated in his native village; and, being a lad of sprightly parts, was removed to the University of St. Andrew with a view to the Scottish Church; but, being obliged to leave college from ill health, and having had some money bequeathed to him, he engaged in the linen trade; in which he proved unfortunate. I have good grounds for asserting, that, on his coming to London, one of his first employments was, to correct the press for Mr. Bowyer, and occasionally to compile indexes. This particular circumstance Dr. Kippis glosses over, as if the employment had been degrading. "He was engaged in this way," we are told, "about a year." The connexion was of longer duration; but the exact time is of little consequence; and I only mention it as a circumstance not in any way disreputable or disadvantageous to Mr. Burgh. On the contrary, he was introduced by it to some respectable friends, who were highly serviceable to him in his future plans of life; particularly to Mr. Onslow, then Speaker of the House of Commons, whom he not unfrequently attended with the proof-sheet of the Votes. On quitting Mr. Bowyer, he became an assistant in the Free Grammar School at Marlow; where he was the author, at the beginning of 1746, of "Britain's Remembrancer." Of this pamphlet, in less than two years, five large editions were sold in England; and it was reprinted in Scotland, Ireland, and America. It was ascribed to sundry Bishops; quoted both by the Clergy and Dissenting Ministers in their pulpits; and universally allowed to be a seasonable and useful tract. Mr. Barker, an eminent Dissenting minister, spoke highly of it in one of his Sermons, and publicly thanked the author, though unknown, for so seasonable and useful a publication. A sixth edition was published in 1766, for George Freer, in Bell-Yard, Temple Bar. In the preface to "Youth's Friendly Monitor," Mr. Burgh says, "that a series of misfortunes in the early part of life had determined him to bring his mind to retirement and a very moderate income." He very soon exchanged Marlow for a similar situation with Mr. Kinross of Enfield; and in 1747 opened an academy himself at Stoke Newington; and published in that year "Thoughts on Education." His next work was "An Hymn to the Creator of the World;" to which was added, in prose, "An Idea of the Creator, from his Works;" a second edition of which

"An Enquiry into Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, Temples, &c. being the Substance of some

which appeared in 1750. The house at Newington not being large enough for the number of his scholars, Mr. Burgh removed to Newington Green, in 1750; where for many years he conducted his school with great reputation and success. In 1751 he married Mrs. Harding, a widow lady, an excellent woman, and an able manager in his domestic arrangements. In that year, at the request of Bp. Hayter and Dr. Hales, he published "A Warning to Dram Drinkers." By his next production, "The Dignity of Human Nature," (published in April 1754, and inscribed to the Princess Dowager of Wales, whose "gracious condescension voluntarily shewn to the author on various occasions" is gratefully acknowledged) he acquired much reputation as a writer. He printed likewise, for the use of his pupils, "Directions, prudential, moral, religious, and scientific;" which were pirated by a bookseller, and sold under the title of "Youth's Friendly Monitor." In 1756 this work was published by himself in 12mo; and in the conclusion of an address to the reader, p. xii, he says, "The character of an author is not what I aim at; that of a faithful educator of youth is my utmost ambition. I have never taken the pen in hand but when I have been desired or prompted to it; and if I have got ten pounds by all I have published, I have got a thousand. I have given an account above of some of the writings which have been drawn from me; and how I came to trouble the publick with them; and the case is the very same with the others; as, one or two small tracts on the destructive grievance of low-priced spirituous liquors, published at the time when that affair was under consideration in parliament; a sort of Paraphrase in verse on the civth Psalm, to which were added a few papers in prose, intituled, 'An Idea of the Creator from his Works,' which was printed for the benefit of an orphan, and raised him a very pretty sum; and some periodical moral essays in the papers, of which I did not, when I projected the design, imagine that any considerable weight would be left upon me. I am sorry it is so necessary for me to declare, in this public manner, that my own employment is my supreme pursuit, and that it is not an itch of scribbling that has occasioned my being so often in the press; but that I have been partly drawn and partly dragged into it; and that now I have reason to hope I have nearly done with that most irksome and unprofitable labour." The full title of this edition was "Youth's Friendly Monitor; being a set of Directions, prudential, moral, religious, and scientific; first drawn up for a Farewell Present by the Master of an Academy near London, to his Pupils on their removing from under his Care. To which is prefixed, an Account of the extraordinary Proceedings of some Persons, which occasioned the Publication of this Tract, contrary to the Author's original Intentions; together with Theophilus, a Character worthy of Imitation." A thousand copies had been printed about the

year

Letters to Sir Hildebrand Jacob, Bart. wherein the Primæval Institution and Universality of the Chris-

year 1753, for the purpose of distributing them among his pupils; and some of them, by the desire of Dr. Hales, were presented to Dr. Hayter, then Bishop of Norwich, for the use of the younger part of the children of the Princess Dowager of Wales; which, says Mr. Burgh, "was what gave occasion first to my being taken notice of by that most amiable and illustrious Princess, in a manner far enough above what I could have thought of or expected." In 1758 he printed a pamphlet under the title of "Political Speculations;" and the same year "The Rationale of Christianity," though he did not publish this last till 1760; when he printed a kind of Utopian Romance, intituled, "An Account of the First Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police, of the Cessares, a People of South America; in Nine Letters, from Mr. Vander Neck, one of the Senators of the Nation, to his Friend in Holland, with Notes by the Editor," 8vo. In 1762 he published "The Art of Speaking;" a very useful book in schools, which has passed through several editions; and in 1766 appeared an excellent volume in 12mo, under the title of Crito; or Essays on various Subjects, dedicated "To the Right Rev. Father in God (of three years old) his Royal Highness Frederick Bishop of Osnaburgh;" and a second volume of the same work in 1767; in which year a new edition of "The Dignity of Human Nature" appeared, in 2 vols, 8vo. Mr. Burgh wrote "Proposals (humbly offered to the publick) for an Association against the iniquitous Practices of Engrossers, Forestallers, Jobbers, &c. and for reducing the Price of Provisions, especially Butchers Meat, 1766," 8vo. Having for many years led a very laborious life, and having acquired a competent though not a large fortune, Mr. Burgh, determined to retire from business. In embracing this resolution it was by no means his intention to be unemployed. What he had particularly in contemplation was, to complete a work, for which he had during ten years been collecting suitable materials. On quitting his school at Newington Green, which was in 1771, he settled in Colebrook Row, Islington; where he continued till his decease. He had not been long in his new house, before he became convinced (of what was only suspected before) that he had a dreadful malady, the stone, which afflicted him for the last four years of his life. Yet, to the astonishment of his friends, he went on with his literary labours, and in January 1773 announced, as "shortly to be published, in 8vo, the number of volumes expected not to exceed six, 'Political Disquisitions, or, an Attempt to decide the most interesting Political Points agitated in these Times, in order to open the eyes of the People, and enable them to guard against their most dangerous Enemies, viz. Tyrannical Princes, Designing Ministers, Corrupt Parliaments, and False Patriots; by determining, from authentic History, and the Opinions of many of the best Politicians of various Ages and Nations, the true Principles accord-

tian Scheme is manifested; the Principles of the Patriarchs and Druids are laid open and shewn to

according to which the British Empire ought to be governed, and the Deviations from those Principles committed by Kings, Ministers, or Parliaments; and by exhibiting Instances of Impositions on the People by their pretended Friends, and pointing out the distinguishing Marks of true Patriotism.' The work, he added, will treat of the following, among other subjects, some more, others less copiously, according to their respective importance; viz. Army, Aristocracy, Arts, Associations, Balance of Europe, Commons, Cities, Colonies, Corruption, Commerce, Corn, Continental Connexions, Customs, Courts-martial, Democracy, Duties, Duels, Debts, Disaffection, Excise, Education, Favourites, Finances, Free Ports, Government, Grievances, History, Hospitals, Heroism, Health, Juries, Juntos, Industry, Instructions, Kings, Law, Liberty, Lords, Manners, Monarchy, Ministers, Militia, Monopolies, Navy, National Prejudices, Parliaments, Party, Politics, Prerogative, Privilege, Property, People, Poor, Placemen, Pensioners, Priest-craft, Population, Provisions, Police, Patriots, Republics, Responsibility, Riot-act, Treaties, Union, War, &c. And the Author humbly requests the assistance of gentlemen who have read extensively on politicks, for directing him to any other books, besides the following (from which the materials of the work will be extracted) in which he may find useful hints for the improvement of his plan. Genuine Parliamentary Speeches will be very acceptable." [Then follow a long list of Authors which he had studied for that express purpose.] The two first volumes of this work were published in 1774, and a third in 1775, under the shortened title of "Political Disquisitions;' or, An Enquiry into Public Errors, Defects, and Abuses. Illustrated by, and established upon, Facts and Remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors antient and modern. Calculated to draw the timely Attention of Government and People to a due Consideration of the Necessity, and the Means, of reforming those Errors, Defects, and Abuses; of restoring the Constitution, and serving the State." The first volume relates to Government in general; the second treats of Places and Pensions, the Taxation of the Colonies, and the Army; and the third considers Manners." He was prevented pursuing the subject farther by the violence of his disease; which carried him off, Aug. 26, 1775, in his 61st year. Besides the publications already mentioned, and a great variety of manuscripts which he left behind him, he wrote, in 1753 and 1754, some letters in the "General Evening Post," called "The Free Enquirer;" and, in 1770, a number of papers, intituled "The Constitutionalist,' in "The Gazetteer." About the same time he also published another periodical paper in "The Gazetteer," called "The Colonist's Advocate."—From a long personal knowledge of Mr. Burgh, I can confirm Dr. Kippis's assertion—"that he was a man of great piety, integrity, and benevolence." He had a warmth

correspond entirely with each other, and both with the Doctrines of Christianity; the earliest Antiquities of the British Islands are explained; and an Account given of the Sacred Structures of the Druids; particularly the stupendous Works of Abury, Stonehenge, &c. in Wiltshire, are minutely described. By William Cooke*, M. A. Rector of Oldbury and Didmarton in Gloucestershire, Vicar of Enford in Wiltshire, and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of Suffolk. Illustrated with Copper Plates; the Second Edition, with Additions;" 4to.

"An Account of a Spiritual Court Prosecution of a certain Bishop against a Clergyman of his Diocese," 8vo.

warmth of heart, which engaged him to enter heartily into the prosecution of any valuable design; and his temper was communicative and chearful. Whilst his health permitted, he had great pleasure in attending a weekly society of some friends to knowledge, virtue, and liberty, among whom were several persons of no small note in the philosophical and literary world. He had once the honour of being introduced to his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, and to the late Princess Dowager of Wales, from whom he met with a most gracious reception, and with whom he had much discourse, on the subject of education, and other topics.—A passage in the second volume of "Crito," p. 207, illustrates, in some degree, the nature of Mr. Burgh's interview with the Princess Dowager of Wales.

* Mr. Cooke died at Enford, Feb. 25, 1780, after having enjoyed that vicarage more than 40 years. He published an Abridgement of Dr. Stukeley's Stonehenge and Abury, tinctured with Hutchinsonianism; and also circulated Proposals for a work which, having been left in the press at his decease, was completed by his son, and published in 1781, under the title of "The Medallic History of Imperial Rome; from the first Triumvirate, under Pompey, Crassus, and Cæsar, to the removal of the Imperial Seat by Constantine the Great. With several Medals and Coins, accurately copied and curiously engraven. To which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a General History of the Roman Medals, in two volumes. By William Cooke, M. A. vicar of Enford in Wiltshire, and rector of Oldbury and Didmarton in Gloucestershire," 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Cooke vindicates Goltzius from the charge brought against him by Patin, that no man had seen one-third of the coins exhibited by him; but the merit of the work is greatly lessened by the want of new and correct engravings of the coins, which are for the most part taken from the Pembroke collection.

Dr.

Dr. Richard Grey's * Translation of Mr. Hawkins Browne's poem "De Animi Immortalitate," 4to.

"Queries to the Gentlemen of Great Britain," by the Society of Antiquaries †.

A Second ‡ Volume of Mr. Warburton's "Sermons at Lincoln's Inn §;" with "An Appendix, contain-

* Of whom see some account in vol. I. p. 425; to which the following particulars may be added. He was matriculated June 20, 1712; son of John Grey of Newcastle (fil. plcb.) ætat. 16; ordained deacon May 1, 1719. Mr. Richard Grey became B. A. May 15, 1716. Kilncote rectory was given him by Lord Willoughby de Brooke. In Sept. 1746 he was appointed commissary of the archdeaconry of Leicester, having before that time been official of the same. The copy of his Sermon for the Northampton Infirmary he gave to the Society, and it was sold, by direction of the Committee, for the benefit of the charity. April 13, 1742, Dr. Rawlinson received an account of Dr. Grey from himself, for his proposed continuation of the Athenæ. Rawl. Ath. Ox. 611.—Dr. Rawlinson also mentions "Tabula exhibens paradigmata verborum Hebraicorum," &c. (see vol. II. p. 133) in one broad sheet, which was published June 20, 1738.

† See these, enlarged, in the first number of "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," printed in the year 1780.

‡ A third volume was printed in 1767, *but not by Mr. Bowyer*, under the title of "Sermons and Discourses on various Subjects and Occasions, Volume the Third, by Dr. William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester."

§ See some notice of the former volume in p. 255. Whilst Mr. Bowyer was printing these Sermons, he was also employed in a new edition of the first volume of "The Divine Legation," and was favoured by the learned Author with the following objurgatory notes: "*May* 23, 1752. Sir, I never now-a-days send any message that ever I have what I desire complied with. The other day I sent for another proof sheet of the Divine Legation, and they sent me a proof of the Sermon. I sent to-day to let you know this mistake; and my man was told none was committed, for a proof of the Divine Legation was sent.—In the same paper to-day I desired (as plain as I could write) to send me all the sheets that were printed off of the Sermon, and sheet H was given to my servant: and when he said he wanted *all*, they told him this was all. In short, they pretend to know what I want better than I do myself; and because I have the other sheets before, they won't let me have them again. In short, I am tired of sending any message to you; for it is sure never to be observed. W. W. *Saturday noon.*—[*No date*] "I don't send you the following unmarked gross blunders of the press to upbraid your carelessness, for that I have often done without effect; but to shew you what reason I have to take it ill of you when I desired you to examine those sheets you never sent me: 3 of these 4 blunders are in those sheets. P. xli. l. 13, *should*,

ing Three Sermons preached on the Occasion of the late Rebellion in 1745 *, and a Discourse on the Nature of the Marriage Union †," 8vo ‡.

"A View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy §, in Two Letters to a Friend," [by Mr. Warburton]; (completed in the following year by two more Letters, and a new edition of these); all in 8vo.

should, for, *we should*—to the violation of the sense and grammar; p. 99, l. 12, *story*, for, *true story*—which likewise obscures the whole period; p. 262, l. 6, *Brennus's*, for *Brennus*; *a Sacrilege* is here used for *Sacrilegus*, not *Sacrilegium*; p. 291, l. 8, *offered*, for, *afford*—hurts the whole sentence."—"I desire Mr. Bowyer would let me see him. W. *May* 9, 1754."

* Large impressions of these were printed separately, by Mr. Bowyer, at the time they were preached. See before, pp. 177. 190.

† At Mr. Allen's chapel, printed also separately. See p. 190.

‡ "I hope to have the second volume of Sermons out by the middle of next month, and the first volume of Divine Legation soon after; so you see I am winding up my bottoms—a ravelled business, if my answerers are to be believed. But (to use the expression of an old formal Divine of my acquaintance, who did not, I will assure you, apply it to me, but to a very prudent man of his acquaintance), *I have all my ends before me.*" *Warburton's Letters to Hurd, Sept.* 30, 1754.—"I hope to send you the second volume of my Sermons very soon. There is one, as I told you, on the influence of *Learning on Revelation*. You won't much like it; for I do not. It by no means pleases me. I could say nothing to the purpose; and when it was too late, I found it was a subject for a volume. I like the other Sermon on the *Marriage union* better. It is more simple. But the nature of the subject gave it this advantage. In my last I hinted that you had never laid your thumb on the Discourse I liked best. As I said before, I will give you no directions to guess at my meaning; not so much as tell you whether it be in this volume." *Ibid. Oct.* 14.—"I need not tell you how proud I am of your approbation; or, to speak more properly, of your partiality for me. To tell you the truth, I did mean the *Thanksgiving* Sermon. Though I shall readily own myself mistaken, now you are of another opinion." *Ibid. Oct.* 24.—"You disappointed me in reading that imperfect first edition of the Thanksgiving Sermon. However, you are right, the other is to be preferred for the happy disposition of the subject." *Ibid. Oct.* 28.—See also several other letters on the subject of the Sermons.

§ "I shall long to hear that you have put the last hand to the View of Bolingbroke. If ever you write above yourself, it is when your zeal for Truth and Religion animates you to expose the ignorance of foolish men." *Mr. Hurd to Dr. Warburton, July* 2, 1754.—"As to my 'View of Bolingbroke,' it is divided into four Letters. The first on his *Temper*, the second on his

Prin-

An unpublished Criticism on this performance was written by Mr. Bowyer, with an intention of preserving it in the pages of Mr. Urban, which shall be given below*.

Principles, the third and fourth on his *Talents*. The two first, which will make about twelve sheets octavo, I propose publishing alone as soon as printed, which will be in three weeks or a month. I tell it you in confidence, I am apprehensive of displeasing some by it whom I most honour, and at a critical time. So that, I solemnly assure you, nothing but the sense of indispensable duty as a Christian and a Clergyman could have induced me to run the hazard of doing myself so much injury. But, *jacta fuit alea*. All other considerations are now past with me. And let Providence take its course, without any solicitude on my part. I keep the thing a secret. But I suppose, amongst the perpetual guesses at an anonymous author, my name will come into the list. You know so much of my love for *first parts*, that perhaps you will think the two last letters won't appear, or that I wait to try how the first will fare. No such matter. I go on with the two last, and they will be published about six weeks after." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Sept. 7.*—" Ere this you will see the two first letters of the View published. The truth is, I grew a little tired of such a writer. You will see there is a continued apology for the Clergy: yet they will neither love me the more, nor forgive me the sooner, for all I can say in their behalf. This I have experienced in a former apology for them. I won't tell you where, but leave you to guess, as a punishment for the mortification you gave me for never mentioning once to me a Discourse that I most value myself upon. Before Bolingbroke's Works were published, I but guessed concerning his system of the moral attributes from what he dropped in one of his published things. For though the first and second Essay had been shewn me by Mr. Pope, and afterwards by Mr. Yorke, as neither of them put them into my hands, I had no curiosity of reading more of them in their's than particular passages of another kind which they shewed me: yet I guessed well, as you will see by the use I make of three quotations from the Sermon on God's moral Government." *Sept.* 30.

* " When persons of elevated stations vouchsafe to become writers, they must be content to submit themselves to the judgment of the publick. Every reader is their peer, to condemn or acquit them. But it has been the happiness of the late Lord Bolingbroke to be tried by a person of eminence; who, though by his function exempt from sitting on him in a cause of blood, yet is, on that account, best entitled to pass judgment on him in a cause of divinity. He has done it in so clear, convincing, and candid a manner, that I will venture to lay before you, Mr. Urban, and the world, some extracts from Lord Bolingbroke's Letters, from whence you may judge of the equity of the Bishop of

A neat edition of "Anacreon," in 12mo, with notes which Mr. Bowyer himself collected.

of Clogher's sentence. Letter V. p. 182, first edition, Lord Bolingbroke, out of pure zeal for Christianity, raises scruples against it; and at the same time declares it as his opinion, Letter V. p. 204, that 'Christianity has been on the decay ever since the Resurrection of Letters.' P. 185. A new way, one would think, of expressing his zeal for it. But how does he prove that Christianity has been on the decay ever since the Resurrection of Letters? Why by artfully substituting in his proof, Popery instead of Christianity. 'The demolition,' says he, 'of the Papal Throne was not attempted with success, till the beginning of the sixteenth century.' Bishop of Clogher's Vindication, p. 2—6. — Letter i. p. 6, he declares 'a thorough contempt for the whole business of the learned lives of Bochart, Petavius, and Usher. Because [forsooth] they made use of such materials as they had; which, it seems, are few, and there is a moral impossibility they should ever have more.' Thus he recommends an enquiry into antient history, and then declares a contempt of those who have already pursued such enquiry. Vind. p. 7. — Now then let us see what wonders will be discovered under such a guide! He begins (Letter i. p. 8), "'The dynasties of Manetho are broken to pieces by Eusebius, and such fragments of them as suited his design are stuck into his works. We have, we know, no more of them." But, (1) others know that there are more than what occur in Eusebius; and, (2) that Eusebius probably never saw Manetho. Vindic. p. 9. — Letter i. p. 10, the Chronicon, which we owe to Syncellus, he calls the Codex Alexandrinus, a title which the learned had appropriated to a MS. of the Old and New Testament. This Chronicon has been partly followed, and partly rejected, by Sir John Masham; a liberty which Lord Bolingbroke thinks not allowable, who admits or reprobates by wholesale. Ibid.—The story of the beasts running to that part of the Circus where their native soil was laid, and the fable of the letters between Abgaras and Jesus Christ, are twice cited by Lord Bolingbroke [Letter ii. p. 31; and Reflections on Exile, p. 240] as from Josephus, instead of Eusebius. This, with others of the like sort, are pardonable errors, no doubt; but it is to be observed, that Lord Bolingbroke's four first Letters were printed in his life-time, and distributed to his learned friends for their correction, though he still professes to cite by memory, to give them the air of a slight cursory performance. Vindic. p. 12, 13.—I would further observe, in an extemporary Speech before the House of Lords, those expletives, *If I remember right, If I am not mistaken*, &c. may have their grace, because they express an unwillingness in the speaker to deceive the audience; but in writing, where books can be come at, and every particular ascertained, that seeming diffidence is no longer a beauty, but a mark of self-complacency, and an air of being superior to the reader. I mention this the rather, because

"Poll for the County of Hertford," 8vo.

cause I see this flower of speech coming into Sermons preached before one of the Honourable Houses.—Letter iii. p. 82, Lord Bolingbroke tells us, from Pliny, that Berosus pretended to give a History of 480 years before his time; whereas Berosus wrote a History of above 1700 years. What then is the case? Why Pliny says, Berosus informs us, that the Babylonians were in possession of astronomical observations above 480 years. And what is this to his pretending to give a history of that period? Vind. p. 14.—But Lord Bolingbroke, to lessen the value of an antient history which contained 480 years, says, 'If it was so, these years were probably years of Nabonassar.' Arch enough! He took years of Nabonassar to be shorter years than common; and knew not that the Babylonians introduced an æra from the commencement of that King's reign, about seven years later than the building of Rome; but in which the years were of the same length with other years. Vindic. p. 15.—Letter iii. p. 82, Berosus and Manetho are put on a footing by Lord Bolingbroke, and represented as equally admitted, altered, and contradicted by Josephus, Jul. Africanus, and Eusebius; whereas Berosus is appealed to with the greatest regard by Josephus, and literally copied by Eusebius. Vindic. p. 16.—He next draws a most convincing argument against the authority of the Old Testament, because a great King thought it worth while to get it translated, and wonders have been since related concerning that Translation. Vindic. p. 17.—Letter iii. p. 89, he poaches in Suidas for game against a book which is somewhat more than licensed, but starts an old woman for Moses.' Vindic. p. 19.—Letter iii. p. 107, he represents it as ridiculous 'that the sons of God are said to lie with the daughters of men, and beget giants.' But he knew enough of the world, if not of the Hebrew idiom, to guess, 'that the sons of God might be the men of power; who, forcibly taking away the daughters of the poorer sort, begat illegitimate children. These being frequently men of strength, are called giants. Any thing high or great, it is well known, is said to belong to God. Thus Rachel's disputes with Leah are termed 'the wrestlings of God,' Gen. xxx. 8. Vindic. p. 37.—If I mistake not, Selden says *os sacrum* is called so to this day, from the largeness of it.—But the most masterly objection is Letter iii. p. 109, against Gen. ix. 22, where, though Ham alone offended, Canaan alone is cursed. An objection founded on an error in the MS. to which all MSS. are subject; viz. an omission of two or three words in the latter sentence, which are expressly inserted in the former. Verse 22 runs, 'And Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father.' Accordingly, verse 25 should run, 'cursed be [Ham the father of] Canaan; and verse 26, 'And [Ham the father of] Canaan shall be his servant.' Allow but this error corrected by the very text, as we see, and all the objection vanisheth. Not so, says Lord Bolingbroke, for the curse fell on the posterity of Canaan, exclusively of the rest of the posterity of Ham, in the ex-

Another edition of "Demosthenis Selectæ Orationes," by Baron Mounteney, 8vo.

expulsion of the Canaanites. True; in that particular case it did; but as the curse was general on the posterity of Ham, as we may now be allowed to say, we must not look for the accomplishment of it in Canaan alone. Where then shall we find it? Now History will inform us, that Egypt, or the Land of Ham, was made tributary to the offspring of Shem in the person of Cambyses and his successors; who reduced Egypt, as well as Canaan, to the Persian yoke; under which it continued till the reign of Darius Nothus; when the Egyptians recovered their liberty, till they were again reduced by Ochus king of Persia; from which time they remained in subjection to that empire, till Darius Codomannus was defeated by Alexander the Great. Thus the posterity of Ham were first in subjection to the Persians, who were of the line of Shem; and were again subdued by the Greeks, who were the descendants of Japhet. The reason why the name of Canaan alone, of all the children of Ham, was particularly mentioned by Moses as included in the curse, was because the Israelites, the offspring of Shem, were then going to fulfill that part of the curse, and to take possession of the land of Canaan for the first time. Vindic. 39—42.—Letter iii. 114, 115, to shew what little knowledge in the history of mankind is to be learnt from the Sacred Writings, Lord Bolingbroke observes, that "Though the Assyrians were neighbours of the Jews, yet we hear nothing of that kingdom till just before Prophane History makes that kingdom to end. Then we hear of Salmanasar, who took Samaria in the 12th year of the æra of Nabonassar; that is, 12 years after the Assyrian Empire was no more." Now, (1) the affairs of Assyria and of Egypt are taken notice of no farther in the Sacred Writings than as they had relation to the Israelites; sometimes as enemies, raised up by God for their punishment; sometimes as friends, for their protection. (2) Lord Bolingbroke takes it for granted that the kingdom of Assyria was at end when Nabonassar began to reign in Babylon; which is just the same as to say, there was an end of the kingdom of Spain when the kingdom of Portugal was separated from it; for the Kings of Assyria were Kings of Babylon, as well as Niniveh and the rest of Assyria, till Nabonassar arose, and separated the kingdom of Babylon from that of Assyria; and then the King of Assyria still lived at Niniveh, but the King of Babylon at Babylon. Where then is the absurdity in 2 Kings, xviii. 9; when it said, "In the fourth of Hezekiah, King of Judah, Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, came up against Samaria, and besieged it," though this event happened in the 12th of Nabonassar's reign at Babylon? This may serve for a specimen of Lord Bolingbroke's accuracy shall I say, or learning? The Bishop's positive proofs for the authenticity of the Old and New Testaments I may possibly lay before you on another occasion. I am, yours, &c. J. O."

Dr. Gally's * "Dissertation on pronouncing the Greek Language," 8vo.

"The principal Charters which have been granted to the Corporation of Ipswich in Suffolk translated †," 8vo.

"Barbarossa, a Tragedy," by Mr. Brown ‡, 8vo.

* Dr. Henry Gally, born at Beckenham, in Kent, in August 1696, was admitted pensioner of Benet college, under the tuition of Mr. Fawcett, May 8, 1714; and became scholar of the house in July following. He took the degree of M. A. in 1721; and was upon the King's List for that of D. D. (to which he was admitted April 25, 1728) when his Majesty honoured the University of Cambridge with his presence. In the year 1721 he was chosen lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, and instituted the same year to the rectory of Wavendon, or Wanden, in Buckinghamshire. The Lord Chancellor King appointed him his domestic chaplain in 1725, preferred him to a prebend in the church of Gloucester in 1728, and to another in that of Norwich about three years after. He presented him likewise to the rectory of Ashney, *alias* Ashton, in Northamptonshire, in 1730; and to that of St. Giles in the Fields, in 1732; his Majesty made him also one of his chaplains in ordinary, in October 1735. Dr. Gally died August 7, 1769. He was the author of, 1. "Two Sermons on the Misery of Man, preached at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 1723," 8vo.—2. "The Moral Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with Notes, and a Critical Essay on Characteristic Writing, 1725," 8vo.—3. "The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines asserted, and the Rights which Churches and Colleges have in their Estates defended, 1731," 8vo. This was an answer to a pamphlet called "An Enquiry into the Customary Estates and Tenants of those who hold Lands of Church and other Foundations by the Tenure of three Lives and twenty-one Years, by Everard Fleetwood, esq." 8vo. [Besides the answer to this pamphlet by Dr. Gally, there were two others, by Dr. Roger Long and Dr. William Derham.]—4. "Sermon before the House of Commons upon the Accession, June 11, 1739," 4to.—5. "Some Considerations upon Clandestine Marriages, 1750," 8vo. This was much enlarged in a second edition the year following.—6. The pamphlet on Greek Accents, taken notice of above.

† By Mr. Canning, minister of St. Laurence; who had published in 1747, "An Account of the Gifts and Legacies that had been given and bequeathed to charitable Uses in the Town of Ipswich, with some account of the present State and Management, and some Proposals for the future Regulation of them," 8vo. In 1755 Mr. Bowyer printed for him "An Address to the Freemen of Ipswich," half a sheet, folio.

‡ Of whom see before, pp. 211—215. 228, 229, 230.—In the "Biographia Britannica," it is said that this tragedy was produced

Dr. Armstrong's * "Art of preserving Health, a didactic Poem," 8vo.

1755.

This year Mr. Bowyer sent a literary present (I know not of what value) to the Cathedral Library at Chichester †.

The principal books printed by him this year were,

"The History and Antiquities of the Town, Hundred, and Deanry of Buckingham, by Browne Willis ‡, esq. LL. D." 4to.

The fourth (and last) Volume of Mr. Carte's "General History of England."

"A Letter to a Friend in Italy; and Verses occasioned on reading Montfaucon," [by the Rev. Edward Clarke §], 4to.

Three Volumes of Mr. Whiston's Translation of Josephus, 8vo.

"Oeconomia Naturæ in Morbis acutis et chronicis Glandularum. Auctore R. Russell, M. D. F. R. S." 8vo.

An English Translation of Dr. Russell's "Oeconomy," 8vo.

duced on the stage in the beginning of 1755. It was acted Dec. 17, 1754, and published the same month. It first introduced its author to the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Garrick, who wrote both the prologue and epilogue to it, and spoke himself the prologue in the character of a country boy. With the following passage in the epilogue,

"Let the poor devil eat, allow him that, &c."

the author was much disgusted, as it represented him in the light of an indigent person. Vanity was undoubtedly one of the most prominent features in the character of Dr. Brown.

* Of whom, see under the year 1758.

† "In your generous disposition, I hear that you are inclined to think of our library. Poverty is importunate. I ask every body that I decently can, and should be proud of your name among our benefactors. But come and see it; and then you will say, that so fine a room will excuse this liberty." *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, Aug.* 15, 1755.

‡ Of whom, see the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. VI. No. IV.

§ Of whom, see vol. IV. p. 382.

"A Second Dissertation against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents; in Answer to Mr. Foster's Essay *."

"Boerhaave's Aphorisms," 8vo.

Dr. Maty's "Authentic Memoirs of the Life † of Richard Mead ‡, M.D." 8vo.

"Museum Meadianum, sive Catalogus Nummorum, veteris ævi Monumentorum, ac Gemmarum, cum aliis quibusdam Artis recentioris et Naturæ operibus, quæ vir clarissimus Ricardus Mead, M. D. nuper defunctus comparaverat," 8vo.

"Musei Meadiani pars altera, &c." 8vo.

"An Essay towards a new English Version of the Book of Job, from the original Hebrew, with some Account of his Life, by Thomas Heath §, Esq. of Exeter," 4to.

* This was, "An Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages: containing Remarks on the Metre of the English; on the Origin and Æolism of the Roman; on the general History of the Greek, with an account of its antient Tones, and a Defence of the present Accentual Marks, against the Objections of Isaac Vossius, Henninius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Gally, and others. To which is subjoined the Greek Elegiac Poem of M. Musurus, addressed to Leo X. with a Latin Version and Notes. The Second Edition, corrected and much enlarged, containing some Additions from the Papers of Dr. Taylor and Mr. Markland; also, a Reply to Dr. Gally's Second Dissertation, in Answer to the First Edition of this Essay. By J. Foster, M.A. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Eton. Cal. Junii, 1763." 8vo.

† Another, but far less interesting, Life of Dr. Mead, by Sir Tanfield Leman, bart. M.D. appeared in 1749, 8vo.

‡ See the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. VI. No. V.

§ This gentleman was an alderman of Exeter, and father of John Heath, esq. one of the judges of the Common Pleas. His brother Benjamin was a lawyer of eminence, and town-clerk of Exeter. Benjamin was likewise an author, and wrote, 1. "An Essay towards a demonstrative Proof of the Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes; to which is premised, a short Defence of the Argument commonly called *à Priori*, 1740." This pamphlet was dedicated to Dr. Oliver of Bath, and is to be ranked amongst the ablest defences of Dr. Clark's, or rather Mr. Howe's, hypothesis; for Dr. Clarke appears to have taken it from Howe's "Living Temple." 2. "The Case of the County of Devon with respect to the Consequences of the new Excise Duty on Cyder and Perry. Published by the Direction of the Committee appointed

"Six Dissertations on different Subjects, by John Jortin, D. D." 8vo.

"Remarks on Sir Charles Grandison," by Dr. Free (80 copies only printed).

"Remarks on the same Book, by Mr. Plumer," (26 only printed).

A neat and correct Edition of the Works of Pindar, 12mo, (of which Mr. Bowyer was himself the Editor,) with a Latin Version from the Oxford Edition in folio of 1697.

The following letter, on a subject of peculiar delicacy, will perhaps be thought worth preserving, though it does not appear to whom it was addressed *.

pointed at a General Meeting of that County to superintend the Application for the Repeal of that Duty, 1763," 4to. To this representation of the circumstances peculiar to Devonshire the repeal of the act is greatly to be ascribed. The piece indeed was considered as so well-timed a service to the publick, that Mr. Heath received some honourable notice on account of it at a general meeting of the county. 3. "Notæ sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum, Æschyli, &c. 1752," 4to. A work which places the author's learning and critical skill in a very conspicuous light. A principal object of this publication was, to restore the metre of the Grecian Tragic Poets. It is much to be regretted that the distaste for antient learning, which for some years past hath prevailed in this country, should have left it for Foreigners to appreciate this work according to its intrinsic value. The same solidity of judgment apparent in the preceding, distinguished the Author's last production: 4. "A Revisal of Shakespear's Text, wherein the Alterations introduced into it by the more modern Editors and Critics are particularly considered, 1765," 8vo. It appears from the list of Oxford graduates, that Mr. Benjamin Heath was created Doctor of Civil Law by diploma, March 31, 1762.

* I preserve this article as it originally stood, with the more pleasure, as the mystery is satisfactorily explained, to the great credit of all the parties, in the following Letter from Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Sept. 24, 1755. "A very disagreeable affair has brought me to town a month before my usual time. Mr. *Knapton*, whom every body, and I particularly, thought the richest bookseller in town, has failed. His debts are 20,000*l.* and his stock is valued at 30,000*l.*; but this value is subject to many abating contingencies, and you never at first hear the whole debt. It is hoped there will be enough to pay every one: I don't know what to say to it. It is a business of years. He owes

Sept. 20, 1755.

"I was last night informed that it was reported I had advised taking out a statute against you. As no one, I am persuaded, hath a deeper sense of obligations to you, or feels more for your present troubles, I was shocked at this charge of ingratitude and inhumanity. I knew, with the rest of the world, that your good-nature only had brought you into your present difficulties, and that your affliction under them arose more from the inconveniencies you brought on others than on yourself. It must add not a little to your disquiet, to think you have a monster among your creditors: but I owe it both to you and them to testify that you can have but *one;* for I never heard any of them propose taking a step which might ill suit your inclinations; or, what was more tender, your credit. If a statute was ever mentioned, it was feared only from the intricacy of your affairs, not suggested from the malevolence of any heart. I say this, to clear others, not myself; for it is too much for me to think that such an imputation should live, and be carried to your ear. My heart, Sir, will ever wish you hap-

owes me a great sum. I am his principal creditor; and as such I have had it in my power, at a meeting of his creditors, to dispose them favourably to him, and to get him treated with great humanity and compassion. I have brought them to agree unanimously to take a resignation of his effects, to be managed by trustees; and in the mean time, till the effects can be disposed of to the best advantage, which will be some years in doing, to allow him a very handsome subsistence; for I think him an honest man (though he has done extreme ill by me), and, as such, love him. He falls with the pity and compassion of every body. His fault was extreme indolence.—I was never more satisfied in any action of my life than in my service of Mr. Knapton on this occasion, and the preventing (which I hope I have done) his being torn in pieces. Yet you must not be surprised, I am sure I should not, if you hear (so great is the world's love of truth and of me) that *my* severity to him destroyed his credit, and would have pushed him to extremity. I will assure you you have heard many things of me full as true; which, though at present apocryphal, may, by my never contradicting them, in time become holy-writ, as the Poet says. God bless you, and believe me to be, &c."

piness;

piness; but for fear it should fall under any misconstruction of it after so bad a representation of it, I must beg you will give me leave to renounce the office of being one of your trustees, in which it will be impossible for me after this to act with freedom, though I intend ever so uprightly. I know not whether another trustee must be chosen in my place; but, if there must, whatever additional expence that may occasion, I will thankfully defray. I would further beg, that no enquiry may be made who propagated the story of me; for as I suspect no one person, so I would continue to harbour no ill thoughts of any particular; and I will rest satisfied in the persuasion you will ever retain your good ones, of, Sir,

Your sincere friend and most humble servant, W. B.

"I would have waited on you with the inclosed renunciation, but that I am hastening into the country."

1756.

This year produced from Mr. Bowyer's press two valuable tracts in the Antiquarian line, by Philip Carteret Webb *, esq. which proved a prelude to

* This distinguished Antiquary, born in 1700, was regularly bred to the profession of the law: and was admitted an attorney, before Mr. Justice Price, June 20, 1724: he lived then in the Old Jewry; afterwards removed to Budge Row; and thence to Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields. He was peculiarly learned in the records of this kingdom, and particularly able as a parliamentary and constitutional lawyer. In 1747, he published "Observations on the Course of Proceedings in the Admiralty Courts," 8vo. In 1751, he assisted materially in obtaining the charter of incorporation for the Society of Antiquaries, remitting in that business the customary fees which were due to him as a solicitor; and on many other occasions proved himself a very useful member of that learned body. Purchasing a house and estate at Busbridge, Surrey, where he resided in the summer, it gave him an influence in the borough of Haslemere, for which he was chosen member in 1754, and again in 1761. He became, under the patronage of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, secretary of bankrupts in the Court of Chancery, and was appointed one of the joint solicitors of the treasury in 1756. In July,

the publication of the "Archæologia." They were both read at the public meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, and were printed by their order.

July, 1758, he obtained a silver medal from the Society of Arts for having planted a large quantity of acorns for timber. In 1760, he had the honour of presenting the famous Heraclean table to the King of Spain, by the hands of the Neapolitan Minister, from whom he received in return (in November that year) a diamond ring, worth 300*l*. In April 1763, the period of Mr. Wilkes's being apprehended for writing "The North Briton," No. 45, Mr. Webb became officially a principal actor in that memorable prosecution, but did not altogether approve of the severity with which it was carried on; and printed, on that occasion, "A Collection of Records about General Warrants;" and also "Observations upon discharging Mr. Wilkes from the Tower." [Mr. Webb particularly supported the issuing of the *general warrant* by the Secretaries of State, instead of a *special* one; for which the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General reported there was sufficient ground; and which was recommended by the Right Hon. Edward Weston, then under secretary of state, to the Earl of Halifax. *(MS Note by Dr. Charles Weston.)*]—He held the office of solicitor to the Treasury till June 1765, and continued secretary of bankrupts till Lord Northington quitted the Seals, in 1766. He died at Busbridge, June 22, 1770, aged 70; and his library (including that of *John Godfrey*, esq. which he had purchased entire) was sold, with his MSS. on vellum, Feb. 25, and the sixteen following days, 1771. A little before his death he sold to the House of Peers thirty MS volumes of the Rolls of Parliament. His MSS. on paper were sold, by his widow and executrix, to the Earl of Shelburne; since bought by Parliament for the British Museum. The coins and medals were sold by auction the same year, three days sale; in which were all the coins and medals found in his collection at the time of his decease, but he had disposed of the most valuable part to different persons. The series of large brass had been picked by a nobleman. The noble series of Roman gold (among which were Pompey, Lepidus, &c.) and the collection of Greek kings and towns had been sold to Mr. Dunne, and afterwards formed part of the valuable museum collected by the late Dr. Hunter. The antient marble busts, bronzes, Roman earthen-ware, gems, seals, &c. (of which there were 96 lots) were sold in the above year. On the death of Mrs. Webb, the remainder of the curiosities was sold by Mr. Langford.—Mr. Webb's publications were, 1. "A Letter to the Rev. Mr. William Warburton, M.A. occasioned by some Passages in his Book, intituled, 'The Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated.' By a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, 1742," 8vo. 2. "Remarks on the Pretender's Declaration and Commission, 1745," 8vo. 3. "Remarks on the Pretender's eldest Son's second Declaration, dated the 10th of October 1745, by the Author of the Remarks on his first

1. "A short Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday Book, with a View to promote its being published," 4to.

first Declaration, 1745," 8vo. Of these "Remarks" a second edition was published the same year. 4. "Excerpta ex Instrumentis publicis de Judæis," consisting of seven pages small 4to. 5. "Short, but true, State of Facts relative to the Jew-Bill, submitted to the Consideration of the Publick," three pages small 4to. 6. "Five Plates of Records relating to the Jews, engraven at the Expence of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq." 7. "The Question whether a Jew born within the British Dominions was, before the making the late Act of Parliament, a Person capable by Law to purchase and hold Lands to him and his Heirs, fairly stated and considered. (To which is annexed an Appendix, containing Copies of Public Records relating to the Jews, and to the Plates of Records.) By a Gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, 1753," 4to. Printed for Roberts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* "A Reply" to this, in the same size, and at the same price, written, as it is supposed, by Mr. Grove, author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, was printed for Robinson, Woodyer, and Swan. 8. "A short Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday-Book, with a View to promote its being published, 1756," 4to. 9. "A short Account of Danegeld, with some farther Particulars relating to William the Conqueror's Survey, 1758," 4to. 10. "A State of Facts, in Defence of his Majesty's Right to certain Fee-Farm Rents in the County of Norfolk, 1758," 4to. 11. "An Account of a Copper Table, containing two Inscriptions in the Greek and Latin Tongues, discovered in the year 1732, near Heraclea, in the Bay of Tarentum, in Magna Grecia. By Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. Read at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, the 13th of December, 1759, and ordered to be printed 1760," 4to. 12. "Some Observations on the late Determination for discharging Mr. Wilkes from his Commitment to the Tower of London, for being the Author and Publisher of a seditious Libel called 'The North Briton, No. 45.' By a Member of the House of Commons, 1763, 4to." He also printed a quarto pamphlet (supposed to have been collated by Frederick Montague, esq.) containing a number of General Warrants issued from the time of the Revolution; and some other political Tracts, particularly at the time of the Rebellion in 1745; at the close of which his abilities, as solicitor on the trials in Scotland, proved of eminent service to the publick.—Mr. Webb was twice married; and by his first lady (who died in March 12, 1756) left one son of his own name, admitted of Benc't college, Cambridge, 1755, under the private tuition of the Rev. John Hodgson; removed to the Temple, 1757; married to Miss Smith, of Milford, Surrey, 1763, by whom he had a son, born in 1764, and a daughter, since dead. His second wife was Rhoda, daughter of John Cotes, esq. of Dodington in Cheshire, by Rhoda, one of the daugh-

2. "A short Account of Danegeld; with some further Particulars relating to William the Conqueror's Survey," 4to.

daughters and coheirs of Sir John Huborn, bart. of Warwickshire; but by her he had no issue.

John Godfrey, esq. (p. 280) was the son of Benjamin Godfrey, esq. of Norton Court, near Feversham, in Kent, whom he succeeded in that estate. He was very corpulent, through indolence or inactivity, and a great epicure, which shortened his life. Mr. Godfrey (who was related to Sir Edmondbury) was a person of learning, and had a good collection of antiquities; and also of coins and medals, which, after his death, were sold by auction. His library (containing about 1200 valuable volumes) was bought for 100*l.* by T. Osborne, who sold the whole again to Mr. Webb before it was unpacked. Mr. Godfrey contributed the plate of Roman antiquities in p. 248 of Dr. Harris's History of Kent, and was a good friend and benefactor to Dr. Harris, who used to spunge upon him; and, though a prebendary of Rochester, with good preferments, died insolvent, at Norton Court, and was buried in the parish church, at Mrs. Godfrey's expence. After Mr. Godfrey's death (about 1741) his widow retired to her native county (Staffordshire, it is supposed) and carried with her the valuable MSS. which Dr. Harris had collected for the second volume of his History of Kent, which he never published. The late Dr. Thorpe and other gentlemen made what enquiries they could how she disposed of them, or what became of them after her death, but could never get the least intelligence. Mrs. Anne Godfrey (who died about 1746, and was buried with her husband at Norton) was a vain talkative woman, and would often, when her husband was chatting with a friend on antiquarian matters, interrupt him on the subject, and expose her ignorance. Her maiden name was Gough; her father was an exchange-broker in London; her brother, who was bound apprentice to an apothecary, but did not serve out his time, married, shortly after, Catharine, daughter of George Mason, esq. and great grand-daughter of John Oneby, esq. (whose epitaph see in Gent. Mag. 1777, p. 316.) This lady had a handsome fortune, which young Gough lost in the South Sea bubble, and was afterwards in some degree dependent on Mr. Godfrey, after whose death Mrs. Godfrey impoverished herself in the assistance of her brother, so as to be unable to pay her own debts. Mr. Gough died at Camberwell, about 1755; and his widow in May 1771. On the death of the latter, her effects were sold by auction; and the Editor of this work purchased the original portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey; a curious old plan of Norton Court (mentioned in British Topography, vol. I. p. 497*, and which he presented to Sir Joseph Banks); two miniature paintings of persons unknown; and some other curiosities. Norton Court was afterwards partly rebuilt, by John Cockayne Sole, esq.

Dr.

Dr. Patrick Brown's "Natural History of Jamaica," folio.

"A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains (see p. 256). By Samuel Pegge *, A. M." 4to.

Dr. Kennedy's † "Further Observations on Carausius, Emperor of Britain, and Oriuna, supposed by some to be a real Person. With Answers to those trifling Objections made to the former Discourse. Together with some new Thoughts concerning his Successor, Allectus, Emperor also of Britain; and particularly on that Gold Coin of Allectus, sent to France from the same Hand. Illustrated with twelve extraordinary Coins of Carausius, not hitherto published ‡," 4to.

The Rev. John Wesley's Translation of, and Notes on, the New Testament, 4to.

"Free and Candid Examination of the Bishop of London's Sermons, wherein the commonly received System concerning the Jewish and Christian Dispensations is particularly considered §; by the Rev. John Towne ‖," 8vo.

* See the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. VI. No IV.

† See some account of Dr. Kennedy under the article of *George North*, in vol. V. p. 426.

‡ This was soon followed by a plate, neatly engraved by Perry, intituled, "Numismata selectiora Allecti et Carausii Britanniæ Imperatorum, è Musæo Kennediano," and a single leaf of "Explanatory Notes on the Plate of Allectus, Emperor of Britain, with those of Carausius;" and soon afterwards by "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Stukeley, on the first Part of his Medallic History of Carausius, Emperor of Britain, his ill-grounded Opinions and most extraordinary Assertions therein contained;" 4to; price 6*d*.

§ The design of this piece is to shew that the common system which makes redemption and a future state a popular doctrine among the antient Jews, abounds with absurdities and inconsistencies. The Author warmly espouses Dr. Warburton's scheme upon the subject, and his principal view seems to be to get the question thoroughly examined, and the Jewish law freed from the many perplexities in which those who plead for the received system have involved it.

‖ John Towne, of Clare hall, Cambridge. B. A. 1732; M. A. 1736: vicar of Thorpe-Ernald, Leicestershire, 1740; archdeacon

"A short History of the Israelites; with an Account of their Manners, Customs, Laws, Polity, and Religion; being an useful Introduction to the Reading of the Old Testament *. Translated from the French of Abbé Fleury, by Ellis Farneworth †, M. A." 8vo.

"Collateral Bee-boxes, or a new, easy, and advantageous Method of managing Bees, in which Part of the Honey is taken away in an easy and pleasant Manner, without destroying or much disturbing the Bees; early Swarms if desired are encouraged,

con of Stowe, a prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Little Paunton, co. Lincoln; where he died, March 15, 1791, and was buried. He was an eminent scholar, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and an exemplary parish priest. From Bp. Hurd's Life of Warburton I am able to subjoin the following elegant testimony to the respectability of Mr. Towne. "The private friendships of Bishop Warburton were with men of learning and genius, chiefly with Clergymen of the Established Church, and those the most considerable of his time. It would be invidious to give a list of these: I shall only mention, by way of specimen, the learned archdeacons of Stowe and Winchester. The former of these, Mr. Towne, was of his early acquaintance, when he lived in Lincolnshire, and much respected by him at his death. He was an ingenious and learned man, and so conversant in the Bishop's writings, that he used to say of him, 'he understood them better than himself.' He published some defences of the Divine Legation, in which, with a glow of zeal for his friend, he shewed much logical precision and acuteness. The following is, I believe, an exact list of them: 1. "Critical Inquiry into the Practice and Opinions of the antient Philosophers concerning the Soul, &c. London, 1748," 8vo.—2. "Exposition of the Orthodox System of Civil Rights, and Church Power; addressed to Dr. Stebbing."—3. "Argument of the Divine Legation fairly stated. London, 1751."—4. "Free and Candid Examination of Bishop Sherlock's Sermons, and Discourses on Prophecy. London, 1756."—5. "Dissertation on the antient Mysteries. London, 1766.—6. "Remarks on Dr. Lowth's Letter to Bishop Warburton. London, 1766."—Mr. Towne left three daughters; and one son, who was bred to the profession of a painter, but died young.

* "This little piece of the learned Abbé had been before translated by *R. G.* 1750, 8vo." When the preceding line was added by Mr. Gough to my former edition, I had not the most distant idea that R. G. meant *himself*. See, however, the "Essays and Illustrations" in vol. VI. No. VII.

† Of whom, see under the year 1762.

couraged, and late ones prevented; by Stephen White *, M. A. rector of Holton in Suffolk," 8vo.

* This gentleman, who was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, was founder of a charity-school at Holton in Suffolk, on which he expended a considerable sum of his own, besides what he collected by subscription from his friends. He published, for the benefit of this school, a sermon, under the title of "A Dissuasive from Stealing, 1747," and 1769, 12mo; and a collection of "Psalms; set to Music by Mr. Riley," 12mo, 1769. His Treatise on Bees was re-printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1758, and again in 1764.—"Mr. White had the singular faculty of being a ruminant. He masticated a second time his supper at chapel the next morning. I kept my bees by his books; but I believe his scheme never made it's fortune. See the Practical Bee-master by John Keys. London; no date, but probably 1780, 8vo, where he talks of inconveniencies, which I never found when I practised the methods, but his own was to be recommended at the expence of others." *T. F.*—A dispensation passed in 1733, to enable Stephen White, M. A. (chaplain to the Earl of Morton) to hold Swaffham Bulbeck V. co. Cambridge, with Helton, co. Suffolk.—He died Oct. 24, 1755, aged 71.

He was contemporary with John White, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Ospringe, Kent, and of Nayland, Suffolk. We mention this because these two writers have been sometimes mistaken for each other. The publications of Mr. John White were, 1. "A Letter to a Gentleman of the Dissenting Persuasion concerning the Lives of Churchmen and Dissenters, 1743," 8vo; 2. "A Second Letter to a Dissenting Gentleman, 1745," 8vo; which was the same year followed by, 3. "A Third Letter." These Letters were so well received, that they were several times reprinted, in 1745, 1746, and 1747, and again (collected into one volume) in 1748. Mr. J. White was also author of, 4. "A Sermon on the Fast, Dec. 18, 1745," printed in 1746, 8vo; 5. "A Defence of the Letters to a Dissenting Gentleman, 1746," 8vo, re-printed in 1748 and 1749; 6. "A Second Defence, 1748 and 1749," 8vo; 7. "A Letter to Mr. Chandler, 1749," 8vo; 8. "A Discourse against the Dissenters, 1750," 12mo; 9. "Appendix to the Controversy between the Rev. Mr. White and the Dissenting Gentleman, 1750," 8vo; 10. "The Protestant Dissenter guided to the Church of England, 1750," 8vo; 11. "An Answer to the Free and Candid Disquisitions, 1751," 8vo; 12. "The Protestant Englishman guarded against the Arts and Arguments of Romish Papists and Emissaries, 1753," 8vo; and some other controversial Treatises, in 1755.—He died in 1755; and was buried at Nayland, as appears by the following epitaph:

"Here lieth the body of
the Rev. John White, B. D. minister
of this parish 12 years,
He departed this life Oct. 24, 1755,
aged 71."

"Athel-

"Athelstan *," a tragedy, by Dr. Brown, 8vo.

Mr. Palairet's † Notes on the New Testament, and Specimen of a Dutch Concordance.

Catalogues of the Libraries of Martin Folkes, esq. and Dr. Rawlinson.

"Certificates and Receipts, in Latin and English, for the superannuated Scholars of Merchant Taylors School," drawn up Mr. Edward-Rowe Mores ‡.

New Editions § of Dr. Warburton's "View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy;" and of the first two volumes of the "Divine Legation."

* Mr. Garrick performed a principal part in this play, and wrote the Epilogue. Dr. Brown did not give his name to the world, either with Barbarossa or Athelstan.

† Preacher in the Dutch chapel at St. James's, and author of several treasises on the learned languages. He published, at Leyden, in 1752, "Observationes in sacros Novi Fœderis libros;" and at London, in 1754, "Eliæ Palairet, Ecclesiæ Gallicæ Tornacensis Pastoris, Specimen Thesauri Critici Linguæ Græcæ; in quo speciales vocabulorum significationes indicantur, ellipses supplentur, pleonasmi evolvuntur, et ex Scholiis antiquis illustrantur, cum indicibus necessariis," 4to. In 1756 he corrected for Mr. Bowyer the Ajax and Electra of Sophocles, for an edition which will be noticed under 1758; and died Jan. 2, 1765.

‡ Of this eccentric genius, see vol. V. p. 389.

§ Whilst these volumes were in the press, the learned Writer indulged his printer with the following characteristic notes:

"*July* 12, 1755. I am wonderfully obliged to Mr. Bowyer's care in his reprinting the enclosed leaf, where his critical care in letting *Rome* pass for *home* lays me under great obligations to him: but I have been long sensible of my great obligations of this kind.—However let the fool, the Compositor, mend it, if he can, before publication, by once more reprinting it."—"*Dec.* 31, 1755. Mr. Bowyer, I thought fit to give myself this trouble to tell you, that the Large-Paper Books of the small edition of the *View* is most vilely printed; particularly the lines are awry and uneven (as in proof sheets) from one end of the Book to the other. Your humble Servant, W. W."—"Sir, If in correcting the small edition of the View of Bolingbroke you had paid the least attention to the reasoning (which, by the way, would have done you no harm) you would not have suffered this absurdity to pass you at p. 230. *And when they did so, that consideration which under an extraordinary Providence came strongly in aid of the moral argument for another life, had no tendency under the common one to open to them the prospects of futurity.* Now does not a little common sense shew you that *common* and *extraordinary* are got into each other's place? If the subject had been some important criticism about an *ac* or an *et*, I suppose you would

1757.

Under this year I find the following memorandum on the back of a note for 50*l.* (lent April 8, 1755): "If I die before this note of hand is discharged, I order it to be released, and given up to my friend who signed it. Witness my hand, Feb. 3, 1757. W. Bowyer."—He had a considerable number of such notes for smaller sums, many of them in like manner released, and some of more than 50 years date.

The principal books of this year were,

"Memoirs of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief of the Forces of Charles I. in that Kingdom during the Rebellion," folio.

"Travels or Observations relating to several Parts of Barbary and the Levant. Illustrated with Cuts. The Second Edition, with great Improvements. By Thomas Shaw*, D.D. F.R.S. Regius Professor of Greek, and Principal of St. Edmund Hall, in the University of Oxford," 4to.

would have been more attentive. In short, the leaf must be re-printed; and let the passage be reformed thus: [*And when they did so, that consideration, which under an ordinary Providence came strongly in aid of the moral argument for another life, had no tendency, under the extraordinary, to open to them the prospect of futurity.*] Your very humble servant, W. W. P. P. *Feb.* 28, 1756." — "[Errata, in View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, ed. 1756.] P. 205. l. — for, *he believes them too?* read, *Did he believe them too?* 248. l. 25. dele the second *so.* [W. B. thinks it should be the first *so.* Another particle in which he shines, besides an *ac* and *et.*"] P. 273. l. 7. for, *one of which things,* read, *one or both of which things.* P. 275. l. 20. for, *on their,* read, *to their.* P. 324. l. 17. dele *in.*

* This learned traveller, son of Mr. Gabriel Shaw, was born at Kendal in Westmoreland, about the year 1692. He received his education at the grammar-school of that place; was admitted bachelor at Queen's college, Oxford, Oct. 5, 1711; where he took the degree of B. A. July 5, 1716; M. A. Jan. 16, 1719; went into holy orders, and was appointed chaplain to the English factory at Algiers. In this station he continued several years, and from thence took opportunities of travelling into several parts. During his absence he was chosen fellow of his College, March 16, 1727; and at his return, in 1733, took the degree of doctor in divinity,

"Discourses and Essays, in Prose and Verse, by Edward Cobden, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and lately Chaplain to his Majesty King George II.

divinity, July 5, 1734; and in the same year was elected F. R. S. He published the first edition of his Travels at Oxford, in 1738; bestowed on the University some natural curiosities, and some antient coins and busts, which he had collected in his travels; and three of which are engraved among the Marmora Oxoniensia, 1763, No. lxxiv. lxxvi. lxxviii. On the death of Dr. Felton, 1740, he was nominated by his College Principal of St. Edmund hall, which he raised from a ruinous condition by his munificence; and was presented at the same time to the vicarage of Bramley in Hants. He was also Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford till his death, which happened on the 15th of August, 1751.—His Travels were translated into French, and printed in quarto, 1743, with several notes and emendations, communicated by the author. Dr. Pococke, afterwards Bishop of Ossory, having attacked those Travels in his "Description of the East," our Author published a Supplement, by way of vindication, in 1746. In the Preface to the "Supplement" he says the intent and design of it is partly to vindicate the Book of Travels from some objections that have been raised against it by the Author of "The Description of the East, &c." He published "A further Vindication of the Book of Travels, and the Supplement to it, in a Letter to the Right Rev. Robert Clayton, D. D. Lord Bishop of Clogher." This letter consists of six folio pages, and bears date in 1747. After the Doctor's death, the above-mentioned second edition of his Travels came out, in 1757. The contents of the Supplement are interwoven in this edition; and improvements were made, and the edition prepared for the press, by the Author himself, who expressly prepared the Work, with these additions, alterations, and improvements, to the publick, as an essay towards restoring the antient geography, and placing in a proper light the natural and sometimes civil history, of those countries where he travelled.

For a more particular account of his character I shall subjoin the epitaph on his monument in Bramley church, written by his friend Dr. Joseph Browne, provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and professor of Natural History:

"Peregrinationibus variis
per Europam, Africam, Asiamque,
feliciter absolutis,
et exuviis mortalibus hic loci
tandem depositis,
cœlestem in Patriam remigravit
THOMAS SHAW, S. T. P. et R. S. S.
Gabrielis fil. Kendaliensis:
qui
consulibus Anglicis apud Algerenses

primùm

above Twenty-two Years, in which Time most of these Discourses were preached before him. Published chiefly for the use of his Parishioners," one large 4to volume, divided into two parts *.

primùm erat à sacris;
mox Coll. Reginæ inter Socios ascriptus;
Aulæ dein Sancti Edmundi Principalis,
ac ejusdem munificus instaurator;
Linguæ demum Græcæ apud Oxonienses
Professor Regius.
De literis quantùm meruit auctor celebratus,
edita usque testabuntur opera,
pyramidibus ipsis, quas penitiùs inspexerat,
perenniora forsan extitura.
Hic, studiis etsi severioribus indies occupatus,
horis tamen subsecivis emicuit
eruditus idem et facetus conviva;
optima quanquam mentis indole
et multiplici scientia instructus,
literatorum omnium, domi forisque,
suffragiis comprobatus;
magnatum, procerumque popularium,
familiari insignitus notitiâ;
nec summis in ecclesiâ dignitatibus impar;
fato tamen iniquo evenit,
ut Bramleyensis obiret paræciæ
Vicarius penè sexagenarius
XVIII. cal. Sept. A.D. 1751.
Uxor JOANNA, Ed. Holden arm. consulis
Algerensis olim conjux, bis vidua, M. P."

"As the circumstances of Bramley vicarage are not explained, one doth not readily see the *misfortune* of dying vicar of it. If it had been called a *moderate* or *small* College-living, we should have known at once, that a man of his well-known good character got only very trifling preferment, and that too from his College, who perhaps must have given it to him had he had no character at all." *T. F.*

* Of this volume 250 copies only were printed, 50 of which were appropriated to a charitable use. The first part of it contains Twenty-eight Discourses preached on various occasions between the years 1720 and 1754; inscribed to the parishioners of Acton, and of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, for whose service they were chiefly composed. Among these is his "Concio ad Clerum, xi. cal. Maii, 1752," and three Sermons preached *after* the noted one mentioned in p. 207. The last time he preached before the King was Dec. 8, 1751. He resigned his warrant for chaplain Nov. 23, 1752; after having delivered into his Majesty's hands his reasons in writing for so doing.—"As age and infirmities," he tells them, "have even almost dis-

In this year Mr. Bowyer having undertaken, at the request of Dr. Warburton, to correct the proof-sheets of the *Third Volume* of the Divine Legation, then printing at another press; took the liberty of

abled me from instructing you in the pulpit (after fifty years constant discharge of that duty); it is my desire to preach to you somewhat longer from the press; that those things you have formerly heard, may be fixed deeper in your memories, and copied out in your conduct. I am in hopes, the interesting relation we bear to each other will engage you to read them with candour, and consider them with attention. I can truly affirm that I have given you no other directions than what I have myself wished, and endeavoured to follow." The second part of the volume is a re-publication (with additions) of the Poems already mentioned in p. 207. It contains also "An Essay sacred to the Memory of Queen Anne, for her Bounty to the Clergy;" and "An Essay tending to promote Religion; inscribed to Sir John Barnard, in token of respect for his integrity in a corrupted age." This Essay, the Author says, "is of a miscellaneous nature, consisting partly of verse and partly of prose, and contains some queer antiquated notions concerning the disposal of ecclesiastical preferments." The immediate cause of it was, the Author's being disappointed of a canonry of St. Paul's, to which he had "no other pretensions but Duty, Justice, and Reason, unless it were the exceeding convenience" of that preferment, as he had most of Pater Noster-row already under his care. "Another reason," he says, "is, that as it is attended with riches, it would at this time be very agreeable to let into my barren pastures a small rivulet from the stream of plenty; and, as my little prebend in that church affords me some money for Bread, this would amply supply me with Butter. The last I shall mention is, that, as Archdeacon of London, my place in the Choir is next to that of our worthy Dean; and when Striplings are made Residentiaries, they are still pushing for precedence, which they think they have a right to (and I never contested) as most Money includes most Honour. Now the uniting a Canonry with the Archdeaconry would prevent all disputes, and make matters quite easy, which would be an excellent thing in a Cathedral: for Clergymen, as well as others, have a spice of ambition."—"His income, he says, was but moderate (all his preferments together not exceeding 350*l. per annum* clear, which he would often say was as much as he desired, and more than he deserved. This income, frugality and moderation converted into plenty, and contentment into happiness.) And about this time he met with losses amounting to above 2000*l.* which reduced his substance very low."

* A Letter which Mr. Bowyer sent to the learned Author on this occasion cannot now be recovered; but the answer was in these words: "*May* 16, 1757. SIR, I am much obliged to you for the favour of yours. It has shewn me some little explanation was necessary

proposing some alteration in the Preface, where he is answering Dr. *Taylor*; (and also in the Book itself, as appears below).

necessary in one place, and the change of a word in another, [p. xxxviii.] As for *convicti*, I really think the critics changed it into *conjuncti*, for not truly apprehending the nature of the Pagan charge of *hatred*. I am your very humble servant, W. W. Pray let Mr. ——— know that I desire he would be more expeditious. I have received but two sheets in one month. I don't understand *convicti* to signify convicted in a judicial process, but it appearing evident to all men in their confession."— In the progress of the volume the two following letters were written: "*Oct.* 7, 1757. Rev. Sir, You say, p. 109, 'The Jews had lost the sovereign administration of justice [or the judicial power of life and death] from the time of Pompey.' This is surely a mistake. Pompey, by conquering Jerusalem, made the Kings of Judea *tributary*; but those Kings (as I believe all other *tributary* Kings) retained the power of Life and Death, till the country was reduced to a province after the banishment of Archelaus, A. D. 7. I need not inquire into the *usual* state of tributary Kings: Josephus is express in the very point before us, Wars, ii. c. 8. § 1. as in Whiston's version: *And now Archelaus's part of Judea was reduced to a province; and Coponius, one of the Equestrian order among the Romans, was sent Procurator, having the power of Life and Death put into his hands by Cæsar.* A power therefore which Archelaus exercised before. What the Historian relates, Facts recorded in Sacred History confirm. Did not Herod the Great think he had the power of Life and Death when he slew the infants? A. D. 37. Caligula gave the Tetrarchy of Philip to Herod Agrippa; and Claudius, A. D. 41, added Judea and Samaria to it, Jos. Ant. xviii. c. 6. § 10. During this deputed kingship, he exercised the power of the sword; and as Herod Antipas had before beheaded John, so he [Agrippa] put James to death, Acts xii. 2, &c. Which, if I remember right, Mr. Lardner in his *Credibility*, &c. observes is a proof of the verity of the Scripture History, which fixes facts so agreeably to the Constitution of the Roman Government, and places the death of James under a King who had not above three years to exercise that power over him. P. 104, 'At this time Coponius, a Roman Knight, was named Procurator of Judea,' i. e. during the *three* or *four* years of Christ's ministry. I think he was not. —Coponius was so A. D. 7, as we see above in the passage from Josephus. Next to him Marcus Ambivius. Then Annius Rufus. After the death of Augustus, *Gratus* was procurator for eleven years; and Pontius Pilate next for ten, Jos. Ant. xviii. c. 5, 6. In A. D. 35, Pilate was sent back to Rome; and A. D. 36, they were without any procurator. A. D. 37, Tiberius died.—I need go no further. I write this from such memorandums as I had cursorily made, without now re-examining them. Where you are attacking great men, you should write warily; and though

"A Natural History of Fossils, by Emanuel Mendez Da Costa *, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, and Member of the Imperial Academy Naturæ Curiosorum of Germany, Vol. I. Part I." 4to.

you are a *Lion* in controversy, do not refuse the assistance of a *Mouse* to disentangle you; even, Sir, your most humble servant, W. B.—P. S. Since I had written the above, I see in the Papers you have a new acquisition of Preferment [the Deanry of Bristol.]—I know not in what light I stand with you; but I shall always rejoice in the rise of learned men, and in whatever will add to your happiness in particular."—2. "Sir, In answer to what you have favoured me with, I reply, 'That a power precariously enjoyed, and ready to be abolished at the Nod of a Conqueror, can never be called *sovereign*, which implies the being free and independent, without the worst abuse of words, which is the quibbling with them.' I am obliged to you for your congratulation.—Your adding, that *you know not in what light you stand with me* surprizes me, since I have given you no occasion to make it a doubt; unless Mr. ——— continuing to print THIS VOLUME has afforded the occasion. But, had I taken it from him, I know in what light I must have stood with HONEST and CANDID men. Last year, AFTER HAVING DONE SO MUCH WORK FOR ME, and while you had copy in your hands to do more, you *surprized* me with a message, that you could not print the *second Volume* of the D. L. for me, because you and your Partner had squabbled about the types. On this occasion I was *forced* to put it into the hands of Mr. ———. Could I in DECENCY and COMMON HONESTY take it out, because, before he had finished it, you was become disengaged, and ready receive the work? However, on the receipt of your letter at Durham, acquainting me with Mr. Millar's readiness to let you have the *remainder of the Volume* to print, I *wrote to him, to tell him*, that if Mr. —— was so disposed, you might have it; but that I would leave the matter to himself.—You talk of my attacking great men: I hope you don't reckon *Taylor* in the number. I am your faithful friend and servant, W."

* Librarian to the Royal Society, and member of the Botanic Society in Florence. He published, in 1776, "Elements of Conchology, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Shells, with some Plates, containing Figures of every Genus of Shells," 8vo; and in 1778 "British Conchology, &c." in 4to. Proposals for printing his "Fossils" by subscription were circulated in 1752; and in the Preface, Mr. Da Costa declares, that "he then published so much of the work as the assistance he had received would enable him to do; and that the rest was ready for the press, and would be published with speed proportioned to the generosity of those who think such researches worthy of encouragement."

Mr.

Mr. Farneworth's Translation of "Davila's History of France," 2 vols. 4to.

"Of the Vices incident to an Academical Life; a Commencement Sermon, at Cambridge. By the Rev. Dr. W. S. Powel *;" two Editions.

A Second Edition of Dr. Brown's "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," 8vo.

Bishop Hoadly's "Sixteen Sermons," 8vo; and his "Letter to Clement Chevallier †, Esq." 8vo.

* Of whom, see under the year 1776.

† This Letter was occasioned by the nefarious attempt of one Bernard Fournier, by a forged note over a frank of Bishop Hoadly, to defraud him of no less a sum than 8,800*l.* The Bishop, it is well known, was obliged to call Fournier and his note into Chancery, where he obtained a judgment in his favour. A full account of this iniquitous transaction may be seen in Chancellor Hoadly's Life of his Father, p. xxiii. The Letter to Mr. Chevallier was an astonishing performance of a Divine turned of eighty-one years of age; and he received many compliments on that account from some of the greatest lawyers of the age. Mr. Walpole humorously said, "The Bishop had not only got the better of his adversary (Fournier), but of old age."—I may add, as a typographical anecdote, that this *small pamphlet* appears to have undergone so many revisals and corrections, that the mere typographical alterations cost the Bishop 40*l.*—In the Preface to this Letter the Bishop says, "As Fournier's affair has given occasion to many to make very particular enquiries about another convert from Popery [I mean Mr. Pilloniere], who once lived with me, with regard to his character and whole behaviour, it may not be improper to speak a word or two about him; by which I may satisfy the curiosity of some, and rectify the mistakes of others, who, I find, have confounded them. Mr. Pilloniere was of the Society of Jesus, and a priest. He came to England at the end of the year 1714; but not in such haste as to forget his instruments of orders, or as if he was flying from justice. He was recommended by several learned and great men abroad, to their friends here; and to me, by the most unexceptionable persons at home; as a man of parts and learning, and good character. What greatly confirmed the first good opinion of him was, that his own account of his leaving that Society, and their Church, was confirmed by every one, both friends and enemies, at Paris; where the whole was so public, that it was known and attested by many Travellers, who happened to be there at that time. In this Account, every step by which he was gradually led to take his resolution was laid before the world, with so many minute particulars, that the deceit must have been discovered, if there had been any. And in his private conversation, he was, from the beginning, always ready, without

"Letters concerning Taste *, by [Mr. Cooper], the Author of the Life of Socrates †," 8vo; (the third edition, with additions).

without reserve, to name every place in which he had lived, through his whole education, and residence, among the Jesuits. How different a procedure from that of the other, whose precipitate flight, in the greatest hurry, is hardly yet explained. I will not conceal from the Reader, that Mr. Pilloniere did not, for some part of his time, behave towards me agreeably to his obligations. This, I soon found, was occasioned by my not judging it proper for me to interest myself at all, by any solicitations of mine, for promoting and increasing a collection of money, set on foot by some worthy gentlemen, in his favour, without the least motion from me. And this by degrees put an end to all direct correspondence between us. After this, he was very profuse in giving away to others, in appearance of want, that competency which had been most kindly provided for him by his friends. By this weakness he soon found himself reduced to great necessities; and then accepted from me, through a friend's hands, a small yearly allowance; but without any attempt, or suspicion of attempt, to supply his wants by forging money-notes, over the names of others. At length, from the study of the mathematical and other useful branches of learning, he suddenly departed into the golden dreams of the lowest chemical projectors. This change was succeeded by a sort of religious madness, in which he was not content with his usual great temperance; but brought himself to believe that, by the promises of God in Scripture, a good man might, by degrees, come to live without taking any sustenance at all. In this attempt, he went to such excess, that his condition at last could not receive any benefit from a contrary regimen. And by this management he brought himself to death, in the midst of imaginary visions and nightly conversations with Heaven. But enough of Mr. Pilloniere.—In 1726 was published, "La Republique de Platon; ou de Juste et de l'Injuste. Traduit par M. De la Pillonniere; imprimé à Londres, aux frais, et sur les yeux du Traducteur;" a handsome quarto volume of 319 pages, and 20 of Preface, dedicated to King George I.

"* On the first appearance of the "Letters on Taste" it was observed, that Mr. Cooper's "genius seemed to shine more in description than in definition; that he had more of imagery than of speculation; that his imagination was the strongest talent of his mind; and that, if he had not attempted to offer any thing new on the subject of Taste, he was always so entertaining, spirited, and splendid in his diction, that the reader who is not instructed by him, cannot fail of being pleased and diverted." Literary Magazine, 1757, p. 134.

† John Gilbert Cooper, esq. of Thurgarton in Nottinghamshire, was the son of a gentleman of fortune and family. After passing through Westminster school, under Dr. Nichols, along with the late Lord Albemarle, Lord Buckinghamshire, Major John

A Fourth Edition of Dr. Richard Grey's "Memoria Technica," 8vo.

Johnson, and the late Mr. George Ashby, he became fellow-commoner of Trinity college, Cambridge, and resided there two or three years. Soon afterwards he married Miss Wright, daughter to the recorder of Leicester, and settled at his family seat. He died in April 1769, after suffering a long and excruciating illness arising from the stone. "The Life of Socrates" may be considered as his *magnum opus;* and in compiling it he was supplied with authorities by his learned friend Mr. Jackson of Leicester. This publication was honoured by the following notice from Dr. Warburton: "As Ignorance, when joined with humility, produces stupid admiration, on which account it is so commonly observed to be the mother of Devotion and blind homage; so, when joined with vanity (as it always is in bad Critics) it gives birth to every iniquity of impudent abuse and slander. See an example (for want o better) in a late *worthless and now forgotten thing*, called 'The Life of Socrates;' where the head of the Author (as a man of wit observed on reading the book) has just made a shift to do the office of a *camera obscura*, and represent things in an inverted order, himself *above*, and Sprat, Rollin, Voltaire, and every other author of reputation *below*." This sarcasm produced from Mr. Cooper "Cursory Remarks on Mr. Warburton's new edition of Mr. Pope's Works; occasioned by that modern Commentator's injurious Treatment, in one of his Notes upon the Essay on Criticism, of the Author of the Life of Socrates; in a Letter to a Friend, 1751," 8vo; from which an extract shall here be given: "I have undergone," says he, "young as I am, too many disappointments in life, to wonder much at many things which the mob of mankind call extraordinary; otherwise I might be surprised that almost a total retirement from the world would not shelter me from the injuries of it, especially too at an age when few have had any concerns with it. I thought I might have enjoyed an unenvied obscurity in the most undisturbed peace and tranquillity, and that Calumny was too busy about the names of those who were candidates for fame, to find time to visit the recess of one, whose contempt of every advantage of life, but what conduced to quiet, should, it was hoped, protect him from the poisonous breath of that daughter of Envy. But I was greatly mistaken, it seems, in my humble expectations; for I had scarcely begun to feel the calm comforts which the absence of contention yields to a thinking creature, before I was informed by letters from some friends in town, that Mr. Warburton had, with his usual humanity and good manners, very compendiously answered the 'Life of Socrates' in the tail of one note, by the free use of those appellations he has indiscriminately thrown out upon, not only all those who have ever had any controversy with him, but upon all others too whom he ever suspected to have the rashness to contradict any of his opinions. How-

"Travels in Egypt and Nubia, by Frederick Lewis Norden," folio and 8vo; with the original plates,

Howsoever this would have alarmed me heretofore, as an author, from the pen of any other person, it had no effect upon me then from the writer it came from, and I sat down contemptuously contented, without so much as being solicitous to know what abuse he had conferred upon my writings. I say *abuse*, for he never speaks of an opponent without it. But as indifferent as I was about my character as a writer, I can't say I was quite so easy when I was afterwards told that he had attacked it as a man. Upon this I wrote to him, that I thought he had used me very ill, and should take a proper notice of him for it in public; in answer to which he tells a friend of mine, 'That he was surprised I should think myself ill-used, for that he had never mentioned my name or writings in public, or in conversation, but with honour, till I had wrote a book wherein I had treated him through the whole with scurrility worse than Billingsgate; and that he had now taken no other revenge than the casual mention of the Author of the 'Life of Socrates' (without the mention of my name) with a slight joke.' I will ask any impartial reader, if there is the least reflection through the whole 'Life of Socrates,' or the notes, upon Mr. Warburton's morals? whether I have not confined my criticism to his practice as an author? and whether every thing therein advanced cannot be proved over and over again by citations from the 'Divine Legation,' and his other tracts? At the same time I desire one part of the dispute betwixt us may be finished by an answer to these questions: Is not calling a guiltless man an impudent slanderer, calumny, and quite a different revenge than a slight joke? and has not Mr. Warburton done that in the note in question?"

Mr. Cooper wrote some numbers of the periodical paper called "The World;" was author of "Ver Vert, or the Nunnery Parrot, an Heroic Poem in Four Cantos, inscribed to the Abbess of D*****; translated from the French of Monsieur Gresset;" re-printed in the first volume of "The Repository, 1777;" and published a volume of "Poems on several Subjects, 1764," 8vo; in which many of his little poems, originally printed in "The Museum," and in "Dodsley's Collection," are collected. "These poems," says Mr. Dodsley, "having been very favourably received by the publick when they first appeared, at different times, in detached pieces, the author has been prevailed upon to permit me to collect them into this small volume. When I requested him to give me a preface, he replied, "That to those whom such trifles afforded pleasure, a formal introduction would be unnecessary; that he wrote most of them when he was very young, for his own amusement, and published them afterwards for my profit; and, as they had once answered both those ends, was very little solicitous what would be the fate of them for the future." "A Father's Advice to his Son," by Mr. Cooper, is in the third volume of Pearch's Collection. He was author also

of

procured by Mr. Lockyer Davis; originally written in French, and translated by Dr. Peter Templeman*.

of "A Project for raising an Hospital for decayed Authors," reprinted in the second volume of Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces." His elegant Latin epitaph on an infant son, who died the day after he was born, 1749, is printed in Gent. Mag. 1778, p. 486, with a whimsical poetical translation.

* Mr. Norden was born at Gluckstadt in Holstein, Oct. 22, 1708. His father was a lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and himself was bred to arms. Being intended for the sea service, he entered, in 1722, into the corps of cadets, a Royal establishment, in which young men are instructed in such arts and sciences as are necessary to form good sea-officers. Here he is said to have made a great progress in the mathematicks, ship-building, and drawing, especially in the last. He copied the works of the greatest masters in the art, to form his taste, and acquire their manner; but he felt a particular pleasure in drawing from Nature. The first person who took notice of this rising genius was M. De Lerche, knight of the order of the Elephant, and grand master of the ceremonies. This gentleman put into his hands a collection of charts and topographical plans belonging to the King, to be re-touched and amended, in which Mr. Norden shewed great skill and care; but, considering his present employment as foreign to his profession, M. De Lerche, in 1732, presented him to the King, and procured him, not only leave, but a pension to enable him to travel; the King likewise made him, at the same time, second lieutenant. It was particularly recommended to him to study the construction of ships, especially such galleys and rowing vessels as are used in the Mediterranean. Accordingly he set out for Holland, where he soon became acquainted with the admirers of antiquities and the polite arts, and with several distinguished artists, particularly De Reyter, who took great pleasure in teaching him to engrave. From Holland he went to Marseilles, and thence to Leghorn, staying in each place so long as to inform himself in every thing the place furnished relating to the design of his voyage. At this last port he got models made of the different kinds of rowing vessels, which are still to be seen at the Chamber of Models at the Old Holm. In Italy he spent near three years in perfecting his taste, and enlarging his knowledge. Here his great talents drew the attention of persons of distinction, and procured him an opportunity of seeing the cabinets of the curious both in antiquities and medals, and of making his advantage of the great works of painting and sculpture, especially at Rome and Florence. At the latter city he was made a member of the Drawing Academy, and in this city he received an order from the King to go into Egypt. Christian VI. was desirous of having a circumstantial account of a country so distant and so famous from an intelligent man, and one whose fidelity could not be questioned; and no one was thought more proper than Mr.

Nor-

The following Letter, printed by Mr. Bowyer, was this year sent officially to all the Members of the Society of Antiquaries:

"SIR, Dec. 8, 1757.

"IT is now near two years, since the Society of Antiquaries of London printed, at the request, and

Norden. He was then in the flower of his age, possessed of great abilities, of a fine taste, and a courage equal to every danger or fatigue; and, to crown all, a strong desire of examining upon the spot the wonders of Egypt, before he received the order of his master. How he acquitted himself in this business appears in his "Travels." He stayed in these countries about a year, during which the King further promoted him; and at his return, when the Count of Danneskiold-Samsoe, who was at the head of the Marine, presented him to his Majesty, the King expressed himself greatly pleased with the masterly designs he had made in his travels, and desired he would draw up an account of them. At this time he was made captain-lieutenant, and soon after captain of the Royal navy, and one of the commissioners for building ships. When the war broke out between England and Spain, Count Danneskiold-Samsoe proposed to the King, that several of the officers of his Majesty's navy should go as volunteers into the service of the powers at war; and chose Mr. Norden, in particular, to accompany his own nephew, Count Ulric Adolphus, then a captain of a man of war, in such expeditions as the English should happen to undertake. On their arrival in London, Mr. Norden, whose fame had preceded him, was received with distinguished favour; several of the most considerable men at Court, and even the Prince of Wales, hearing of the drawings he had made in Egypt, were curious to see them, and shewed him great kindness. The following summer he accompanied the Count on an expedition under Sir John Norris; and in 1740, he again went on board the fleet destined to America, under the command of Sir Chaloner Ogle, with a design to reinforce Admiral Vernon. After this, Mr. Norden spent about one year in London in great esteem, and was admitted a member of the Royal Society. On this occasion he gave the publick, under the patronage of Mr. Folkes, an idea of some ruins and colossal statues, intituled, "Drawings of some Ruins and Colossal Statues at Thebes in Egypt; with an Account of the same, in a Letter to the Royal Society, 1742." This Essay, with the plates belonging to it, gained him new applause, and heightened the desire that the publick had before conceived of seeing that work entire, of which this made only a small part. About this time he found his health declining, and proposed to the Count to take a tour to France, and to visit the coasts and ports of that kingdom, in hopes that a change of climate might have been a means of establishing his health; but he died at Paris, in 1742, much regretted by his ac-

for the use of its Members, 'A short Account of some Particulars concerning Domesday Book, with

acquaintance, as a person who had done honour to his country, and from whom the world had great expectations.

* Dr. Templeman was the son of an eminent attorney at Dorchester, in the county of Dorset (by Mary, daughter of Robert Haynes, a gentleman who was bred at Wadham college, Oxford, and became a merchant at Bristol, but, when advanced in years, quitted business, and retired to Yeovil in Somersetshire), who died 1749, and his widow 19 years after him, aged 93. Dr. Templeman was born March 17, 1711, and was educated at the Charter-house (not on the foundation), from whence he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge; where he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts with distinguished reputation. During his residence at Cambridge, by his own inclination, in conformity with that of his parents, he applied himself to the study of Divinity, with a design to enter into holy orders; but after some time, from what cause we know not, he altered his plan, and applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1736 he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Boerhaave, and the Professors of the other branches of medicine in that celebrated University, for the space of two years or more. About the beginning of 1739 he returned to London, with a view to enter on the practice of his profession, supported by a handsome allowance from his father. Why he did not succeed in that line, was easy to be accounted for by those who knew him. He was a man of a very liberal turn of mind, of general erudition, with a large acquaintance amongst the learned of different professions, but of an indolent, inactive disposition; he could not enter into juntos with people that were not to his liking; he could not cultivate the acquaintance to be met with at tea-tables; he could not intrigue with nurses, nor associate with the various knots of pert, insipid, well-bred, impertinent, good-humoured, malicious gossips, that are often found so useful to introduce a young physician into practice: but rather chose to employ his time at home in the perusal of an ingenious author, or to spend an Attic evening in a select company of men of sense and learning. In this he resembled his brother Armstrong, whose limited practice in his profession was owing to the same cause. In the latter end of the year 1750 he was introduced to Dr. Fothergill (by Dr. Cuming, the friend to whom I was indebted for the information in this note) with a view of instituting a Medical Society, in order to procure the earliest intelligence of every improvement in physick from every part of Europe. An extract from one of his letters will give some idea of this plan, which never took effect. "I spent the whole afternoon yesterday with Dr. Fothergill in settling the plan of our design, which in short is this: By a settled regular correspondence in the principal cities of Europe, to have the most early intelligence of the improvements in chemistry, anatomy, botany, chirurgery, with accounts

a View to promote its being published.' In this account, besides many interesting and curious par-

accounts of epidemical diseases, state of the weather, remarkable cases, observations, and useful medicines. A Society to be formed here in town, to meet regularly once a week, at which meeting all papers transmitted to be read, and such as are approved of to be published in the English language, in the manner of our Philosophical Transactions; a pamphlet of 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* once in three months. In a dearth of new things on each of those heads, to extract out of the French Memoirs, German Ephemerides, &c. such things as shall appear to the Society to be useful discoveries or observations, and not sufficiently known or attended to. The greatest difficulty lying on us in the choice of proper persons to execute this design; some being too much taken up in business, and others justly exceptionable as being untractable, presumptuous, and overbearing. The men of business, however, will be of some use to us in communicating remarkable cases and occurrences. Such a work will require a great number of hands; and besides good abilities, it will be necessary they should be good sort of men too." *MS Letter to Dr. Cuming.*—At the same period he tells his friend, "Dr. Mead has very generously offered to assist me with all his interest for succeeding Dr. Hall at the Charter-house, whose death has been for some time expected. Inspired with gratitude, I have ventured out of my element (as you will plainly perceive), and sent him the following Ode:

"Ad virum celeberrimum, RICARDUM MEAD, M. D. &c.

Horrenda scribant prælia cæteri,
Martisque lauros sanguine roscidas;
En civicam nectit coronam
Teque cupit celebrare Musa!

Seu tu Patronus nobilis artium
Audis, benignus sive salutifer
Morbos levare; idemque clarus
Artibus excoluisse vitam.

Ritu Herculis prima est tibi gloria
Angues domare et lurida toxica;
Tu fraudibus lethi retectis
Expedies per acuta corpus.

Cum peste languet Gallia livida,
Te quisque poscit sollicitâ prece;
Et te docente artes fugandi,
Diva Salus tua dicta firmat.

Monstrare leges, queis mare turgidum,
Newtonus audet; fortiter adjuvans
Monstras easdem nos regentes
Corporibus peperisse morbos:

O corda

ticulars, which well deserve the attention of the Antiquary, the learned Author has, with great

O corda fratrum! lucida sidera!
Ut vos amicè lumina jungitis!
Externa Newtonus retexit;
Ipse homini interiora pandis.

Non mille prosunt, queis tua pectora
Implentur, artes; heu rapit omnia
Sors dura! Divinum Senemque
Postera te celebrabit ætas.

Tecum Vetustas marmora condidit,
Vultusque fictos undique colligis;
Et mox tua infixi nepotes
Ora magis pretiosa ducent.

Jam fata semper vincere pertinax,
Præcepta tradis fida medentibus;
Sic tu brevi vitæ superstes
Esto Opifer venientis ævi."

Dr. Templeman's epitaph on Lady Lucy Meyrick (the only English copy of verses of his writing that we know of) is printed in the Eighth volume of the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1781." In 1753 he published the first volume of "Curous Remarks and Observations in Physick, Anatomy, Chirurgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine, extracted from the History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris;" and the second volume in the succeeding year. A third was promised, but I believe never printed. It appears indeed that, if he had met with proper encouragement from the publick, it was his intention to have extended the work to twelve volumes, with an additional one of Index, and that he was prepared to publish two volumes every year. This circumstance is taken from one of his own letters, in which he adds, "All my golden dream is at an end; for though I have the satisfaction to have the applause of those whose judgment I value, yet the generality of the world do not give me such encouragement as even to pay my expences. I could rail heartily; but it signifies nothing for poor Bayes to fume, when the upper gallery is disposed to hiss and pelt." *MS Letter.* — Dr. Templeman's translation of Norden appeared in the beginning of the year 1757; and in that year he was editor of "Select Cases and Consultations in Physick, by Dr. Woodward," 8vo. On the establishment of the British Museum, in 1753, he was appointed to the office of Keeper of the Reading-room, which he resigned on being chosen, in 1760, Secretary to the then newly instituted Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. In the year 1762 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, and also of the Oeconomical Society at Berne. Very early in life Dr. Templeman was afflicted with severe paroxysms of an asthma, which eluded

industry, collected and pointed out several helps and assistances from transcripts and printed copies of sundry parts of that venerable Record come to his knowledge, which will greatly contribute to lessen the expence of, and facilitate the completing that laudable undertaking; hoping, from the extended and collective enquiries of other worthy

eluded the force of all that either his own skill, or that of the most eminent physicians then living, could suggest to him; and it continued to harass him till his death, which happened Sept. 23, 1769. In 1745 he mentioned this disorder to a medical friend as returning more violently and frequently than ever, and in regular attacks, like an ague. His friends thought him in a galloping consumption; and by their advice he went to Hampstead, to drink asses milk. "After lodging there," he says, "to no manner of purpose more than a month, I returned to town, and now began to think I had nothing else to do but to apply to quackery, and hesitated a little betwixt Ward and the Bishop of Cloyne. I concluded, however, that the first place was due to the Church, and accordingly entered upon Tar-water." *MS Letter.*—He was esteemed a person of great learning, particularly with respect to languages, spoke French with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of society. Of his two brothers, Giles is now rector of Winborn St. Giles, and of Chessilborn in the county of Dorset, to which he was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Rivers. Nathaniel, solicitor of Lincoln's Inn, one of the sixty clerks in Chancery, and one of the commissioners of hackney-coaches, died Dec. 21, 1774.—Dr. Templeman's uncle William was also an attorney, and was clerk of the peace for the county of Dorset from the accession of George II. to the time of his death, in 1754. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Purchase, alderman of Dorchester, and great granddaughter to Bishop Ironside, by whom he had four sons, all living in 1782: William, steward to the late Prince of Wales for Dorset and Somerset, for several years, to the time of the Prince's death, and one of the commissioners of the Lottery; Nathaniel, rector of Almer and Loders 1753-4, and of the Holy Trinity and St Peter in Dorchester, 1781; Richard, rector of St. James, Shaftesbury, and of Compton Abbas or West Compton; and John, an attorney-at-law in Dorchester.—It may not be improper to distinguish Dr. Peter Templeman from Mr. Thomas Templeman, the author of "Engraved Tables, containing Calculations of the number of square Feet and People in the several Kingdoms of the World;" who was a writing-master in the town of St. Edmund's Bury. Both are often confounded, and the latter occasionally appears in quotations with the Doctor's degree of the former. There was no consanguinity betwixt the Doctor and Mr. Thomas Templeman's family.

Mem-

Members, whose opportunities and means of information might be greater, to supply and reform what was therein wanting. The kind assistance of its Members in a measure so conducive to this great design, and which had received the sanction of their approbation, the Society could not doubt of; and therefore, having allowed sufficient time, they apprehend, for finishing all necessary enquiries on that head, they now think of collecting, and bringing into the common stock, the issues of their joint labours and researches. For this purpose I am directed, by an order of this day, to acquaint you, that it is their request, that you will be pleased to communicate to them, by the first Thursday in February next, an account of such transcripts, printed copies of, or extracts from any parts of Domesday Book as are come to your knowledge; expressing therein where, or in whose hands, the same are now deposited *; with such further particulars as you shall judge material towards promoting and accomplishing the publication of that noble Record, which the Society have much at heart, and from which they hope to reap no less emolument than honour.

I am, with great respect and esteem, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
WILL. NORRIS, Secretary.

From the House of the Society of Antiquaries, in Chancery-lane.

1758.

"A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Original Standard of Weights and Measures in this Kingdom, and the Laws relating thereto; with the Proceedings of the House of Commons thereupon †; published by their Order," folio. [*This was one of the first Works on which I was employed as a Compositor.*]

* These enquiries produced but few returns. The object of them, however, was afterwards effectually obtained by the munificence of the Legislature, in presenting the whole work to the publick, as will be noticed in the proper place.

† "This Report deserves to be more known. Though it produced no effect, yet it displayed such a spirit of enquiry, and such

"The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, translated into English, with Notes and Dissertations *, by Edward Spelman †, Esq." 4 vols. 4to; a work of considerable merit.

such a thorough knowledge of so nice and important a subject, that it would have done honour to the Royal Society with Sir Isaac Newton at their head. The late Lord Carysfort was Chairman of the Committee. I think I have seen an article in the Encyclopedie, that Alfred (or some other monarch) obliged all England to use the same weights and measures, which they gravely observe to be a very proper and desirable practice. But Englishmen often like better to suffer the inconveniences of following their own fancies than submit to beneficial restraints." *T. F.*

* Namely, "A Dissertation concerning the Arrival of Æneas in Italy;" and "A Fragment out of the Sixth Book of Polybius; containing a Dissertation upon Government in general, particularly applied to that of the Romans; with a Description of the several Powers of the Consuls, Senate, and People of Rome, translated from the Greek, with Notes; to which is prefixed a Preface, wherein the System of Polybius is applied to the Government of England; and to the above-mentioned Fragment concerning the Powers of the Senate is annexed a Dissertation upon the Constitution of it." This Dissertation had been originally published in 1743, without a name. "I had my reasons," says Mr. Spelman, "for not putting my name to the book; though my bookseller thought fit to annex my name, or something like my name, to what he called *a second edition*, without my knowledge, and to add to it a most impertinent thing of his own." What the "most impertinent thing" added by the bookseller was, or whether there really was a second edition, I have not been able to discover. It seems to imply that the bookseller added a new title, and perhaps a preface, to the unsold copies." —Mr. Bowyer afterwards printed for Mr. Spelman a few copies of "A Dissertation on the Presence of the Patricians in the Tributa Comitia," 4to; which were given gratuitously to his friends.

† Mr. Spelman, whose residence was at High House, near Rougham, Norfolk, was the great-great-grandson of the famous Sir Henry Spelman. He was also the translator of Xenophon's "Expedition of Cyrus, 1740," 2 vols. 8vo; which he dedicated to Lord Lovell, a descendant from Sir Edward Coke, chief justice, afterwards Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, whom he celebrates for his learning and great taste. The original publisher was R. Wellington; and it was re-printed in one volume, 1776.—Mr. Spelman died March 12, 1767. In 1775 were published, "Two Tracts on the following Subjects: I. "Additional Observations on the Greek Accents; intended as a Supplement to what has been already said on that Subject, in the Preface to the Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, by the late Edward Spelman, Esq. Published by the Rev. Mr.

"A State of Facts in Defence of his Majesty's Right to certain Fee Farm Rents in the County of Norfolk," 4to. by Philip Carteret Webb *, esq. (only 100 copies).

"A Letter to Dr. Stukeley." Q. what?

Mr. Vertue's "Catalogue of King James the Second's Collection of Pictures, Busts, Statues, &c." 4to.

"Kymber †, a Monody, to Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart. by Mr. Potter ‡," 4to.

Mr. Lemon, Master of the Free-school in Norwich." II. "The Voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy. By the Rev. Mr. Lemon." —In a Dedication to Dr. Philip Yonge, Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Lemon apologizes for having delayed publishing the Observations of Mr. Spelman for five years, by their having been put into the hands of Dr. Gregory Sharpe; "whose close attention to his own publications occasioned his postponing his promise till Death deprived him of an opportunity of completing it."—"The abilities of Mr. Spelman as an author," he adds, "are sufficiently established; the Literary World having, in several instances expressed their regard for his Works; and his Translations from the Greek language have acquired him a lasting name."—"I happened to fall in with him once for a short time at Dr. Taylor's, in Amen Corner. When I saw the Doctor next, he told me that Spelman asked him who I was; and being told that I was a Fellow of a College, he said, 'Good God! doth any Fellow of a College know any thing of Greek?' It happened that I had attempted to set him right in a passage that he had totally mistaken. His speech was certainly a curious one, as Dr. Taylor had been of the order reprobated almost all his life. I should have thought it rude to have said the same of country gentlemen, though they are not obliged to understand Greek, which can hardly be said of gownsmen without affront: yet I understand the speech was intended as a compliment to me." *T. F.*

* Of whom see before, p. 279.

† A panegyric on Sir Armine Wodehouse and his ancestors.

‡ Robert Potter was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1788; and prebendary of Norwich. His first preferment was the vicarage of Scarning, Norfolk. He was a character of the highest distinction as a classical scholar; the literary world having been most intrinsically indebted to him for excellent poetical versions of the three Greek Tragedians. He published, 1774, an octavo volume of Poems, most of which had before appeared separately, many very pretty compositions, particularly a beautiful Farewell Hymn to the Country, in imitation of Spenser. Three years after this, his translation of Æschylus made its appearance in a quarto volume, and has since been re-printed, with the addition of notes, in two volumes octavo. Of the ex-

"Imitations of Horace, by Thomas Nevile *, M. A. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge," 8vo.

cellence of this translation it is hardly possible to say too much; many of the parts are so exquisitely beautiful as to leave us in doubt whether any Poet could have accomplished the task with greater success. In 1781 he published the first volume of his translation of Euripides, in quarto; in the following year, the second; and, 1788, that of Sophocles, in the same size. These last-mentioned versions are, on the whole, inferior to his first production, yet they are each of them excellent performances, and equal, if not superior, to those of Mr. Wodhull and Dr. Franklin. Besides these very laborious works, Mr. Potter published, in quarto, 1783, "An Enquiry into some passages in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;" and, in 1785, in quarto, "A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon, and the Song of Exultation, from Isaiah, chap. XIII. and XIV." and "A Sermon on the Thanksgiving for the Peace, 1802."—"In his weightiest character, as translator of the Greek Tragedians, we must compliment Mr. Potter on the very singular service which he has done to the literary world. It was an undertaking which to many would have appeared too great for the life of man; and, considering the success with which so much labour has been accomplished, and the amiable character Mr. Potter bears as a member of society, we may well be surprized he had not early attracted the notice of those who are able and willing to confer honours and preferments when they meet with peculiar desert." *Memoirs of Living Authors*, vol. II. p. 153.—By his death the republick of letters lost one of its best and most unassuming ornaments. His manners were simple, and his life exemplary. He was a scholar of the Old School; and nothing tempted him to relinquish divine and polite literature. It was not till after he had completed his last translation, that of Sophocles, that Mr. Potter obtained any preferment in the church higher than that of vicar of Lowestoft. He had been a schoolfellow of Lord Thurlow, and had constantly sent his publications to that great man, without ever soliciting a single favour from him. On receiving a copy of the Sophocles, however, his Lordship wrote a short note to Mr. Potter, acknowledging the receipt of his books from time to time, and the pleasure they had afforded him, and requesting Mr. Potter's acceptance of a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Norwich, which, with his vicarage, rendered him comfortable for the remainder of a life devoted to those pursuits which best become a profound scholar and a true Christian. He was found dead in his bed, at Lowestoft, Aug. 9, 1804, at the advanced age of 83. He is supposed to have completed a work, not yet published, but which would be a desirable acquisition to the literary world, consisting of biographical notices of Norfolk Literati, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present day.

* First of Emanuel, then removed to Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1749. In 1767 he published a translation of "The Georgics of Virgil," from the Cambridge press; and in 1769

Two editions of "Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Esq." [Dr. John Armstrong *].

1769 completed "his design of familiarising to the young Reader the Roman Satire consistently with the more immediate aim of delineating present manners," by his Imitations of Juvenal and Persius. "I received a very obliging letter from Mr. Nevile, in answer to one acknowledging the receipt of his book. I will not trouble him with my thanks; but leave it to you to assure him of my sincere thoughts of his performance, and of my constant esteem and affection. If it was in my power to make him Master of Jesus, I would offer him my friendship too; for this being the polite term which the honester part of the great use, when they mean favours, it would be worth offering. As it is, it is of no worth but to such disinterested men as you." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, April* 2, 1758.—"Pray let Mr. Nevile know how much I am pleased with his approbation." *Ibid. Sept.* 3.—Mr. Nevile died Sept. 17, 1781.

* This gentleman, who was born in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers, completed his education in the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in physick, Feb. 4, 1732, with much reputation; and published his Thesis, as the forms of that University require; the subject was "De Tabe purulentâ." In 1735 he published a little humorous fugitive pamphlet, in 8vo, printed for J. Wilford, intituled, "An Essay for abridging the Study of Physick; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the Practice of Physick, as it is managed by a certain illustrious Society. As also an Epistle from Usbek, the Persian, to Joshua Ward, Esq." The Dedication runs thus: "To the Antacademic Philosophers, to the generous Despisers of the Schools, to the deservedly-celebrated Joshua Ward, John Moor, and the rest of the numerous sect of inspired Physicians, this little work is humbly inscribed, by their most devoted servant and zealous admirer." This piece contains much fun and drollery; in the dialogue, he has caught the very spirit of Lucian. It is not marked with his name, but I can, on the best authority, assert that he was the author of it. In 1737 he published, with his name to it, "A Synopsis of the History and Cure of Venereal Diseases," 8vo, inscribed, in an ingenious dedication, to Dr. Alexander Stuart, as to "a person who had an indisputable right to judge severely of the performance presented to him." In an advertisement in "The Craftsman," No. 561, April 2, 1737, Dr. Armstrong says, "This Book contains an Abridgment of the several Writers, upon these Diseases, in the Venetian Collection, and of Dr. Astruc's late Book upon the same Subject; with Notes upon the whole Collection. To which is prefixed a new Translation of Dr. Boerhaave's Preface to the Leyden Edition of those Authors, and a complete Index of the Contents subjoined." This was soon followed by the "Oeco-

An Edition of "Cicero's Tusculan Disputations," 8vo.

nomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but, it must be confessed, is too strongly tinctured with the licentiousness of Ovid. Let me add, however, that his maturer judgment expunged many of the luxuriances of youthful fancy, in an edition "revised and corrected by the author" in 1768. It appears by one of the Cases on Literary Property that Mr. Millar paid fifty guineas for the copy-right of this poem, which was intended as a burlesque upon some didactic writers. It has been observed of Dr. Armstrong, that his works have great inequalities, some of them being possessed of every requisite to be sought after in the most perfect composition, while others can hardly be considered as superior to the productions of mediocrity. The "Art of preserving Health," his best performance, which was published in 1744, and which will transmit his name to posterity as one of the first English writers, has been honoured with the following testimony of a respectable Critic: "To describe so difficult a thing gracefully and poetically, as the effects of a distemper on the human body, was reserved for Dr. Armstrong; who accordingly hath nobly executed it at the end of the third book of his Art of preserving Health, where he hath given us that pathetic account of the sweating sickness. There is a classical correctness and closeness of style in this Poem that are truly admirable, and the subject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical images." Dr. Warton's "Reflections on Didactic Poetry," annexed to his edition of Virgil, vol. I. p. 329.—On this work I shall also transcribe a beautiful elogium from an eminent physician (Dr. James Mackenzie's "History of Health, &c." third edition, Edinburgh, 1760, pp. 227, 228): "Of all the poetical performances on this subject, that have come to my hands, Dr. Armstrong's Art of preserving Health is by far the best. To quote every charming description and beautiful passage of this poem, one must transcribe the whole. We cannot, however, expect new rules, where the principal design was to raise and warm the heart into a compliance with the solid precepts of the Antients, which he has enforced with great strength and elegance. And, upon the whole, he has convinced us, by his own example, that we ought not to blame Antiquity for acknowledging

"One power of physick, melody, and song."

In 1746 Dr. Armstrong was appointed one of the physicians to the Hospital for Lame and Sick Soldiers behind Buckingham House. In 1751 he published his Poem "on Benevolence," in folio; and in 1753, "Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic." In 1758 appeared, "Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Esq. in Two Parts." In this production, above mentioned, which possesses much humour and knowledge of the world, and which had a remarkably rapid sale, he is supposed

Two Sermons of Bishop Sherlock's, printed in 12mo, 1758, for his friend the Rev. William Clarke, by the Bishop's express permission.

posed to have been assisted by Mr. Wilkes. In 1760 he had the honour of being appointed physician to the army in Germany; where, in 1761, he wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, esq." In this poem, which is not collected in his Works [it is preserved in Almon's "New Foundling Hospital for Wit, 1772," vol. V. p. 110], he wantonly hazarded a reflection on Churchill, which drew on him the serpent-toothed vengeance of that severest of satirists, whose embalming or corrosive pen could deify or lampoon any man, according as he acquiesced with, or dissented from, his political principles.

"Escap'd from London now four moons, and more,
I greet gay Wilkes from Fulda's wasted shore,
Where cloth'd with woods a hundred hills ascend,
Where Nature many a paradise has plann'd:
A land that, e'en amid contending arms,
Late smil'd with culture, and luxuriant charms;
But now the hostile scythe has bared her soil,
And her sad peasants starve for all their toil.
What news to-day?—I ask you not what rogue,
What paltry imp of fortune's now in vogue;
What forward blundering fool was last preferr'd,
By mere pretence distinguish'd from the herd;
With what new cheat the gaping town is smit;
What crazy Scribler reigns the present Wit;
What stuff for winter the *Two Booths* have mixt;
What bouncing Mimick grows a Roscius next."

In almost the last lines of poetry which Churchill lived to write, after referring those who hinted that he would "run his stock of genius out" to some writers who had obtained what he thought unmerited celebrity, he thus pointedly concludes the catalogue with Dr. Armstrong:

"Let them, with Armstrong, taking leave of Sense,
Read musty lectures on Benevolence,
Or con the pages of his gaping Day,
Where all his former fame was thrown away,
Where all but barren labour was forgot,
And the vain stiffness of a Letter'd Scot;
Let them with Armstrong pass the term of light,
But not one hour of darkness; when the night
Suspends this mortal coil, when Memory wakes,
When for our past misdoings Conscience takes
A deep revenge, when, by Reflection led,
She draws his curtains, and looks Comfort dead,
Let every Muse be gone; in vain he turns
And tries to pray for sleep; an Ætna burns,

A more

A more than Ætna, in his coward breast,
And Guilt, with vengeance arm'd, forbids him rest,
Tho' soft as plumage from young Zephyr's wing,
His couch seems hard, and no relief can bring.
Ingratitude hath planted daggers there,
No good man can deserve, no brave man bear."

I make no apology for this citation; as it will never obscure the character of a humane, benevolent, kindly affectioned, man of genius, who was incapable of the crime with which he is charged.—It may be here observed, that nothing appears so fatal to the intercourse of friends as attentions to politicks. The cordiality which had subsisted between Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Wilkes was certainly interrupted, if not dissolved, by these means. In 1770 Dr. Armstrong published a collection of "Miscellanies," in two volumes; containing, 1. "The Art of preserving Health;" 2. "Of Benevolence, an Epistle to Eumenes;" 3. "Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic, 1753;" 4. "Imitations of Shakespeare and Spenser;" 5. "The Universal Almanack, by Noureddin Ali;" 6. "The Forced Marriage, a Tragedy;" 7. "Sketches." In an advertisement to these volumes, Dr. Armstrong says, he "has at last taken the trouble upon him to collect them, and to have them printed under his own inspection; a task that he had long avoided; and to which he would hardly have submitted himself then, but for the sake of preventing their being, some time hereafter, exposed in a ragged mangled condition, and loaded with more faults than they originally had; while [when] it might be impossible for him, by the change perhaps of one letter, to recover a whole period from the most contemptible nonsense. Along with such pieces as he had formerly offered to the publick, he takes this opportunity of presenting it with several others; some of which had lain by him many years. What he has lost, and especially what he has destroyed, would probably enough have been better received by the great majority of readers, than any thing he has published. But he never courted the publick. He wrote chiefly for his own amusement; and because he found it an agreeable and innocent way of sometimes passing an idle hour. He has always most heartily despised the opinion of the *mobility*, from the lowest to the highest: and if it is true, what he has sometimes been told, that the best judges are on his side, he desires no more in the article of fame and renown as a writer. If the best judges of this age honour him with their approbation, all the worst too of the next will favour him with theirs; when by Heaven's grace he'll be too far beyond the reach of their unmeaning praises to receive any disgust from them." In 1771 he published "A short Ramble through some parts of France and Italy, by Launcelot Temple;" and in 1773, in his own name, a quarto pamphlet, under the title of "Medical Essays;" towards the conclusion of which, he accounts for his not having such extensive practice as some of his brethren, from his not being qualified to employ the usual means, from a ticklish state of spirits, and a distempered excess of sensibility. He complains much of the behaviour of some of

his

Mr. George Walker's* "Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry," republished by Dr. Brown†, who did all he could to reform and revive us, "as a useful Lesson to the present Times, with a prefatory Address to the Publick," 8vo.

"Lectures concerning Oratory, delivered at Trinity College, Dublin, by John Lawson‡, D. D." 8vo.

his Brethren, of the herd of Criticks, and particularly of the Reviewers. He died 4th September 1779; and, to the no small surprise of his friends, left behind him more than 3000*l.* saved out of a very moderate income, arising principally from his half-pay.—The late worthy Dr. Cuming, a most respectable physician at Dorchester, has enabled me to add some further traits to the character of this ingenious writer: "I was early acquainted with Dr. Armstrong, have visited him at his lodgings, knew many of his intimates, have met him in company, but, from my having visited the metropolis so seldom since my residence in Dorsetshire, I was not so well acquainted with him as I should otherwise have been, or wished to be. He always appeared to me (and I was confirmed in this opinion by that of his most intimate friends) a man of learning and genius, of considerable abilities in his profession, of great benevolence and goodness of heart, fond of associating with men of parts and genius, but indolent and inactive, and therefore totally unqualified to employ the means that usually lead to medical employment, or to elbow his way through a crowd of competitors. An intimate friendship always subsisted between the Doctor and the Author of the Seasons, as well as with other gentlemen of learning and genius; he was intimate with, and respected by, Sir John Pringle, to the time of his death." On the authority also of a letter to Mr. Wilkes, in 1795, from the widow of Mr. George Armstrong, who was the brother of Dr. John Armstrong, I can assert that "Dr. Armstrong had always in his heart a very great regard for Mr. Wilkes, as a very pleasant companion, who had always been kind to him. In his last illness he said that Mr. Wilkes had got him into the Army; and that, though he had been rash and hasty, he still retained a due sense of gratitude."

* "Rector of Donaghmoore, in the county of Tirone. The work was originally published in 1689; and occasioned a considerable controversy. Mr. Walker acquired such a military taste by this gallant atchievement, that he sacrificed his life at the battle of the Boyne. It was thought, had he lived, he would have been presented to the see of Derry, vacant by the death of Dr. Hopkins, three days before." *Gough's British Topography*, vol. II. p. 808.

† See the full title, vol. I. p. 122.

‡ Dr. Lawson died January 9, 1759.

"So-

"Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem, Scholiis Veteribus illustratæ: cum Versione et Notis Thomæ Johnsoni. Accedunt Variæ Lectiones, et Emendationes Virorum doctorum undecunque collatæ. Duobus Voluminibus." *Four* * only of these Plays were printed by Mr. Bowyer; but in those the publick are indebted to him for more than barely the manual operation, as is evident from the introduction extracted below †. I have his copy of the Seven

* Ajax Flagellifer; Electra; Antigone; Trachiniæ. The other three, which were printed by Mr. Pote at Eton, are Oedipus Tyrannus, or rather Rex Oedipus, Philoctetes, and Oedipus Coloneus.

† "Typographus Lectori S. Ex Septem Sophoclis Tragœdiis Ajacem et Electram edidit Johnsonus, A. D. 1705, quibus versionem, notas, et variantes lectiones adjecit: Dein Antigonen, et Trachinias cum notis, sed absque variis lectionibus, A. D. 1708. Hæ quatuor fabulæ junctim recusæ sunt A. D. 1746, quibus tres cæteræ accessere cum versione itidem Johnsoni, et scholiaste in Oedipo non ante vulgato. Neve in hâc quasi posthumâ editione tribus fabulis sua deessent notarum adjumenta, vir quidam ingenio et doctrinâ solertissimus plurimas congessit, unde Johnsoni operam in hâc parte leniùs desideraremus. Eâ verò editione jam divenditâ, et novâ flagitatâ, me rogat Bibliopola, ut aliquem commendarem, qui talem moliretur. Cumque nemo inveniretur, nisi qui esset aut impar oneri, aut mercedi plusquam par, me tandem hortatur, ut ipse pro officio aliquem pannum attexerem, ne liber gratiâ novitatis penitùs destitueretur. Dum schedæ igitur sub prelo properantur, imò sub duobus prelis, variantes lectiones, quas Johnsonus ad finem duarum fabularum apposuerat, suis paginis subjeci, quo faciliùs oculos allicerent, et essent ad usum promptiores. Tres fabulas, duos scilicet Oedipos et Antigonen, vir doctissimus Joannes Burtonus Etonensis, S.T.P. edidit, dicam, an editurus est, aut alius quispiam sub ejus auspiciis. Inde lectiones in Antigonen transtuli; in aliis utrisque idem facturus, nisi quod, cum sub alio prelo essent elaboratæ, nollem arroganter nimis falcem in alienas segetes immittere. Versionem in quibus plerisque locis Johnsonus refingendum admonuit, refinxi; quod non in omnibus, fatendum est non benè provisis consiliis id deberi. In hâc parte sperabam aliquid auxilii ex editione Londinensi, A. D. 1722, in 12°. cujus dedicationi subscribuntur literæ initiales A. B. Sed in Ajace et Electrâ versionem Johnsoni, quæ in lucem tum prodierat, arripuit, in cæteris Winsemii. Hanc κατὰ πόδας sequitur editio Glasguensis, A. D. 1745, nisi quod Johnsoni notulas in quatuor tragœdias ad finem adjunxerit; et tamen collectanea, quæ ad cæteras accessere, omisit. Emendationes in textum et scholia undecunque potui, κατὰ κτῆσιν τὴν καιρῷ, conrasi, et messem, quam vir doctus ad duos Oedipos et Philocteten contulerat, mani-

Dear Sr,

Mond. Mar. 6. 1758.

I see you have altered the Order of the Plays in Sophocles, and put Antigone in the 3d place, instead of Oedip. Tyrannus. I suppose this was done by the command of my Lords the Booksellers: and the Trachinice I should judge to be the last in 4r edit. by the Finis, and the Addenda out of Sam. Petit, who, tho an excellent Scholar, had just as much Taste of the poets as a Cow has of a Leg of Mutton. I would send you a gallant correction of that place in the Trachin. v. 1176. Πρὸς τῶν πνεόντων &c. wch puzzled Johnson so much, and so justly: but it is troublesome to me to write, having the Gout in both Hands & both Feet, and not able to stir out of my Chair to get at any Book.

Pray remember me to my Mistress, with Thanks to her for her Share in the Hamper; for I do not doubt but she had an hand in it. and please to enquire whether the Letters A.B. wch are subscribed to the London Edit. of Soph. 1722. do not signify Augustin Bryan, who you know published Plutarchs Lives. I was acquainted with him at Cambridge, and have heard Dr Hare say that had he lived he would have made a great man: tho Dorville I remember somewhere speaks of his unskilfulness in Greek. but he was but a young man when he died: and there are very few who know any thing of Greek when compared with Dorville. I am Dear Sr yrs sincerely

Jer. Markland.

To Mr Bowyer at his house in great Kirby Street Hatton Garden London.

Longmate St. 41. Margaret St. Cav. Sq.

Plays, improved throughout with marginal observations; the Ajax, in particular, is accurately corrected in the hand-writing of Mr. Markland *. In revising the Ajax and Electra, Mr. Bowyer had the assistance of Mr. Palairet †. The pains, however, bestowed on this Edition were most ungraciously acknowledged by a subsequent Editor ‡, in 1775.

manipulo auxi. In cæteris Tragœdiis notæ, quæ T. J. nomine non sunt insignitæ, nunc primùm accessere. Inter has quædam loca in scholiis ad Ajacem videbis feliciter restituta à viro docto anonymo; unde facilè senties quam multa restant restituenda. Dudum conquestus est Henricus Stephanus in Schediasmate II. c. 13, errores quamplurimos ex compendiariâ MSStorum scriptura esse ortos. Quales quidem non nisi eodem fonte, ex quo profluxere, sunt diluendi. Ex utroque prelo novi errores accrevere, quos petimus ut æquo animo feras, memor nos aliquam materiam futuro editori suffecisse, et paululùm incuriæ tumultuariâ quâdam diligentiâ compensasse."

* In a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated March 6, 1758, Mr. Markland says, "I see you have altered the order of the Plays in Sophocles, and put Antigone in the third place, instead of Oedipus Tyrannus. I suppose this was done by the command of my lords the booksellers; and the Trachiniæ I should judge to be the last in your edition, by the Finis, and the Addenda out of Sam Petit, who, though an excellent scholar, had just as much taste of the Poets as a cow has of a leg of mutton. I would send you a gallant correction of that place in the Trachiniæ, v. 1176. Πρὸς τῶν πανόντων, &c. which puzzled Johnson so much, and so justly; but it is troublesome to me to write, having the gout in both hands and both feet, and not able to stir out of my chair to get at any book."

† I shall present the reader with a short correspondence on this subject: "*June* 29, 1756. "Doleo te, vir doctissime, adversâ valetudine uti; et vehementer vereor ne aliquis accedat morbi tui fomes ex schedis Sophoclis perlegendis: Impresentiarum ut parcas tibi rogo et obtestor, et ut mihi remittas schedam, quam habes, inemendatam. Ipse eam relegam, et tuæ opis, quantum potero, vicem præstabo. Ut Deus salutem tibi restituat, orat ex animo G. Bowyer."—"Care mihi vir, melius me habeo; correxi schedam, et hodie postmeridiem per pennipostam tibi remisi. Ut prosperâ valetudine utaris ex animo apprecor. Vale, meque tui studiosum amare perge. Palairet."

‡ "In textu Græco exhibendo, editionem Johnsonianam secuti sumus. . . . Vix dici potest quam infinita Scholiorum farrago in postremâ editione, quæ prodiit Lond. 1758, in duobus voluminibus, 8vo, apparuit. Omnia ita vitiata et transposita erant, ut rudis indigestaque potiùs vocum moles, quam Sophoclis expositio, viderentur. Hæc jam sub incudem revocata, et maximo cum labore recensita, nunc primùm ad suam paginam pro-

A Seventh Edition of Dr. Brown's "Estimate*;" and a very large impression of a Second Part of that popular Publication; which was followed by "An Explanatory Defence" of it.

Towards the close of the year a report was circulated that Mr. Bowyer was about to retire from business; a report which gave rise to the following correspondence with the celebrated English Roscius. The letters, I believe, will not be thought a discredit to the memory of either of them.

1. To David Garrick†, esq. Southampton-street.

"SIR, Nov.... 1758.

"THE last time I saw you, I had the honour of your hand. I am since surprised to understand that you have carried to the Speaker the interest of

proprio magis justoque ordine disponuntur. In reliquis expurgandis longiùs quidem elaboravissemus, si temporis angustiæ aliæque curæ non impedivissent." *J. T.*—This quotation needs no comment. If this editor had taken the text of Bowyer for his copy instead of that of Johnson, he would have saved himself the trouble of weeding-out *many* of the typographical blunders he complains of.

* "You think so justly and generously of the foolish *Estimator* and his mean rascally railers, that I shall tell him what you say. I am glad you have done the discourse on Chivalry; for this looks as if you was got forward with the Dialogues." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Sept.* 3, 1758.

† This excellent Actor, whose name will ever be held in respect by the admirers of theatrical representations, was the son of Peter Garrick, a captain in the army, who generally resided at Litchfield. He was born at Hereford, where his father was on a recruiting party, and baptized Feb. 20, 1716, as appears by the church register of the parish of All Souls in that city. His mother's maiden name was Clough, daughter to one of the vicars in Litchfield cathedral. At the age of ten years he was put under the care of Mr. Hunter, master of the grammar-school at Litchfield; and very early shewed his attachment to dramatic entertainments, having in the year 1727 represented the character of Serjeant Kite in the Recruiting Officer with great applause. From school he went to Lisbon, to visit his uncle; but stayed only a short time there before he returned to England; on which he went again to Mr. Hunter; and in 1735 became the pupil of Mr Samuel Johnson, who about that time undertook to teach the classics to a certain number of young gentlemen. But even under this most able tutor, the vivacity of his character unfitted him for serious pursuits, and his attachment to

your heart, in behalf of another, to print the *Votes* for him. You did so, I doubt not, on a report

to the Drama prevailed over every other object. After a time, Mr. Johnson grew tired of teaching; and Mr. Garrick being desirous of a more active life, the tutor and pupil took the resolution to quit Litchfield, and try their fortunes in the Metropolis. They accordingly set out together, on the 2d of March, 1736; and on the 9th of the same month, Mr. Garrick was entered of Lincoln's Inn, it being then intended that the Law should be his profession. Having had a recommendation from Mr. Walmsley to Mr. Colson, master of the school at Rochester, he, on the death of his uncle, about 1737, went directly thither, with a view to finish his education. In the company of so rational a philosopher as Mr. Colson, he was imperceptibly and gradually improved in the talent of thinking and reasoning; nor were the example and precepts of so wise a man vainly bestowed on a mind so acute as that of Garrick. His father died soon after, and was not long survived by his mother. He then engaged in the wine trade, in partnership with his brother, Peter Garrick; but this connexion lasting but a short time, he resolved to try his talents on the stage; and in the summer of 1741 went down to Ipswich, where he acted with great applause, under the name of Lyddal. The part which he first performed was that of Aboan, in the tragedy of Oroonoko. After a summer spent in the country, he determined to venture on the London stage. He had now essayed his powers, and considered himself as worthy to appear in a high form on any theatre; but it is generally said, that the then directors of Drury Lane and Covent Garden could not be induced to entertain the same sentiments. He was therefore obliged to accept the offer of Mr. Giffard, master of Goodman's Fields play-house, who engaged him; and he made his first appearance there on the 19th of October, 1741, with great success, in the character of Richard the Third. [It appears by Davies's "Life of Garrick," that the audience at first were totally at a loss whether to clap or hiss," &c.] This deserves to be insisted on, as it shews how little qualified people are to judge *of any thing* at first. Afterwards, when half a dozen people had thought proper to declare their approbation, then servility, fashion, &c. followed of course, and joined the cry. I know nothing of music; but it is certain that the merit of the Italian music, which, like their painting, is undoubtedly the best in the world, was not only not perceived in England at first (and in France not yet), but such people as Addison endeavoured publicly to decry it as bad. *T. F.*

The seeing a young man, in no more than his twenty-fourth year, reaching at one single step to that height of perfection which maturity of years and long practical experience had not been able to bestow on the then capital performers of the English stage, was a phænomenon which could not but become the object of universal speculation, and as universal admiration. The

theatres

that I was to print them no more; a report raised without the least foundation, and propagated by

theatres towards the court-end of the town were on this occasion deserted; persons of all ranks flocking to Goodman's Fields, where Mr. Garrick continued to act till the close of the season, when, having very advantageous terms offered him for performing in Dublin during some part of the summer, he went over thither, where he found the same just homage paid to his merit, which he had received from his own countrymen. In the ensuing winter, however, he engaged himself to Mr. Fleetwood, manager of Drury Lane playhouse; in which theatre he continued till the year 1745, in the winter of which he again went over to Ireland, and continued there through the whole of that season, being joint manager with Mr. Sheridan in the direction and profits of the theatre royal in Smock Alley. From thence he returned to England, and was engaged for the season of 1746 with the late Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent Garden. This was his last performance as an hired actor; for in the close of that season, Mr. Fleetwood's patent for the management of Drury Lane being expired, and that gentleman having no inclination farther to pursue a design by which, from his want of acquaintance with the proper conduct of it, or some other reasons, he had already considerably impaired his fortune, Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacy, purchased the property of that theatre, together with the renewal of the patent; and in the winter of 1747, opened it with the best part of Mr. Fleetwood's former company, and the great additional strength of Mr. Barry, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Cibber, from Covent Garden. In this station Mr. Garrick continued until the year 1776, with an interval of two years, from 1763 to 1765, which he devoted to travelling abaoad; and, both by his conduct as a manager, and his unequalled merit as an actor, from year to year, added to the entertainment of the publick, which with an indefatigable assiduity he consulted. Nor were the publick by any means ungrateful in returns for that assiduity. By the warm and deserved encouragement which they gave him he was raised to that state of ease and affluence, to which it must be the wish of every honest heart to see superior excellence exalted. After his return from his travels, Mr. Garrick declined the performance of any new character; but continued to appear every season in some of his favourite parts until the year 1776; when, satisfied with the wealth he had acquired, and the fame which he had established, in familiarity with many of the most respectable persons of the kingdom, he retired to the enjoyment of repose from the fatigues of his profession, and quitted the stage on the 10th day of June, 1776, after performing the character of Don Felix, in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of The Wonder. At this period the stone, a disorder to which he had been long subject, began to make such inroads on his constitution, that the happiness which he expected from retirement was often interrupted,

many who wish it true. But might not I have expected from your humanity, from your knowledge

terrupted, and sometimes destroyed, by the violence of the pain he endured. He had been used to try the effects of quack medicines, to relieve him from the torments which he suffered, and it has been thought that his health received much injury from this injudicious mode of tampering with his malady. At Christmas 1778 he visited Earl Spencer at Althorpe, where he was taken ill, but recovered sufficiently to return to London, and died at his house in the Adelphi, after a few days illness, on the 20th of January, 1779. His body was interred with great funeral pomp, in Westminster Abbey, on the 1st of February following. Mr. Garrick in his person was low, yet well-shaped, and neatly proportioned; and, having added the qualifications of dancing* and fencing to that natural gentility of manner which no art could bestow, but with which our great mother Nature endows many even from infancy, his deportment was constantly easy, natural, and engaging. His complexion was dark, and the features of his face, which were pleasingly regular, were animated by a full black eye, brilliant and penetrating. His voice was clear, melodious, and commanding; and, although it might not possess the strong overbearing powers of Mr. Mossop's, or the musical sweetness of Mr. Barry's, yet it appeared to have a much greater compass of variety than either; and, from Mr. Garrick's judicious manner of conducting it, enjoyed that articulation and piercing distinctness, which rendered it equally intelligible, even to the most distant parts of an audience, in the gentle whispers of murmuring love, the half-smothered accents of infelt passion, or the professed and sometimes awkward concealments of an aside speech in comedy, as in the rants of rage, the darings of despair, or all the open violence of tragical enthusiasm.

"Were it our office to record the failings of Mr. Garrick, we could only persuade ourselves to observe, that they were chiefly such as are overlooked in characters of less distinguished opulence and celebrity. We forbear therefore to violate his fame by a safe but ungenerous recapitulation of petty errors; adding only, in excuse for his well-known vanity, that perhaps no man who had been fed with such excess of praise, would have exhibited fewer marks of self-approbation. We hope, indeed, we may be forgiven, if we dwell longer on a singular inconsistence in his character, which has been often mentioned, but never fairly stated. He has been loudly praised for liberality, and as loudly censured on the score of avarice. Perhaps the alternate predominance of qualities, so opposite in their natures, may be thus accounted for. In any exigence that presented itself on a sudden, he was readily generous, because he knew benevolence was the most popular of virtues, and that the exertion of it would

* I am told that he had no ear for music, though he observed perfect time in dancing. *T. F.*

be

of the world, may I add, from the knowledge you were pleased to express of me, that you would have

be expected from the possessor of a fortune extensive as his own. But this hasty impulse was occasionally blasted by intermediate reflection. During the interval that sometimes necessarily passed between the promise and the actual disbursement, the tedious process by which he had acquired a sum equal to that he was expected to part with, impressed itself forcibly on his imagination. It was not till then that his disposition inclined to parsimony *. This ungraceful narrowness, this inglorious repentance, is often detected among those in whose thoughts their own gradual advance towards wealth is always uppermost; and the frequent occurrence of an idea, like this, to Mr. Garrick, will assist us in reconciling the contradictory tales of his deficiency and excess of bounty; for to deny that he was sometimes magnificent in his donations, would be to refuse his memory a tribute that can only be withheld at the expence of notoriety and truth. Such, however, was the fate of his pecuniary favours, that he often forfeited the gratitude due to them, through his backwardness in yielding what he had pledged himself to bestow, and did bestow at last. By some, indeed, he has been charged with raising hopes of relief, and finally disappointing them. This charge however, if true, can be imputed only to a stronger and less resistible operation of the cause already mentioned. In the mean time, his example serves to shew us how resolutely we ought to seize the moment that disposes our wavering natures to benevolence, as second thoughts are not always propitious to the interests of humanity. We may conclude by adding, that deliberation, so useful on many occasions, in respect to poetry and charity, exerted a fatal influence over Akenside and Garrick. It unstrung the lyre of the one, and contracted the heart of the other. Need I say that this paragraph was written by Mr. Steevens?

To Mr. Garrick's reputation as an actor, the concern of the publick at having lost him, bears a stronger testimony than panegyrick, in any other form, could supply. As to his particular *forte* or superior cast in acting, it would be perhaps as difficult to determine it, as it would be to describe minutely his several excellences in the very different parts in which he at dif-

* "There can be little doubt of his avarice, from the general charge; at least it is up-hill work to prove such a one's generosity. Generosity is of too great notoriety to be questioned. The Marquis of Granby might be unjust in the exercise of it, preferably to paying his debts; but nobody makes a doubt whether he was avaricious. The Duke of Marlborough paid his debts, yet it is not a question whether he was generous or no. The fact is, Garrick died worth 140,000*l.* all of his own getting, in less than 40 years. Suppose he had died worth only 130,000*l.* would not that have been enough to *have left behind him?* and no doubt 10,000*l.* properly bestowed must have established his or Marlborough's fame. I don't say Garrick was obliged to do this. But neither is the world obliged to admire his generosity, if he had it not: it is plain they were willing enough to applaud the merit he undoubtedly possessed." *T. F.*

ferent

inquired into the truth of the report, even at the shop where I had the pleasure of seeing you, before

ferent times thought proper to appear. Particular superiority was swallowed up in his universality; and should it even be contended, that there have been performers equal to him in their respective casts of playing, yet even *their* partizans must acknowledge, that there never existed any one performer that came near his excellence in so great a variety of parts. Every passion of the human breast seemed subjected to his powers of expression; even Time itself appeared to stand still, or advance, as he would have it. Of this no one can be ignorant who ever saw him in the several characters of Lear or Hamlet, Richard, Dorilas, Romeo, or Lusignan; in his Ranger, Bays, Drugger, Kitely, Brute, or Benedict. During the course of his management, the publick were much obliged to him for his indefatigable labour in the conduct of the theatre, and the pains he took to discover and gratify their taste: and, though the situation of a manager will perpetually be liable to attacks from disappointed authors and undeserving performers; yet, it is apparent, from the barrenness both of plays and players of merit for some years at the opposite theatre, that Mr. Garrick cannot have refused acceptance to many of either kind, that were any way deserving of the town's regard. In short, notwithstanding this is not the age of either dramatic or theatrical genius, the pains he took in rearing many tender plants, added several valuable performers to the English stage, whose first blossoms were far from promising so fair a fruit as they have since produced:—and among the several dramatic pieces which made their first appearance on the theatre in Drury Lane, there are very few, whose authors have not acknowledged themselves greatly indebted to Mr. Garrick for useful hints or advantageous alterations, to which their success has in great measure been owing. Add to this the revival of many pieces of the more early writers; pieces possessed of great merit, but which had, either through the neglect or ignorance of other managers, lain for a long time unemployed and unregarded. But there is one part of theatrical conduct which ought unquestionably to be recorded to Mr. Garrick's honour, since the cause of virtue and morality, and the formation of public manners, are very considerably dependent on it; and that is, the zeal with which he ever aimed to banish from the stage all those plays which carry with them an immoral tendency, and to prune from those which do not absolutely on the whole promote the interests of vice such scenes of licentiousness and libertinism as a redundancy of wit and too great liveliness of imagination have induced some of our comic writers to indulge themselves in, and to which the sympathetic disposition of an age of gallantry and intrigue had given a sanction. The purity of the English stage was certainly much more fully established during the administration of this theatrical minister than it had ever been during preceding managements: for what the publick

you took such a step, however undesignedly, against me?

"As you did not design me an injury, so it will be said you have done me none. Sir, I have heard

publick taste had itself in some measure begun, he, by keeping that taste within its proper channel, and feeding it with a pure and untainted stream, seemed to have completed: and to have endeavoured as much as possible to adhere to the promise made in the prologue which was spoken at the first opening of that theatre under his direction,

"Bade scenic virtue form the rising age,
And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage."

His superiority to all others in one branch of excellence, however, must not make us overlook the rank in which he is entitled to stand as to another; nor our remembrance of his having been the *first actor* living, induce us to forget that he was far from being the *last writer*. Notwithstanding the numberless and laborious avocations attending on his profession as an actor, and his station as a manager, yet still his active genius was perpetually bursting forth in various little productions both dramatic and poetical, whose merit cannot but make us regret his want of time for more extensive and important works. Of these he has publicly avowed himself the author of thirty-five §, some of which are originals, and the rest translations or alterations from other authors; with a design to adapt them to the present taste of the publick. Besides these, Mr. Garrick was the author of an Ode on the death of Mr. Pelham, which, in less than six weeks, ran through four editions. The Prologues, Epilogues, and Songs, which he wrote, are almost innumerable, and possess a considerable degree of happy conception and execution. It would be in vain to attempt any enumeration of them; and it is less necessary, as we cannot doubt but some one of his surviving friends will take care to give a complete edition of his works, in such a manner as will do honour to his memory.

The portraits of Mr. Garrick, in his principal dramatic characters, are numerous; and there remains, at his house in the Adelphi, a whole-length, by Hogarth, of Mr. Garrick, sitting at a table, with his wife behind him taking the pen out of his hand; which having never been engraved, though it has been somewhat hastily censured by Mr. Steevens, would on every consideration be a valuable present to the publick; and this is the rather to be wished, as "Mrs. Garrick, at a period of life when infirmities might naturally be expected, still possesses the power of delighting by the brilliancy of her conversation, which unites the experience of age with the liveliest sallies of youth." See the "Anecdotes of Hogarth," 1809," pp. 20. 258.

§ See these enumerated in the "Biographia Dramatica, 1781;" in which the greater part of this note was originally printed.

of

of a person who was blinded while he was blooded, which has been pretty much my case. The standers-by cried out in concern for him, *He is fainting, he is dying;* till at length the poor man died in reality. This remains to be my case. If it should be so, I submit it to you, whether you would not be accessary to the legal death of, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, W. Bowyer."

2. Mr. Garrick's answer, without date, but received Nov. 29, 1758.

"Sir, I have been in the country, and did not receive your letter till last night. I was much surprised at it indeed; and think you have not well considered the matter, or you would not have been so warm in your expostulations. The fact is this —I was told by a man whom I regard and would serve with justice, that the *person* who printed the Votes had resigned it. Upon which, I wrote to Mr. George Onslow, the Speaker's son, to recommend a person, *if the fact was true.* Now, Sir, upon my honour, I did not know that *you* were the Printer of the Votes; and moreover, if you had been my brother, I could not have acted with more justice or delicacy towards you. If the fact had been true, I should have been willing to serve a person I regarded; as it was not, there was no harm done, and you have not in the least been injured. Though I am always desirous to assist the man I like, and do it zealously; yet I would not knowingly do the least injury, I own, to one who had injured me, and much less to Mr. Bowyer. This, I flatter myself, is my real character among those who know me; and you are really mistaken if you think otherwise of me. I cannot possibly answer the last paragraph of your letter, because I don't understand it *; but, if you think my letter to Mr. Onslow has in the least affected your interest, let

* Mr. Garrick's observation requires some apology to be made for Mr. Bowyer; who evidently wrote in haste; for which, however, his reply makes ample amends.

me know, and I shall as readily repair the mischief, as I have most ignorantly done it. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, D. GARRICK.

"P. S. I write in great hurry, and you must excuse it."

3. "To David Garrick, esq.

"SIR, Dec. 7, 1758.

"As I before acquitted you of any intention to do me an injury; so I acknowledge your kind readiness to repair one, if you had unwittingly done me any. I do so heartily, and the rather, because you have heightened my obligations with that personage to whom you applied, where I would most wish to have them placed.

"On the other hand, you will excuse me, I hope, for remonstrating *closely* perhaps, but not *warmly*, against suffering your weight and consequence to be made use of, without having a true state of circumstances laid before you. But I find my sentiments were too cold, whatever my expressions were; and that your heart, in the cause of friendship, will not stay to weigh minute considerations. Convinced, I humbly bow to that virtue which in your breast scarce knows excess; and if it has any weakness, is, like a complexion from fairness, the more amiable for it. I trust then to the influence of it, as *it believeth all things*, that you will now place me in the number of your most obliged humble servants,

W. BOWYER."

1759.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Egyptiacæ Specimen; in quo, 1. Origo Chronologiæ LXX Interpretum investigatur; 2. Conspectus totius operis exhibetur," 8vo, [by Charles Hayes *, Esq.]

* This industrious and learned gentleman, who was known as an author only to his intimate friends, and whose remarkable modesty guarded his great erudition from the too common foible of ostentation, was born in the year 1678; and in 1704 became

An Edition of "Theocritus," 8vo.

became distinguished by his much esteemed "Treatise of Fluxions," printed that year, in folio, with his name, the only publication to which he ever suffered it to appear. In 1710 came out a small pamphlet of his, of nineteen pages in quarto, intituled, "A New and Easy Method to find out the Longitude, from the Observation of the Altitudes of the Cœlestial Bodies;" and in 1723 he published, in English, in octavo, "The Moon, a Philosophical Dialogue;" written in the most genteel and polite language, and tending to shew that the Moon is not a mere dark and opake body, but is mistress of no inconsiderable share of light of her own. During a long course of years the management of the late Royal African Company lay in a manner wholly on Mr. Hayes (he being chosen annually either Sub-governor, or Deputy-governor); yet, in the midst of these important avocations, he spent much time and labour in making philosophical experiments, and in gratifying his thirst after general knowledge. To his skill in antient and modern languages he added the knowledge of the Hebrew; and applied himself assiduously to the antient Historians, and with more particular attention to the Sacred Writings. Endeavouring to solve the difficulties which had perplexed the learned, he laid a plan to reduce all into chronological form, according to what he thought to be the true order of time. He much admired that translation of the Scriptures into Greek, which bears the name of the Septuagint: and critically examined the history of that version composed by Aristeas, which had been looked upon by many persons of great worth and learning as no better than a forged story; and when he had completed his enquiries on this head, in 1736, he published, in 8vo, "A Vindication of the History of the Septuagint" from the misrepresentations of its opponents. His next work was a learned piece of criticism, intituled, "A critical Examination of the Holy Gospels according to St. Matthew and St. Luke, with regard to the History of the Birth and Infancy of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1738," 8vo. He now returned to his favourite study, the settling of times; and in 1741 came out his "Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint: With an Appendix, shewing, that the Chaldean and Egyptian Antiquities, hitherto esteemed fabulous, are perfectly consistent with the Computations of that most antient Version of the Holy Scriptures," 8vo; a work of great labour and sagacity, in which the ages of the Patriarchs, and the variation there is in this particular between the Hebrew, Septuagint, and Josephus, are largely considered; a pious regard is always retained both for the Hebrew and Greek text, and some conjectures modestly offered for the integrity of them both; and those who read this tract will in the Appendix find matter sufficient to satisfy a learned curiosity, and to make them view the Chaldean and Egyptian histories in another light than that in which they have hitherto appeared. Not contented with going thus far, in 1757 he printed, in the same size, "A Supplement" to the last-men-

"The Norfolk Dumplin-eater," [by the Rev. Mr. Stona], 8vo.

mentioned Dissertation; in which he gives a complete series of the kings of Argos and Athens from Inachus, to the first year of the first Olympiad; and likewise of the old emperors of China, from Fohi to the birth of Christ; and at the same time shews that the chronology of all these nations perfectly agrees with the Septuagint. These, excepting some occasional tracts in defence of the Royal African Company) are all the English works of this learned and indefatigable author. A period being put to the affairs and existence of the Old African Company in 1752, Mr. Hayes found himself happily exonerated from that burden, which, though he had long supported it, yet was not altogether suitable to his inclinations. He had just before this purchased a pretty retirement at Down in Kent, and, withdrawing thither, gave himself up wholly to his beloved studies. He had now leisure to look over his papers, and revise them; and to consider what materials he had already provided for his grand design; and, as appears by the date on the manuscript, which he did not live to publish, he began in May 1753 to compile, in Latin, his "Chronographia Asiatica et Ægyptiaca." This was a laborious undertaking for a person of 75 years of age; but it pleased God, notwithstanding his recluse and sedentary life, to bless him with tolerable health, and to preserve his intellects clear and strong till within a few days of his death. The last date annexed to this Latin manuscript is 1756; so that probably he finished it in that year or soon after. In August 1758, he left his house in Kent, and, for the sake of his health and of some more agreeable conversation than that retired place could afford him, being now about 80 years of age, took chambers in Gray's Inn; and there, in 1759, he shewed, as he said, that he had not led an indolent life in the country, by acquainting the learned world with what he had done, in his "Chronographia." Under the first part he shews, that both the Seventy Interpreters and Josephus took their system of chronology from several antient writings (distinct from the sacred books of the Old Testament), which had for many ages been carefully preserved by the priests, in the library belonging to the Temple of Jerusalem. ["Josephus, who wrote to the Heathens, might take his authority from whence he would; but the Septuagint, who were only translators of a sacred Book, how could they dare to substitute different numbers than their original? And why would Jewish priests *preserve* with care in the Temple writings which clash with the Bible, when they hardly *preserved* that? The Mahometan General said better, that the MSS. in the Alexandrian Museum either agreed with, or contradicted, the Coran; in the first case they were useless, in the last hurtful, and therefore in either case to be burnt. *T. F.*]"—The second is a summary view of the whole great work, which he left behind him in manuscript, in a large folio size, all written with his own hand, and that a surprisingly fair and clean one,

"An Essay on Taste, by Alexander Gerard, M.A. Professor of Moral Philosophy at Aberdeen, with

one, which neither discovers any weakness of nerves, nor any of those tremors incident to advanced age. This work, in the preface to his specimen, he says he hath happily finished; and gives the title of it in the following manner: "Novum aggressi sumus opus; quod jam, auxiliante Deo, feliciter absolvimus sub hoc titulo: — Chronographia Asiatica & Ægyptiaca ab orbe condito ad Christum natum per annos 5500, ad fidem scriptorum vetustissimorum restituta et illustrata." The learned author did not long survive the publication of this specimen, dying at his chambers in Gray's Inn, Dec. 18, 1760, in his 82d year. I owe this account of Mr. Hayes to a letter from an anonymous friend of his, who had been indulged with a perusal of most of his writings before they were sent to the press, with the liberty of imparting his sentiments on them. "If I differed in any thing from him (says this friend), as I could not espouse all his opinions, and never made him a compliment of my own, he would reply in so mild a manner, that I never left him without admiring his great fund of learning, the clear method in which he explained his mind, and his sedate and serene temper."—"When he presented me with the printed specimen," says the anonymous Letter-writer, "I was thereby furnished with a proper opportunity of pressing him to begin the publication of the large work, telling him it could never come out with equal advantage from any other hands, but those who composed and wrote it. It is no wonder if the weighty labour of attending the press did, at his time of life, deter him from undertaking it: but he was so far from neglecting this valuable performance, that he enjoined his worthy executor to put all his papers on this subject into the hands of one who should either usher them into the world, or collect them together, revise them, and put the book into such a condition as it might not be thought an insignificant present to a public library in one of the universities. In short, after the death of my friend, the papers were recommended to my care, however unequal to the task, and were carefully read over by me: but, as they consisted mostly of loose quires, and partly of loose sheets, and some of these were by him copied over more than once, it was no little trouble to collate them, and required some judgment to distinguish which of those copies (which were not complete duplicates, for they varied from each other) should stand as a part of the work: and this I was to determine, sometimes from the date, where there was one annexed, which discovered which was his last thought; and sometimes from other intrinsic considerations. I often met with corrections and additions on the back of a sheet, which I thought would be much more authentic and satisfactory if they were left standing there in the author's own hand-writing, than to transcribe and insert them in their proper places. And I was very cautious of letting my hand appear in the work, except where correcting a mistaken letter or word, transcribing of some slip of paper, or adding a

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three Dissertations on the same Subject, from the French of M. De Voltaire, M. D'Alembert, F. R. S. and M. De Montesquieu *," 8vo.

"Moral and Political Dialogues; being the Substance of several Conversations between divers emi-

few lines by way of correction, required it. This elaborate work consists of two parts; the former, which is much the largest, is a kind of Introduction or Prolegomena. The second is styled, *Canon Chronicus Generalis*. These chronological tables, in collateral columns, shew in one view the several contemporary monarchs, and the times in which they lived. The first part of it begins with the creation of the world, and ends at the founding of the Temple of Jerusalem by Solomon. The second extends from thence to the seventh year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, King of Persia. And here the Author's manuscript leaves off; and the chronology of 455 years is wanting to complete the design, which was to have been brought down to the year of the world 5500; in which he fixes the birth of Christ. This deficiency I have endeavoured to supply, as well as I could, according to the Author's system, and have bound it up at the end of the manuscript. In that part of the chronology in the Author's writing, are several valuable notes, for explaining difficulties which occurred. Having thus discovered the true Author of the above-named treatises, and made it known that the original manuscript copy of this elaborate work, of near three hundred pages in a large folio, is now in being, and in safe hands, in the condition above related, I think it time to conclude my long letter with one observation concerning the usefulness of it to the curious searchers after the true doctrine of times. The variation in the two computations is very great, and learned men have taken different sides in determining the important question. What my sentiments are in this point is not material, nor need I say which of the sides is now more generally espoused: but, as both of them are attended with no inconsiderable difficulties, those who take part with the Greek chronologists will here meet with the objections of their opponents coolly sifted into, and all the arguments in favour of the Septuagint account set in a strong and clear light: and those who receive the Hebrew computation will perhaps find something, before new to them, urged against their opinion, which they will think worthy of their consideration, if not of an answer. A third sort, who are unwilling to enter into a controversy of this nature, will here meet with a greater store of Eastern and Egyptian history and antiquities, laid down in a concise and masterly way, and founded on substantial authority, than any other book of this bulk will afford them." *Gent. Mag.* 1761, vol. XXXI. p. 543.

* This Essay was corrected through the press by the celebrated David Hume; who at that time had a temporary residence in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, where I frequently visited him.

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nent Persons of the past and present Age; digested by the Parties themselves, and now first published from the original Manuscripts; with critical and explanatory Notes by the Editor;" 8vo.—This ingenious volume was the production of Mr. Hurd; and contains four Dialogues, on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government *.

A "Treatise on Fluxions, by Israel Lyons †, jun." 8vo.

* Of this Work, Dr. Warburton says, "*Dec.* 14, 1758. "I took down with me [to Prior Park], as I told you, all that you had printed, to the 208th page. If the Work does not take, I shall think the times abandoned to their evil genius. I have read to the 116th page, and find not a word to alter." Just after this period one of those distressing (but not uncommon) accidents happened—the loss of a parcel containing a part of the unprinted MS. To this Dr. Warburton alludes, when he observes, *Jan.* 30, 1759, "I am sorry your papers are not yet found;" and, *Feb.* 17, "I was in hopes that, on coming to Leicester, you would have had intelligence of your papers. As that is not the case, you ought immediately to advertise them, with a slight reward, as things *of no use but to the owner*. I can say this, after twenty years' existence, of the sheets of the Divine Legation; and sure you may say it of things not *in esse*, but *in posse*. However, we will both hope they may be of *use* to posterity. Seriously, Dr. Birch tells me (for your loss makes much noise, so much does the malignity of men delight in mischance) that 'tis very probable the packet will be presently brought to you by such an advertisement."—The Printer received a few days after the following billet: "Dr. W. has received a letter from Dr. H. who desires that Mr. Millar or Mr. Bowyer would put into the papers an advertisement for lost papers, with a reasonable reward, as of no use but to the person to whom they were directed. *Tuesday morning, Feb.* 27, 1759.—Mr. Bowyer, I would have this put in directly. A. MILLAR. 28 *Feb.*"—*N. B.* The papers, which had been mislaid in the country, were soon after sent to Mr. Bowyer by an unknown hand.

† Mr. Lyons was son of a Polish Jew silversmith, and teacher of Hebrew, at Cambridge; where he was born, 1739. In his earliest youth he shewed a wonderful inclination to learning, particularly to mathematicks; but though Dr. Smith, late master of Trinity college, offered to put him to school at his own expence, he would go only a day or two, saying, he could learn more by himself in an hour than in a day with his master. He began his study of Botany in 1755, which he continued to his death; and could remember not only the Linnæan names of almost all the English plants, but even the synonyma of the old Bota-

"A Review of a Free Enquiry into the Origin of Evil," [by the Rev. Richard Shepherd*, M.A.] 8vo.

Botanists, which form a strange and barbarous farrago of great bulk; and had large materials for a Flora Cantabrigiensis, describing fully every part of each plant from the life, without being obliged to consult, or being liable to be misled by, former authors. In 1758 he published the above treatise on Fluxions, dedicated to his patron, Dr. Smith; and in 1763 "Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium quæ post Raium observatæ fuere," 8vo. Mr. Banks (now Sir Joseph Banks, bart. and president of the Royal Society), whom he first instructed in this science, sent for him to Oxford, about 1762 or 1763, to read lectures; which he did with great applause, to at least sixty pupils; but could not be prevailed upon to make a long absence from Cambridge. He had a salary of 100*l. per annum* for calculating the "Nautical Almanack," and frequently received presents from the Board of Longitude for his own inventions. He could read Latin and French with ease, but wrote the former ill; had studied the English history, and could quote whole passages from the monkish writers *verbatim*. He was appointed by the Board of Longitude to go with Capt. Phipps (now Lord Mulgrave) to the North Pole, in 1773, and discharged that office to the satisfaction of his employers. After his return, he married, and settled in London, where he died of the meazles, in about a year. He was then engaged in publishing some papers of Dr. Halley. His "Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged," were printed in Phil. Trans. vol. LXI. art. 46.

* Of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he proceeded M.A. 1757; B.D. 1765; and D.D. 1788. He was F.R.S. archdeacon of Bedford, and rector of Wetherden and Helmingham, both in Suffolk, and given him by Lord Chancellor Thurlow. He was an instance of very considerable erudition united with rare condescension; and, though he filled an office of dignity in the Church, he was not the less attentive to the humbler but equally important duties of a parish-priest. His publications, which were various, all breathe the spirit of a mild benevolence, and evince the liberal and enlightened Divine, added to the pious and rational Philosopher. His first publication was, an excellent "Ode to Love," which appeared in 1756, and was republished under the title of "The Philologist." He was also author of the "Review of a Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1759," 8vo. "Odes Descriptive and Allegorical," 1761, 4to. "The Nuptials, a Didactic Poem, in Three Books, 1762," 4to. Letters to the Author of "A Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil. To which are added, Three Discourses: 1. On Conscience; 2. On Inspiration; 3. On a Paradisaical State; 1768," 12mo. "Hector, a Dramatic Poem, 1770," 4to. "Requisition of Subscription to the XXXIX Articles and Liturgy," a Sermon, Gal. v. 1, 1771, 4to. "Bianca, a Tragedy, 1772," 8vo. A Sermon on Conscience, 1776, Rom.

Mr. Murdin's "Collection of State Papers," folio. —The publication of this Work, which had been long delayed through the pecuniary difficulties of the Editor *, was at length completed in consequence of the following agreement: "Mr. Bowyer

ii. 14, 15, 8vo. A Sermon on Inspiration, preached on Whit-Sunday, 1776, 8vo. "Concio de Statu Paradisi," at Oxford, 1776, Eccles. vii. 30. "Miscellanies," 2 vols. 8vo, 1776. "The Dying Hero, 1779," 4to. "Free Examination of the Socinian Exposition of the prefatory Verses of St. John's Gospel, 1783," 8vo, "An Essay on Education, in a Letter to William Jones, Esq. 1784," 4to. "The Ground and Credibility of the Christian Religion, in a Course of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, at the Bampton Lecture, 1788," 4to. "Polyænus' Stratagems of War, translated from the original Greek, 1793," 4to. "Two Sermons on a Future State, 1797," 8vo; re-printed, with a *Third* Sermon, 1799. "A Charge to the Reverend the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, delivered at the Easter Visitation, 1801," 4to. "Notes, Critical and Explanatory, on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John, 1804," 4to; the *magnum opus* of this learned and original author. A volume of "Sermons, 1806," 8vo. "The New Boethius; or, of the Consolations of Christianity, 1806," 8vo; inscribed to his Brother, the Rev. Henry Shepherd, B.D. rector of Brandburton, "in memory of an excellent Father, who formed their minds on those principles which only can sustain the shocks of Adversity with fortitude; as a pledge of fraternal affection; and a tribute to a studious life passed in private; and to those virtues with which he has adorned the shades of obscurity." "Religious Union perfective, and the Support of Civil Union, 1807," 8vo. His latest publication was "No False Alarm; or, a Sequel to Religious Union, &c.; being the Result of a Parochial Visitation through the Archdeaconry of Bedford," 8vo. He published also, several years ago, a Latin Poem, in quarto, printed for Flexney, the title of which I do not recollect, but believe it was on the Immortality of the Soul. He is also said (and I believe on good authority) to be the author of "Canons of Criticism, extracted from the Beauties of Maty's Review," published in 1784, 8vo. He died Jan. 3, 1809, at the parsonage at Wetherden, co. Suffolk, in his 78th year, after an illness of three days.

* "Sir, I am a subscriber to the 2d volume of the Burley Papers, by Murdin. I paid a guinea to Dr. Birch. I desire you would pay the 2d payment for me, and send the Book in boards to my house in Grosvenor-square. I hope we shall soon have the 2d volume of Dr. Jortin's Life of Erasmus. It is hard to know what the fantastic publick would have: but this I know, the first volume gives us the far best account we have yet of Erasmus [see p. 334]. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, W. W."

Bp. Warburton to Mr. Bowyer, Jan. 27, 1759.

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undertakes to finish Mr. Murdin's State Papers, and to deliver them when printed, on receiving the subscription-money which shall remain unpaid when the book is finished, and on being paid for printing the last 50 sheets, exclusive of the said subscription-money *."

1760.

In this year Mr. Bowyer superintended a second edition of Mr. Arnald's "Critical Commentary upon the Book of the Wisdom of Solomon," and enriched it with the remarks of Mr. Markland; of which let us take his own account: "In this edition, the Reader will observe that the many additions communicated to the Author by a very learned Friend are included in hooks, which he designed to have melted down into the body of his work, and to have acknowledged, no doubt, his obligations to the person that sent them. But he had executed this design in part only, the observations being transcribed no further than Chap. IX. and the original copy of them not found among his papers. This loss has, by good fortune, been supplied by another Friend †, through whose hands the observations were transmitted to him, and who was indulged the liberty of taking a copy of them for himself; from whence they are now given to the publick. They correct often mistakes of the Author; which it was thought proper to continue as he left them, that the Reader might the better judge of the force of the remarks, and that a liberty might not be taken after his death, which himself only, while alive, had a right to make use of."

"The Actor," a poem by Robert Lloyd ‡, M. A. 4to.

* From the original.

† Mr. Bowyer.

‡ Son of Dr. Pierson Lloyd (who was second master of Westminster school, afterwards Chancellor of York, and portionist of Waddesdon, Bucks; and whose learning, judgment, and moderation, endeared him to all who partook of his instructions, during a course

"The Ceremonial of the Funeral of King George the Second," folio.

course of almost 50 years spent in the service of the publick at Westminster school. He had a pension from his Majesty of 40*l.* a year for his own life; and died Jan. 5, 1781. The pension ceased on his death; but 100*l.* a year, I am told, was afterwards granted to his widow, and 50*l.* a year to each of his two daughters. But I am not certain of the sum; as others say it was only 50*l.* to the widow).—Robert was educated, under his father, at Westminster; and was thence admitted of Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degree of B. A. 1755; and M. A. 1758. At the University, as at Westminster, he distinguished himself by his poetical genius and (sorry I am to add) by his irregularities. He was for some time employed as one of the ushers of Westminster school, where he wrote the Poem which gave occasion to this note, which not only gave proofs of great judgment in the subject he was treating of, but had also the merit of smooth versification and great strength of poetry. In the beginning of the Poetical War, which for some time raged among the Wits of that age, and to which the celebrated *Rosciad* sounded the first charge, Mr. Lloyd was suspected to be the author of that poem. But this he honestly disowned, by an advertisement in the public papers; on which occasion the real author, Mr. Churchill, boldly stepped forth, and in the same public manner declared himself; and drew on that torrent of Anti-Rosciads, Apologies, Murphiads, Churchilliads, Examiners, &c. which for a long time kept up the attention, and employed the geniuses, of the greatest part of the critical world. After Mr. Lloyd quitted his place of usher of Westminster school, he relied entirely on his pen for subsistence; but, being of a thoughtless and extravagant disposition, he soon made himself liable to debts which he was unable to answer. In consequence of this situation, he was confined in the Fleet Prison, where he depended for support almost wholly on the bounty and generosity of his friend Churchill, whose kindness to him continued undiminished during all his necessities. On the death of this liberal benefactor, Mr. Lloyd sunk into a state of despondency, which put an end to his existence, on the 15th of December, 1764, in less than a month after he was informed of the loss of Mr. Churchill. Mr. Wilkes says, that "Mr. Lloyd was mild and affable in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging in conversation. He was an excellent scholar, and an easy natural poet. His peculiar excellence was, the dressing up an old thought in a new, neat, and trim manner. He was contented to scamper round the foot of Parnassus on his little Welsh poney, which seems never to have tired. He left the fury of the winged steed, and the daring heights of the sacred mountain, to the sublime genius of his friend Churchill." A partial collection of his poetical works was made by Dr. Kenrick, in two volumes, 8vo, 1774; and a good imitation by him, from "The Spectator," may be seen in the Seventh Volume of the

"Antient and Modern Rome, a poem, written at Rome in 1755, by George Keate*, Esq." 4to.

the "Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, 1781," p. 233. He was also the Author of "The Capricious Lovers," a comic opera, 1764, 8vo; and of four other dramatic works. His imitation of Theocritus, on the King's going to the House, deserves much praise.

* This gentleman was descended from Sir George Hungerford, his great-grandfather, by Lady Frances Duché, only daughter of Francis Lord Seymour, and born at Trowbridge, about 1729 or 1730; educated at Kingston-school, under Mr. Woodison, whence he went to Geneva, and stayed there some years; and at his return was articled as a clerk to the late Mr. Palmer, steward to the Duke of Bedford; whence he removed, as a student, to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was elected F.R.S. 17.., and F.A.S. 1766. Soon after his return from his travels he published, 1. "Antient and Modern Rome, 1760; a Poem written at Rome, 1755." 2. "An Account of the Government, History, and Laws, of Geneva, 1761," 8vo. 3. "Epistle from Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guildford Dudley, 1762." 4. "The Alps, a Poem, 1763." 5. "Netley Abbey, 1764;" enlarged 1769. 6. "The Temple Student, an Epistle to a Friend, 1765," 4to. Whether the history of the Author, prefixed, be his own life (allowing for his death, there mentioned to sustain the disguise), cannot be ascertained. 7. A Poem on the death of Mrs. Cibber, 1766." 8. "Ferney, an Epistle to M. de Voltaire, 1769," 4to. 9. "The Monument in Arcadia, a Dramatic Poem, in Two Acts, 1773," 4to, founded on a picture of Poussin, representing some Arcadian shepherds and shepherdesses contemplating a monument, inscribed *Et in Arcadiâ ego*. 10. "Sketches from Nature, taken and coloured in a Journey to Margate. Published from the original Designs. In Two Volumes, 1779," 12mo. 11. "Observations on the Roman Earthen-ware found in the Sea on the Kentish Coast, between Whitstable and Reculver, on the Borders of the Isle of Thanet," 1780, printed in "Archæologia," vol. VI. p. 125. 12. "Epistle to Angelica Kauffman, 1781." 13. In this year he collected his Poetical Works, in two volumes, 12mo, with a dedication to Dr. Heberden, and an excellent likeness of himself, by Pott and Sherwin; and with additions, the principal of which was "The Helvetiad, a Fragment, written at Geneva, 1756." 14. "The Distressed Poet, a serio-comic Poem, in Three Cantos, 1787," stating the principal circumstances of his case in the long and vexatious law-suit which he was engaged in with an Architect who professed himself his friend.—He wrote several Prologues and Epilogues for Mr. Newcome's scholars at Hackney. Some complimentary Verses by him are to be found in the European Magazine; and he had adapted Voltaire's Semiramis to the stage, which was superseded at Drury Lane, 1777, by Capt. Ayscough.—Perhaps, however, the "Account of the Pelew Islands,"

"De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus, Libri V; P. Rogerii Boscovich* Societatis Jesu, ad Regiam Societatem Londinensem. Ibidem autem et Astronomiæ Synopsis et Theorema Luminis Newtoniana, et alia multa ad Physicam pertinentia, Versibus pertractantur; cum ejusdem Auctoris Annotationibus," 4to.

"An Account of a Copper Table, &c. by Philip Carteret Webb †, Esq." 4to.

"The Latin Inscription on the Copper Table, discovered in the Year 1732, near Heraclea, in the Bay of Tarentum, in Magna Græcia, and published by Mazochius at Naples, in the Year 1758, more particularly considered and illustrated; by John Pettingall ‡, D. D. read at the Meeting of the Society

Islands," which he drew up and published, 1788, 4to, is a more lasting monument to his fame than all the preceding volumes. Mr. Keate married, in 1769, a sister of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, of Wanlip, co. Leicester, bart.; and died June 28, 1797, leaving one daughter, Charlotte, who was married, June 9, 1795, to John Henderson, esq. of the Adelphi-terrace.

* This work was written at various periods; a part of it having been publicly recited at Rome in 1735. The judicious Author's learning and genius (to use an expression of Dr. Johnson) have "laboured Science into Poetry, and have shewn, by explaining Astronomy, that Verse did not refuse the ideas of Philosophy." Father Boscovich was afterwards professor of astronomy at Milan.

† See an account of Mr. Webb in p. 279.—Mr. Hodgson, noticed in p. 281, as tutor to Mr. Webb's son, came on this occasion from Queen's college, Oxford; and took his degree of M. A. at Cambridge, 1756. He was also F. S. A. and private tutor, while of Bene't college, to the late Earl of Massareene. The dissertation on an antient Cornelian, in the possession of John Lawson, esq. in the Archæologia, vol. II. p. 42, was written by him. He was presented, by Mr. Webb's interest, to a living in Barbadoes, where he died, 1761. The author of this short note is sorry he cannot do greater justice to the character of this mild, unaffected, excellent scholar.

‡ Of Bene't college, Cambridge, M. A. 1740. He was minister of the chapel in Duke-street, Westminster; and prebendary of Sneating in St. Paul's cathedral. He was elected F. S. A. 1752; and published, in 1757, "A Dissertation on the Origin of the Equestrian Figure of St. George and of the Garter, Ensigns of the most noble Order of that Name; illustrated with Copper-plates," 4to; the substance of which may be found in Browne's "Vulgar Errors," where the learned Author supposes it to be all emblematical." (Dr. Pegge, Anonymiana, ix. 61.)—The same in-

of Antiquaries the first of May, 1760, and ordered to be printed," 4to.

The Second Volume * of Dr. Jortin's "Life of Erasmus †," 4to.

intelligent Antiquary remarks (iii. 67), that Dr. Pettingall (in his Dissertation) has these words, "of which (that is, of Tryphon's being a serpent) more may be seen in the Mythology of *Natalis Comes*, and *Noel de Comte*;" as if these were two different persons, whereas the former is the Latin name, and the latter the French name of the same person. In the Archæologia also (vol. V. p. 3) Dr. Pegge takes considerable pains to overturn the hypothesis of Dr. Pettingall on the subject of St. George.—In 1760 Dr. Pettingall communicated to the Society of Antiquaries the Remarks on the Latin Inscription noticed above; and a "Dissertation on the Courts of Pypowder" which is printed in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 190; in 1762 "A Dissertation on the Gule of August," ibid. vol. II. p. 60. In 1764 he published "A Dissertation upon the *Tascia*, or Legend, on the British Coins of Cunobelin and others," 4to. See a critique on it in the Anonymiana (vii. 53). In 1766 he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries "Observations on an Altar with a Greek Inscription at Corbridge in Cumberland" (Archæologia, vol. II. p. 92). He published also "An Enquiry into the Use and Practice of Juries among the Greeks and Romans; from whence the Origin of the English Jury may possibly be deduced; in Three Parts," 1769, 4to.—He died in July 1781, aged about 66.

* Mr. Bowyer made an Index to this volume as it passed through the press, which is printed at large in his "Miscellaneous Tracts;" 4to.

† To the first volume of this Work (which was *not* printed by Mr. Bowyer, but by Mr. Edward Say) the following remarks allude: "Poor Erasmus, after all his undeserved abuse, has just now found two Historians to record those abuses; Burigny in French, and your old friend Jortin (I call him yours, for you took him off my hands, when services could not mend him, to try if just and delicate reproof could); I would have you read these performances: I dare say they will amuse you. Burigny's is well written, which I have read; and so I dare say will Jortin's be, which I have not read. Though from the rancour of his heart, I predict it will be full of oblique reflections, and, if you judge from his motto, full of self-importance." *Dr. Warburton to Dr. Hurd, Sept.* 18, 1758 (see p. 329).—"Your last letter sets the poor man's criticism in a very ridiculous light, but certainly not a false one. How doubly ridiculous must it be, if it be groundless;' which it certainly is; and which you partly hint at. It stands on this grammatical principle, that if one Latin adjective cannot be used adverbially, no other, of what are called the synonymous adjectives, can; which is false in almost every language. I told you he was ashamed of himself. I made him so by writing a letter to his bookseller to be communicated to him, to shew him a true picture of himself, by setting together

our

"An Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting; and into the Merits of the most celebrated Painters, antient and modern *, by Daniel Webb †, Esq." 8vo.

our different conduct to one another. I said, this required no answer. However, I had one, which shewed how glad he was to get out of the scrape. When I come home, I will send them to you, as I can then do, franked. However, I must not at present omit one particular in mine, to Whiston. Speaking of his paltry joke of *est genus hominum*, &c. which, I say, 'after it had been so much worn by frequent application to many of my betters, might as well have been omitted.' I add, 'I will requite his kindness of *princeps Plato*, but in a more secret way, by observing to him only, that where at p. 114 he translates the words of Bembus, *apud inferos pœna*, by *the pains of hell*, he should have said, *the pains of purgatory*, as *Indulgences* were from the pains of purgatory, and not of hell; and as Bembus's *apud inferos* contained both a hell and a purgatory.' I did this to intimate to him that his Translations were full of mistakes, and that this was a gross one, for a man to undertake a Life of Erasmus, while he was ignorant of the nature and application of the Bulls of Indulgences. I own I was well entertained with this Life, and so I told Whiston: but the publick think otherwise of it. The want of a plan and method in the composition has given a general disgust. They say, if you take away his translation of Le Clerc, and his numerous quotations, you leave him nothing but his notes. This seems to be the general voice. The consequence is, it does not sell. What has increased the public ill-humour is, its being only one volume of a work, which, in the public advertisements, was denounced as complete.—But, too much on so ridiculous a subject." *Ibid. Oct.* 23.

* Remarks on some passages in this work, by the late Mr. Highmore, are in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1766, p. 353.

† Mr. Webb, one of the sons of Capt. Daniel Webb, was born at Maidstown, in the county of Limerick, and his brother Thomas was Dean of Kilmore. "His Dissertation on the Beauties of Painting," first published in 1760, was followed, in 1762, by "Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry;" and in 1763 by a little tract on the Poem of Ossian, called "Fingal Reclaimed;" by "Observations on the Correspondence between Poetry and Musick, 1769," 8vo; and of "Literary Amusements, in Verse and Prose, 1787," 8vo. This little volume was not originally printed for sale; but a selection was made from it in a complete edition of Mr. Webb's Works, which he had himself intended to have published, and for which a beautiful frontispiece was designed by his friend Daniel Lock, esq. of Norbury, to whom Mr. Webb had prepared the following inscription: "To the ingenious designer of the frontispiece are these Tracts dedicated. To whom more properly than to one from whose hand Drawings come out Pictures, and single Figures tell the story of a Drama? D. W."—The death of Mr. Webb, which happened Aug. 2, 1798, delayed the intended publication; but it was completed in 1803, in

"The Honour and Dishonour of Agriculture, translated from the Spanish [of Father Feijoo *, Disc. 13. vol. VIII.], by a Farmer in Cheshire †," 8vo.

in one handsome quarto volume, under the superintendance of the Author's valuable friend the Rev. Thomas Winstanley, D. D. Camden Professor of History in the University of Oxford; who kindly corrected the press, and added to the volume "Some Reasons for thinking that the Greek Language was derived from the Chinese; in Notes on the Grammatica Sinica of Mons. Fourmont (part of the 'Literary Amusements' of 1787) corrected and enlarged from the Author's Manuscript." Of this volume but a small impression was printed, and a very few copies on large paper; and of those few by far the greater part, I am sorry to add, were destroyed by the melancholy fire in 1808. Mr. Webb published also, "Selections from Les Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains, par M. Pauw, 1789," 8vo. Fifty copies only of this were first printed, but it has since been published and sold. —It may not be improper to distinguish this ingenious writer from another worthy character of the same name, for whom he has been sometimes mistaken; and who is thus recorded on a tablet against the East wall of the cloister of Christ's Hospital, London: "Here lyes Daniel Webb, esq. who was Treasurer of this Hospital twelve years. He died August 31, 1770, aged 71."

* See Hughes's Letters, vol. III. p. 49.

† Of this little volume the ingenious Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet was the editor, if not the translator. He was grandson to the Bishop of Worcester, and equally distinguished as a Naturalist and a Poet, the rare union so much desired by the ingenious Mr. Aikin. Both the Bishop and our Author's father were fellows of St. John's college in Cambridge. The latter, whose name was Edward, took the degree of B. A. 1681; M. A. 1685; and M. D. 1692. He was also F. R. S. and Gresham professor of physick; but, marrying in 1692, lost his lucrative offices, and the Bishop's favour; a misfortune that affected both him and his posterity. He took orders, however, and obtained by his father's patronage, the rectory of Newington Butts, which he immediately exchanged for those of Wood-Norton and Swanton in Norfolk. He died in 1708, leaving one son, Benjamin, and three daughters. Benjamin was educated at Norwich school, which he left in 1720, with the character of an excellent scholar. He then went to Trinity college, Cambridge, at the request of Dr. Bentley, the master, who had been private tutor to his father, domestic chaplain to his grandfather, and was much indebted to the family. Here he was admitted April 14, 1720; took the degree of B. A. and became a candidate for a fellowship; but was rejected, by the master's influence. This was a severe and unexpected disappointment; and but little alleviated afterwards by the Doctor's apology, that it was a pity that a gentleman of Mr. Stillingfleet's parts should be buried within the walls of a college.

"Observations on *Miscellanea Analytica*," by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Powell, 8vo.—This was the

college. Perhaps, however, this ingratitude of Dr. Bentley was not of any real disservice to Mr. Stillingfleet. He travelled into Italy; and, by being thrown into the world, formed many honourable and valuable connexions. The late Lord Barrington gave him, in a very polite manner, the place of master of the barracks at Kensington; a favour to which Mr. Stillingfleet, in the dedication of his "Calendar of Flora" to that nobleman, 1761, alludes with great politeness, as well as the warmest gratitude. His "Calendar" was formed at Stratton in Norfolk, in 1755, at the hospitable seat of Mr. Marsham, who had made several remarks of that kind, and had communicated to the publick his curious "Observations on the Growth of Trees." But it was to Mr. Windham, of Felbrig in Norfolk, that he appears to have had the greatest obligations. He travelled abroad with him; spent much of his time at his house; and was appointed one of his executors; with a considerable addition to an annuity which that gentleman had settled upon him in his life-time. Mr. Stillingfleet's genius led him principally to the study of natural history, which he prosecuted as an ingenious philosopher, an useful citizen, and a good man. Mr. Gray makes the following favourable mention of him, in one of his letters, dated from London in 1761: "I have lately made an acquaintance with this philosopher, who lives in a garret in the winter, that he may support some near relations who depend upon him. He is always employed, consequently (according to my old maxim) always happy, always cheerful, and seems to me a worthy honest man. His present scheme is, to send some persons, properly qualified, to reside a year or two in Attica, to make themselves acquainted with the climate, productions, and natural history of the country, that we may understand Aristotle, Theophrastus, &c. who have been Heathen Greek to us for so many ages; and this he has got proposed to Lord Bute, no unlikely person to put it in execution, as he himself is a botanist." An Epistle by Mr. Stillingfleet, in 1723, is printed in the "Poetical Magazine, 1764," p. 224. He published, about 1733, an anonymous pamphlet, intituled, "Some Thoughts concerning Happiness;" and in 1759 appeared a volume of "Miscellaneous Tracts," chiefly translated from essays in the "Amœnitates Academicæ," published by Linnæus, interspersed with some observations and additions of his own. In this volume he shews a taste for classical learning, and entertains us with some elegant poetical effusions. He annexed to it some valuable "Observations on Grasses," and dedicated the whole to George Lord Lyttelton. A second edition of it appeared in 1762; a third in 1775. Mr. Stillingfleet likewise published "Some Thoughts occasioned by the late Earthquakes, 1750," a poem, in 4to; "Paradise Lost," an oratorio, set to music by Stanley, 1760, 4to; and "The Principles and Powers of Harmony, 1771," 4to, a very learned work, built on Tartini's "Trattato di Musica secondo la vera scienza

beginning of a controversy that produced many pamphlets relating to the Lucasian Professorship

dell' Armonia." These, and his "Essay on Conversation, 1757," in the first volume of Dodsley's Collection of Poems, entitle him to no small degree of rank among our English Poets. The "Essay" is addressed to Mr. Windham, with all that warmth of friendship which distinguishes the Author. As it is chiefly didactic, it does not admit of so many ornaments as some compositions of other kinds. However, it contains much good sense, shews a considerable knowledge of mankind, and has several passages that, in point of harmony and easy versification, would not disgrace the writings of our most admired Poets. Here more than once Mr. Stillingfleet shews himself still sore from Dr. Bentley's cruel treatment of him; and towards the beautiful and moral close of this poem (where he gives us a sketch of himself) seems to hint at a mortification of a more delicate nature, which he is said to have suffered from the other sex. This too may perhaps account for the asperity with which he treats the ladies in the "Verses" printed in the sixth volume of the "Select Collection of Poems, 1781." To these disappointments it was perhaps owing that Mr. Stillingfleet neither married, nor went into orders. His London residence was at a Sadler's in Piccadilly, where he died a bachelor, Dec. 15, 1771, aged 69, leaving several valuable papers behind him. To these Mr. Pennant alludes in a beautiful elogium on him, prefixed to the fourth volume of the "British Zoology," when he says, "I received the unfinished tokens of his regard by virtue of his promise; the only papers that were rescued from the flames to which his modesty had devoted all the rest."—Mr. Stillingfleet's eldest sister, Elizabeth, of a most amiable disposition, married John Locker, esq. a gentleman much esteemed by all who knew him, and particularly for his knowledge in polite literature, who died May 29, 1760, about nine months after his valuable wife, whose loss, it is thought, accelerated his own death (see vol. V. p. 372). The two other sisters married two brothers, gentlemen of the name of Sabourn; one in the Church and the other in the Law; the former, the Rev. Mr. Bartholomew Sabourn, a very worthy Divine, died Oct. 25, 1752, leaving one daughter.—Mr. Stillingfleet was buried in St. James's church, without any monument at the time; but a tablet is about to be placed there by a worthy son of the late excellent Lieutenant-Governor Locker.

A good portrait of him was engraved by Valentine Green, from an original by J. Zoffany; inscribed,

"Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq.

To revive in their memories the image of so worthy a man, many of these prints have been distributed among his friends.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

The original plate having been purposely destroyed, the impressions from it are very rare. But it is now copying, in a smaller size, for a Selection from the Works of Mr. Stillingfleet; which, with Memoirs of the Author, and several original Letters

BENJAMIN STILLINGFLEET, ESQ^R...

J.^s Basire sculp.

I am dear William yours
most affectionately
Benj: Stillingfleet

From an original Picture by Zoffany in the possession
of his Nephew, E. A. Locker Esqr

Published by J. Nichols & Son, May 1.st 1810.

of Mathematicks at Cambridge when Mr. Waring was elected.

"An additional Dialogue of the Dead," [between Aristides and Pericles,] by Dr. Brown *, 8vo.

"Emendationes in Suidam †; in quibus plurima loca veterum Græcorum, Sophoclis et Aristophanis

Letters and Poems, and hitherto unpublished Portraits of some of his illustrious Friends, will be given to the publick (probably before this notice of them appears) by a gentleman of distinguished eminence in Literature.

* This Pamphlet is said to have been occasioned by an unintentional affront given to Dr. Brown by Lord Lyttelton. That Nobleman in a numerous and mixed company neglected to take notice of our author in so respectful a manner as he thought he deserved, and in resentment of it he composed the above-mentioned Dialogue.

† Jonathan Toup was descended from a family formerly settled in Dorsetshire. His grandfather, Onesiphorus Toup, had been a man of good property, and patron, as well as incumbent, of Bridport in that county; but he appears to have been embarrassed in his circumstances before his death, as he parted with the advowson, and left a numerous family very slenderly provided for. His second son, Jonathan, was bred to the church, and was curate and lecturer of St. Ives in Cornwall. He married Prudence, daughter of John Busvargus, esq. of Busvargus in Cornwall, and by her had issue Jonathan, the subject of this memoir, and one daughter. Mr. Toup was born at St. Ives in 1713. After receiving the first rudiments of his education at a grammar-school in that town, He was placed under the care of Mr. Gurney, at a private school in the parish of St. Merrin. Thence he was removed to Exeter college, Oxford; where he took his degree of B. A. His master's degree he took at Cambridge, in 1756; and obtained the rectory of St. Martin in 1750; was installed prebendary of Exeter in 1774; and instituted to the vicarage of St. Merrin in 1776. The two last preferments he owed to the patronage of Bp. Keppel of Exeter. — He had lost his father whilst he was a child; and his mother some time after marrying Mr. Keigwyn, vicar of Landrake in Cornwall, his uncle Busvargus (the last male of that family) took him under his care; considered him as his own child; and bore the whole charge of his education both at school and at college. By the death of this excellent man, without issue, in 1751, Mrs. Keigwyn succeeded, as heir-at-law, to his estate and effects. A will was found, supposed to have been signed by old Mr. Busvargus two days before his death; but there were so many suspicious circumstances attending it, that the persons who would have been benefited by it never ventured to prove it. Mrs. Keigwyn died in 1773, and left a will, bequeathing the whole of her estates to her son Jonathan. In 1760 Mr. Toup published the first Part of his *Emendationes in Suidam*, and in 1764 the second

inprimis, cum explicantur tum emendantur, scripsit Jo. Toup, A. M. Ecclesiæ de Martin, cum

Part of the same work (on both which the Author of these Anecdotes was the Compositor). These Books procured him the notice of Bp. Warburton, who, from the time of their publication, honoured him with his correspondence and patronage. The Bishop, in one of his letters, laments his having a see without any preferment on it; "had it been otherwise, he should have been too selfish to invite any of his brethren to share with him in the honour of properly distinguishing such merit as Mr. Toup's." All, however, that the Bishop *could* do, he did with the warmth and earnestness of sincere friendship. He repeatedly recommended Mr. Toup to Abp. Secker, to the Trustees for disposing of his Options, to Lord Shelburne, and to Bp. Keppel; and the favours that Prelate bestowed on Mr. Toup were owing to the solicitations of Bp. Warburton. The third Part of the *Emendationes in Suidam* was published in 1766. In the following year Abp. Secker expressed a desire that Mr. Toup would lend his assistance towards a new edition of Polybius, which was then in contemplation. Bp. Warburton strongly pressed his compliance with this wish; and that he would lay by for a while the Notes he was preparing for Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus. Whether this edition of Polybius was ever completed, is not certain. In 1767 Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica ad virum celeberrimum Gul. Episcop. Gloc.* made its appearance. In 1770, Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus was printed at the University press in Oxford. Mr. Toup was a large contributor towards the corrections and annotations of this edition; in the title-page of which is noticed, "Epistola Jo. Toupii de Syracusis, ejusdemque Addenda in Theocritum, necnon Collationes quindecim Codicum." A note of his on Idyll. xiv. 37 ‡. gave such offence to some persons, that the Vice-chancellor of Oxford prevailed on the Editor to cancel the leaf on which it was printed, and substitute another in its room. In vindication of Mr. Toup, it is sufficient to say, that Mr. Warton had not stopped this note from going to the press, and that a respectable friend, in a letter on this subject, declares his persuasion of Mr. Toup's sincere veneration for Religion; and adds, that "no malignant censures could abate his regard for his merit, or friendship for his person." This matter is before the publick, who may form their own judgment upon it. The race of Critics are well known to be no less irritable than that of Poets. The words here quoted were found in a copy of a letter, without any signature, but dated April 1770. This copy is immediately followed, on the same half sheet of paper, by the copy of another letter, in Mr. Toup's hand-writing, which was addressed by him to Dr. Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was plainly occasioned by the foregoing letter. In 1772 Mr. Toup published his "Curæ posteriores, sive Appendicula Notarum atque Emenda-

‡ ὑποκολπιοι, compared with John xiii. 23. ανακυμενοιντῳ κολπῳ.

tionum

Capellis de Loo, in Agro Cornubiense, Rectore," 8vo; — the first public specimen of this *laborious scholar's* profound critical sagacity.

tionum in Theocritum, Oxonii nuperrimè publicatum," 4to; in which the substance of the canceled note was inserted—not improbably, *all* of that note which was omitted in the substituted leaf. He concludes his preface to this work with these words: "Quod verò scripsimus ad XIV. 37. VERUM est et HONESTUM. Sed rem pro singulari suâ sagacitate minùs ceperunt nonnulli Oxonienses; qui et me sugillare haud erubuerunt; homunculi eruditione mediocri, ingenio nullo; qui in Hebraicis per omnem ferè vitam turpiter volutati, in literis elegantioribus planè hospites sunt." By the severity of his critiques, Mr. Toup seems to have given grievous offence to the learned Reiske; who, in complimenting Mr. Thomas Warton for his urbanity, styles him "dissimillimus hâc in re Toupio, homini truculento et maledico, cujus literas majoris sim facturus, si humaniùs alios tractare, et ipse sibi parcere, suæque famæ consulere meliùs didicisset." See Mant's Life of Warton, vol. I. p. xlvi.—Mr. Toup's next work was the *Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam*, printed in 1775. In 1778, "Longini omnia quæ extant, Græcè et Latinè: Recensuit, Notasque suas atque Animadversiones adjecit, Jo. Toupius. Accedunt Emendationes Davidis Ruynkenii," was published from the Oxford press, in quarto. A second edition has since been printed in octavo.—As a writer of great learning, and of singular critical sagacity, Mr. Toup needs no encomiast. The testimonies of Mr. Warton, of Bp. Warburton, and of every person in any way distinguished for classical learning *at home;* of Ernestus, Hemsterhusius, Ruynkhenius, Valkenaer, Brunck, Kluit, d'Anse de Villoison, l'Archer, &c. &c. *in all parts of Europe*, sufficiently establish his reputation as an author. To most or all of these he was assisting in the several works they published. As his life was passed in literary retirement, his character as a man was known but to few. It will appear from his works that he was not wholly untinctured with that self-complacency, which is the almost inseparable companion of too much solitude. But this trifling infirmity was amply compensated by many virtues. He was a kind neighbour, an indulgent master, an affectionate and tender relation. Among his virtues may be enumerated his distinguished humanity to the inferior animals. The children of his tenants were restrained from taking birds' nests on his extensive glebe of St. Martin, or from confining birds in cages; the cow that had long supplied his family was preserved from being killed, and was supported in her old age; the dog, who was the guard of his court-yard, or his companion in the parlour, was an object of his care and attention. His theological studies were well-directed: he sought for the truths of Religion, where only they can be found, in the Scriptures, not in the glosses and comments of men: it will be needless to add, that he was a liberal and tolerant Divine.

He

"De Ratione Interpungendi, Auctore J. Ward, P.P.C.G." 8vo.—Of this very learned Gresham

He was punctual and serious in the discharge of the duties of his profession; and in his preaching singularly plain and forcible. He died on the 19th of January, 1785, just entering into the 72d year of his age, and was buried under the communion-table in his church of St. Martin. Mr. Toup never was married. For the latter years of his life a half-sister of his, by the same mother, a widow gentlewoman, with her three daughters, lived in the house with him; and they inherited, by his will, what he left. It is remarkable, that though his name was *Jonathan*, in his later writings he always calls himself in Latin *Joannes Toup*. In some of the books he had when young, he has written *E Libris Jona. Toup.* He was a Christian from conviction; not merely from the accident of having been born in a country where Christianity was professed. He fulfilled the duties of life conscientiously, and from principle; without parade or ostentation. In his pursuit of learning he was actuated by the most honourable motives; by the desire of improving his own mind, and of amusing himself and others. If in Bishop Warburton he found a patron capable of distinguishing merit, and zealous to reward it, let it be remembered, to the honour of both parties, that the Bishop's patronage was *offered*, not *solicited*. In the year 1764 he was repeatedly pressed by another Prelate, well known in the literary world, to quit his retirement at St. Martin's, and to settle either in London or in Oxford, where he might have access to books, and *might place himself in the way of notice and preferment*. He was assured, at the same time, that the Bishop of his Diocese would himself make a tender of his connivance at his non-residence, without any application from Mr. Toup on the subject. But every proposal of this nature he constantly rejected. What his sentiments on the subject of residence were will appear from the following letter, sent by him to the London Chronicle, at the time of the controversy occasioned by Bp. Sherlock's last Charge to his Clergy.

"Sir, The Bishop of London's late Charge against Non-residence is such a masterly, sensible, and seasonable piece, that it deserves the attention of every Clergyman; nay I could wish that every Parish would get a copy of it to be kept in the vestry-room, for the service and inspection of future Incumbents. For I am of the same opinion with the Author of a late spirited Letter to the Bishop of E——, that the residence of the Clergy is absolutely necessary to the well-being of Christianity. The apology which Dr. —— has lately published in answer to the Bishop of London, is not properly an apology for the clergy, but an apology for a set of worthless insignificant Ecclesiastics, who scarce deserve the name of Clergymen; who, instead of residing upon their proper cures, where they are in duty and conscience bound to reside, and living decently and hospitably in their several parishes, are idling away their time in Borough towns, and

Professor some biographical particulars shall be given in a future page.

and busying themselves there about matters which do not concern them. These are the men that Dr. —— has set himself up as an apologist for. And a pretty apologist truly he is. For I will venture to say, a more shallow and frothy performance has not made its appearance this great while; in which the good man, for reasons best known to himself, has laid out a great deal of pains to wash a blackmoor white. I will only mention one argument of his, from which a judgment may be formed of all the rest, viz. 'that the learning and abilities of a Rector should not be thrown away upon a Country parish, which might be more usefully employed in a large and learned congregation.' Where, by the by, the Doctor takes one thing for granted, which, I believe, will scarce be allowed him, that the Rector of a parish has always more sense than his Curate; a point which I leave to Dr. —— and his Curate to settle between themselves. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, A WEST-COUNTRY CLERGYMAN."

Perhaps in a passage towards the conclusion of Mr. Toup's *Epistola Critica*, he might intend some reference to his own *voluntary* retirement at St. Martin's, where he lived in the pursuit of literary amusement, and in the unnoticed exercise of the duties of his profession. Having, on the authority of Eusebius, restored Hebr. xi. 37, to its proper order, he adds, "Notandus Exitus Orationis, et acumen pervenustum: *they wandered about, and lived* IN DENS AND CAVES OF THE EARTH, *of whom* THE WORLD *was not worthy.* MAGNANIMI HEROES.

"Sit anima mea vobiscum!" [Gent. Mag. LV. 185.]

"About the year 1750, or somewhat earlier, Mr. Toup offered Mr. Fletcher, the famous Oxford bookseller, to publish Longinus, if Mr. Fletcher would undertake to print it on his own account, which the cautious old gentleman declined, as Mr. Toup's sagacity was not at that time known even to the University. The refusal was a fortunate one; and the publick, no doubt, has gained greatly by five-and-thirty years reading. When Mr. Toup returned from Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, he paid a visit to his friend in the Turl, and bought an unpublished Greek Dictionary in MS. for two guineas, which, by the use the great Critic appears to have made of it in his works, must have been a pennyworth. I know no very great peculiarities in the life of this corrector of Suidas; the life of a recluse seldom affords any that are worth relating. Mr. Toup censured freely, and praised sparingly; and he seems to have thought, as the generality of great men in his line are too apt to think, that after themselves, since the world is for the most part dull and undeserving, the fewer they praise the better. There is not much entertainment in the courtships, if I may so call them, of great Scholars; they are like all others, *bellum pax rursum*; they fight, and shake hands; scold, and are friends again; but whether

"A Letter from Baron Montesquieu to Dr. War-

ther they deal in abuse or panegyrick, whether they call god or dance, it is *clarissimus*, it is *illustrissimus*, it is ὁ ϖάνυ, like Homer's hero.

Seu stat seu currit semper ϖόδας ὠκυς Ἀχίλλευς.

Mr. Reiske indeed complained bitterly, it should seem, to Dr. Askew of Mr. Toup's usage of him, which made the Doctor offer to get any thing printed in London against Toup. Reiske, however, died without retaliation or apology, before or since, though the case of Erasmus and Scaliger might have shewn that great men can relent, and still maintain their dignity. But no injured Scholar on the Continent can want a champion while Mr. Schneider can hold a pen. Judge, O ye Muses! of the provocation, how slight! Mr. Warton, one of the most ingenious men we are possessed of, with great pretensions to a critical taste in Greek, makes a few innocent blunders in re-publishing an edition of the Authologia; upon which Schneider says, with a sneer, '*Qualia decent Anglum.*' I wish Mr. Schneider could read Mr. Warton's notes upon Milton, or any of his numerous works, which are so highly prized by his countrymen. When Mr. Toup republished the substance of the canceled sheet in his *Appendiculum Notarum ad Theocritum*, he spoke very indecently of the Oxford Hebræans, and treated them with the most consummate contempt. Upon which a late eminent Professor fired an epigram in Greek at the Critic's head, and paid him in his own coin. The turn of the epigram was, if I remember, an allusion to Toup's dedication of the Stratonics to the Archbishop, 'that he had hung up the ensigns of Priapus in the chapel at Lambeth.' I once saw a translation of this *jeu d'esprit*, the work of a late eminent Chancellor, who was himself more than equal to the writing of the original. If I were asked to give an opinion of Mr. Toup's critical performances, I think I should be founded in saying, that he was less happy in conjecturing, than in defending his conjectures; and in this he resembled his great master Bentley, whose very errors were instructive. No one ever went away from the Emendations of Suidas, without having been assured of something besides the vanity of the Annotator; and though he could by no means subscribe to one half of the alterations proposed by the Note-writer, yet would he think himself happy to command the same respect from others that they had extorted from him. Mr. Toup is often ingenious, and always learned; and by a peculiar felicity in discovering the places to which his author alludes, or quotes, has explained difficulties, and illustrated obscurities, with greater plausibility, and more undoubted success, than any of his predecessors. This learned gentleman, though he enjoyed but little protection from the Heads of the Church, is said to have died worth 12,000*l.* no part of which he can ever be suspected to have got by his publications." Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 340.—The preceding Memoir, produced in the Magazine for 1786 (vol. LVI. p. 652) some severe remarks on the personal foibles

of

burton," prefixed to the Letter on Bolingbroke, 8vo.

of Mr. Toup; which were ably refuted by the original eulogist, in p. 860; and candidly noticed in p. 1030 by an impartial Correspondent, who says, "That Mr. Toup was an eminent man, is denied by no person, and therefore any anecdotes relating to him cannot be uninteresting. The only public meetings he used to attend were visitations, and the Mayor's feasts at East and West Looe, the former of which boroughs was within the parish of St. Martin. His general behaviour at these meetings was in no respect singular (except perhaps in manner, and that peculiar character which a life of solitude always contracts); he had the common cheerfulness of the rest of the company. He was at such times very anxious to hear the public news, and was rather credulous in what was related to him, as to the politics of the day. But if any pert young fellow thought he could play upon the *old Grecian*, and raise a laugh at his expence, he was sure to meet with the greatest mortification in the end; for Mr. Toup's keenness and ability to expose such characters, when roused, were indeed very severe and dreadful. He has been provoked too with persons, who, compared with him, were mere dabblers in Greek, when they *forced* a literary conversation upon him. But can we wonder that his irritable temper should vent itself, when thus provoked? would it not have been marvellous if he could always have checked it?" — In a subsequent volume (LXVII. p. 216) another friend observes, "That Mr. Toup had his foibles who can doubt? for he was *a man;* but one remark may be made with truth; — that he was most beloved and esteemed by those who saw him the nearest, and knew him the most intimately. If it be said, that all these were under obligations to him, what better testimony of goodness can be desired, than that, for upwards of thirty years, a man was continually conferring obligations on his parishioners, his servants, and his relations? This account, therefore, shall be closed with the following inscriptions to his memory (the one engraved on a mural tablet of statuary marble, the other on a medallion of gilt brass, inclosed in black marble appendant to it) on the South wall of the church of St. Martin:

"Near this place lie the remains
of JONATHAN TOUP, A. M.
Rector of this parish 34 years,
Vicar of St. Merrin,
and Prebendary of Exeter.
His abilities, and critical sagacity,
are known to the Learned throughout Europe:
His virtues,
from the retired privacy of his life,
were known but to few.
To those few they have endear'd his memory.
J. T. was born December 1713:
died Jan. 19, 1785."

[*Under-*

"Letters from Juliet Lady Catesby to her Friend Lady Henrietta Campley; translated from the French, by Mrs. Frances Brooke*," 12mo.

[*Underneath is this inscription.*]
"The Tablet above
was inscribed to the memory of her uncle,
by Phillis Blake:
The charge of it was afterwards defrayed
by the Delegates of the Oxford Press,
as a small testimony
of their respect for the character of Mr. Toup,
and of their gratitude
for his many valuable contributions."

* This very excellent lady, whose maiden name was Moore, was the daughter of a clergyman, and the wife of the Rev. John Brooke, rector of Colney in Norfolk, of St. Augustine, in the city of Norwich, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec. She was as remarkable for the gentleness and suavity of her manners as for her literary talents. The first literary performance we know of her writing was "The Old Maid," a periodical work, begun November 15, 1755, and continued every Saturday till about the end of July 1756. These papers have since been collected into one volume, 12mo. In the same year (1756) she published "Virginia, a Tragedy, with Odes, Pastorals, and Translations," 8vo. In the preface to this publication she assigns as a reason for its appearance, "that she was precluded from all hopes of ever seeing the Tragedy brought upon the stage, by there having been two‡ so lately on the same subject."—"If hers," she adds, "should be found to have any greater resemblance to the two represented, than the sameness of the story made unavoidable, of which she is not conscious, it must have been accidental on her side, as there are many persons of very distinguished rank, and unquestionable veracity, who saw hers in manuscript before the others appeared, and will witness for her, that she has taken no advantage of having seen them. She must here do Mr. Crisp the justice to say, that any resemblance must have been equally accidental on his part, as he neither did, nor could see her "Virginia" before his own was played; Mr. Garrick having declined reading hers till Mr. Crisp's was published." Prefixed to this publication were proposals for printing by subscription a poetical translation, with notes, of "Il Pastor Fido," a work which probably was never completed. In 1760 she published "Lady Catesby's Letters;" and in 1763 "The History of Lady Julia Mandeville," concerning the plan of which there were various opinions, though of the execution there seems to have been but one. It was read with much avidity and general approbation. It has been often, however, wished that the cata-

‡ "Virginia," by Mr. Crisp, acted at Drury Lane, February 1754; and "Appius," by Mr. Moncrief, acted at Covent Garden, March 1755.

strophe

It was a peculiarity, if it might be so called, in the character of Mr. Bowyer, that his engagements

strophe had been less melancholy; and of the propriety of this opinion the Authoress herself is said to have been satisfied, but did not choose to make the alteration. She soon afterwards went to Canada with her husband, who was chaplain to the garrison at Quebec; and there saw those romantic scenes so admirably painted in "The History of Emily Montague, 4 vols. 12mo, 1769." The next year she published "Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix," in 4 vols. 12mo. On her return to England accident brought her acquainted with Mrs. Yates, and an intimacy was formed between them which lasted as long as that lady lived; and when she died, Mrs. Brooke did honour to her memory by an elegant and affectionate eulogium, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVII. p. 585. Mrs. Brooke had with Mrs. Yates, for a time, some share in the Opera-house; and partook in the libellous abuse which the management of that theatre during the above period gave birth to. It has been already stated that her first play had been refused by Mr. Garrick. After the lapse of several years she was willing once more to try her fortune at the theatre; and, probably, relying on the influence of Mrs. Yates to obtain its representation, produced a Tragedy, which had not the good fortune to please the Manager. He therefore rejected it; and by that means excited the resentment of the Authoress so much that she took a severe revenge on him, in a novel published in 1777, intituled "The Excursion," 2 vols. 12mo. It is not certainly known whether this rejected Tragedy is or is not the same as was afterwards acted at Covent Garden. If it was, it will furnish no impeachment of Mr. Garrick's judgment. It ought, however, to be repeated, that Mrs. Brooke thought her invective too severe; lamented and retracted it. In 1771 she translated "Elements of the History of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Reign of George II. from the Abbé Millot," 4 vols. 12mo. In January 1781, "The Siege of Sinope, a Tragedy," was acted at Covent Garden. This piece added but little to her reputation, though the principal characters were well supported by Mr. Henderson and Mrs. Yates. It went nine nights, but never became popular; it wanted energy, and had not much originality; there was little to disapprove, but not much to admire. Her next and most popular performance was "Rosina," acted at Covent Garden in December 1782. This she presented to Mr. Harris; and few pieces have been equally successful. The simplicity of the story, the elegance of the words, and the excellence of the music, promise a long duration to this drama. Her concluding work was "Marian," acted 1788, at Covent Garden, with some success, but very much inferior to "Rosina." Her husband died on the 21st of January 1789, and she herself expired on the 26th of the same month, at Sleaford, where she had retired to the house of her son, who has

as a man of business never were sufficient to divest him of those sensibilities, which men conscious of their superiority in respect to literary abilities sometimes experience not to be among the blessings of a learned education. As he knew himself the first in his profession, he disdained the servility of solicitation; but, when he saw himself neglected, or another preferred where friendship gave him a claim, he could not suppress the impulses of resentment, which he felt on such occasions. Many instances of this might be produced. They did not, however, arise from avarice; nor was the article of profit that which acted with the greatest force upon him. The most trifling consideration would produce as warm an expostulation as one of the greatest. The following shall be produced as an instance to shew how sensibly he felt himself hurt on such an occasion.

His friend Dr. Samuel Squire *, then Dean of Bristol, having preached before the House of Com-

has preferment in that country. Her disorder was a spasmodic complaint.

* This learned Divine, the son of an apothecary, was born at Warminster in Wiltshire in 1714; and was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow; B. A. 1733; M. A. 1737. Dr. John Wynne, bishop of Bath and Wells, appointed him his chaplain, and in 1739 gave him the chancellorship and a canonry of Wells; and soon after collated him to the archdeaconry of Bath. In 1748, he was presented by the King to the rectory of Topsfield in Essex; and in 1749, when the Duke of Newcastle (to whom he was chaplain, and private secretary † as chancellor of the University) was installed Chancellor of Cambridge, he took the degree of D. D. In 1750 he was presented by Abp. Herring to the rectory of St. Anne, Westminster (then vacant by the death of Dr. Pelling), being his Grace's option on the see of London, and for which he resigned his living of Topsfield in favour of a relation of the Archbishop. Soon after, Dr. Squire was presented by the King to the vicarage of Greenwich in Kent; and on the establishment of the houshold of the Prince of Wales (his present Majesty) he was appointed his Royal Highness's Clerk of the

† In this character, from an unlucky similitude of names, he was ridiculed in the famous Fragment by the appellation of "Dr. Squirt, apothecary to Alma Mater's (or the old lady's) Steward." His dark complexion procured him in college conversation, and in the squibs of the time, the nick name of "The Man of Angola." J. D.

Closet.

mons, on the General Fast-day, Feb. 13, 1761; Mr. Bowyer of course expected to print the Ser-

Closet. In 1760, he was presented to the Deanry of Bristol; and in 1761 (on the death of Dr. Ellys) was advanced to the Bishoprick of St. David's, the revenues of which were considerably advanced by him. ["These improvements of the estates of bishopricks, colleges, and other ecclesiastical revenues happening by fits and starts, make them the more noticed; but in the main they are not more extraordinary than those held in lay hands." *T. F.*]—He died, after a short illness, occasioned by his anxiety concerning the health of one of his sons, May 7, 1766. As a parish minister, even after his advancement to the mitre, he was most conscientiously diligent in the duties of his function; and as a prelate, in his frequent visits to his see (though he held it but five years), he sought out and promoted the friendless and deserving, in preference, frequently, to powerful recommendations, and exercised the hospitality of a Christian Bishop. In private life, as a parent, husband, friend, and master, no man was more beloved, or more lamented. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a constant attendant upon both. He married one of the daughters of Mrs. Ardesoif, a widow lady of fortune (his parishioner) in Soho-square. Mrs. Ardesoif had also a son, who, after being apprenticed to a merchant in the city, went into the army, and died young. Some verses to her "on making a pin-basket," by Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Marriott, are in the fourth volume of Dodsley's Collection. Isaac Akerman, esq. and Matthew Howard, esq. married her two other daughters. Mrs. Squire, an excellent woman, by whom the Bishop left two sons and a daughter, did not long survive him. A Sermon, entituled "Mutual Knowledge in a future State," was dedicated to her, in 1766, with a just eulogium on Bp. Squire, by Dr. Dodd; in which the occasion of the Bishop's death, already mentioned, is thus alluded to: "Alas! Madam, we think with anxious concern of the exquisite sensibility of his affectionate heart." Dr. Dodd had been chaplain to the Bishop, from whom he received a prebend of Brecon. In Dodd's Works is, "A Sonnet, occasioned by reading the Truth and Importance of Natural and Revealed Religion;" "Gratitude and Merit," an epigram on Bishop Squire; and "An Ode written in the Walks at Brecknock," expressive of gratitude to his friendly patron; whom, in his "Thoughts in Prison," Week IV. he thus notices:

——"And still more, when urg'd, approv'd,
And bless'd by thee, St. David's, honour'd friend,
Alike in Wisdom's and in Learning's school
Advanc'd and sage, &c."

Bp. Squire published the following pieces:-1. "An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution; or, an Historical Essay on the Anglo-Saxon Government, both in Germany and England." 2. "The antient History of the Hebrews vindicated; or, Remarks on

mon. The profit attending such a small article, it will be easily supposed, could be no material object.

on the Third Volume of the Moral Philosopher. Cambridge, 1741." 3. "Two Essays. I. A Defence of the antient Greek Chronology. II. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Greek Language. Cambridge. 1741." 4. "Plutarchi de Iside et Osiride liber; Græcè et Anglicè; Græca recensuit, emendavit, Commentariis auxit, Versionem novam Anglicanam adjecit Samuel Squire, A. M. archidiaconus Bathoniensis; accesserunt Xylandri, Baxteri, Bentleii, Marklandi, Conjecturæ et Emendationes. Cantab. 1744." 5. "An Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England, 174.. 8vo;" which was added to the second edition of the Enquiry, &c. in 1753. 6. "Indifference for Religion inexcusable, or a serious, impartial, and practical Review of the certainty, importance, and harmony, of natural and revealed Religion, 1748," again in 12mo, 1759. Of this work Mr. Sack, junior, a pastor at Magdebourg (son of the *late* Rev. Mr. Sack*, first chaplain to the King of Prussia), thus expressed himself in a MS letter to the Rev. John Duncombe: "Bishop Squire's 'Indifference for Religion inexcusable,' is extremely well translated, and very much esteemed by every one who loves his Religion more than his Party opinions. You know that it is not the case with every Divine. My Father in particular is extremely pleased with the Method the Bishop employs in defending the Christian religion, it being so much the same with that he made use of in his 'Defence of the Christian Faith,' that one would think the two works had but one author. I am sorry I had but once the honour to visit him." 7. "Remarks upon Mr. Carte's Specimen of his General History of England, very proper to be read by all such as are Contributors to that great Work, 1748," 8vo. 8. "The Principles of Religion made easy to young Persons, in a short and familiar Catechism. Dedicated to (the late) Prince Frederick. London, 1763." 9. "A Letter to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hallifax on the Peace, 1763," 8vo, by Dr. Dodd, received great assistance from Bishop Squire. Nine of his Sermons on public occasions were separately printed: 1. On Spital Tuesday, 1745; John xiii. 45.—2. At the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, 1749; Matth. vi. 19, 20.—3. Before the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor, and the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday, June 1, 1749; Matth. xiii. 54.—4. Before the House of Commons, June 11, 1751, being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; 1. Pet. ii. 13.—5. A speedy Repentance, the most effectual Means to avert God's Judgments, preached at St. Anne's Westminster, on the Fast-day, Feb. 6, 1756; Rev. ii. 5.—6. At St. Andrew, Holborn, before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hos-

* This passage produced the following billet: "The Rev. Mr. Sack writes to me from Berlin, that in a note to Mr. Bowyer's Life, you put his father and himself amongst the dead, they being both alive. Your most obedient, and most humble servant, C. G. WOIDE. *Aug.* 14, 1784."

pital,

But he felt himself neglected; which drew from him the following expostulatory epistle:

"REV. SIR,

"I understand I am not to have the favour of printing your Sermon; which gives me reason to fear that I have behaved in such a manner as to

pital, March 27, 1760; John xlvii. 1.—7. Before the House of Commons, on the Fast-day, Feb. 13, 1761; Psalm xviii. 9.—8. Before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1762; 1 Cor. x. 11.—9. Before the Governors of the London Hospital, 1765; Luke x. 28.—He also left, in MS. a Saxon Grammar compiled by himself. The following just character of one of his Patrons, prefixed to his Grace's Nine Sermons, was written by this Prelate: "Archbishop *Herring's* person was tall and comely; his constitution, from his tenderest youth, weak and delicate; his address easy, engaging, and polite. He was generous without prodigality, magnificent without profusion, and humble without meanness. His distinguished application to the business of his function, his learning, his warm attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, and his pathetic eloquence in the pulpit, having recommended him to the early notice of the great, he ever afterwards maintained himself in the possession of their favour, esteem, and affection, by his ingenuous conversation, and by his singular candour, temper, and moderation. Every new preferment, by rendering both his public and private virtues more known and conspicuous, convinced the world that he was still worthy of something higher; till, unsoliciting and unexpecting, he was called by his Sovereign, with the universal approbation, to the most exalted dignity of the Church. So kind and obliging was his Grace's manner in conferring favours, that it added a double pleasure to the receiver. He felt the anxiety of the doubtful petitioner, and removed his suspense as soon as possible; and, when forced to deny a request, he always seasoned the refusal with every circumstance of benevolence which might render the disappointment less grievous. His Religion was of that purest and noblest kind which true Christianity inspires: it was piety without superstition, devotion without hypocrisy, and faith which worketh by love. Conscious of the uprightness of his own heart, and of the sincerity of his belief of the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel, he was willing to think the best of other people's principles, and to live the friend of mankind. Having no selfish views, nor private interests of his own to serve, he was always ready to sacrifice his preferments, his fortune, and even his life, to the safety of his Majesty's person, to the ease and success of his administration, and to the perpetuity of the Protestant Establishment; looking on that Establishment as the only support of the Church of England, as the bulwark of our civil liberty, and the surest defence of the independency of Europe."

forfeit

forfeit a friendship which was founded on a natural, I may say, a *trading* principle, considering I was a pupil of Dr. Newcome. Your Tutor, say my brethren, must have a mean opinion of you, since he could not make a Printer of you fit to print for himself * or his nephew †. Let me know wherein I have offended, that I may endeavour to make myself more acceptable to the World, the College, or at least to you, Sir; who am,

Your most humble servant, W. Bowyer."

This was not the only instance in which he strongly expressed his feelings at what he thought a slight put upon him from a quarter where he imagined he had a natural claim to favour. In a letter, dated Jan. 11, 1767, to a then eminent Dignitary of the Church, speaking of Cambridge, he says, "My father (good man!) sent me thither, to qualify me, by a new kind of experiment, for a printer. But it served only in trade to expose me to more affronts, and to give me a keener sensibility of them. Time and old age are at last our best instructors; and I should have made an ill use of the documents of nature, if I had not learnt to take consolation from my approach to that state where the great and the little will be equal."

Let us now turn to a more pleasing trait in the character of Mr. Bowyer, by perusing a letter dictated by gratitude and manly liberality of sentiment:

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield.

"MY LORD, July 4, 1761.

"I have no pretence to your Lordship's patronage, but from what your noble Father shewed to mine; which I have presumed to perpetuate by the inclosed letter, reposited, I suppose, in the University of Oxford [see p. 356.] I little thought of making it

* "The squib is better than the sermon," said Mr. Bowyer to a friend on this occasion.—"Dr. Newcome printed once a Sermon; and carried it to Cambridge, because he could *not* print it in London decently unless with *W. B.*"

† Dr. Squire was nephew to Mrs. Newcome. See vol. I. p. 186.

a step

a step to introduce myself to your Lordship; but Mr. Richardson's death, which you will see mentioned in the public papers*, has incited me to hope for that family friendship renewed to me in my declining years, which filled me with sentiments of gratitude in my childhood; and that I may have the honour of being recommended by your Lordship to print for the Royal Society, if that office shall be removed to any other Printing-house. But, whatever shall be the event, your Lordship will pardon me in taking this opportunity of unburthening my heart of those sensations which time cannot efface; and which will remain while I shall be able to subscribe myself, your Lordship's most dutiful and obedient humble servant, W. BOWYER."

This letter was received with great kindness; and the noble Lord condescended to patronise a son of the Printer his father had generously contributed to support; recommended him effectually to the very learned Society over which he with so much dignity presided; and Mr. Bowyer had the satisfaction of continuing in that employment till his death, under the friendship and patronage of five successive Presidents †.

Ever properly attentive to business, Mr. Bowyer made the following application for supplying another vacancy occasioned also by Mr. Richardson's death.

"To the Honourable the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider of the re-printing the Journals of that House.

"The Petition of William Bowyer, Printer,

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioner, having had the honour of printing the Votes of the House of Commons above thirty years for the late Speaker, and conti-

* Mr. Richardson died July 4, 1761. See the "Essays and Illustrations," vol. V. No. XIV.

† The Earls of Macclesfield and Morton, Sir James Burrow, James West, esq. and Sir John Pringle.

nuing to print them for the present, thinks he should be wanting to himself, and even to the Honourable House, if he did not hope a fair introduction was opened to him to re-print the Journals now under consideration.

"That, when he first printed the Votes, he had the advantage for two or three years of printing likewise several Bills for the use of the House: But that the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, as well from his superior merit, as his superior knowledge of mankind, obtained, by the interest of the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. the sole printing of a beneficial branch of business, in which your Petitioner was at first a considerable sharer. The Votes indeed were still continued to him by an honourable Patronage; which, though it rendered light all other disappointments, yet left room for a mortifying self-reflexion, that your Petitioner could not afterwards obtain the printing of a single sheet for this House, besides what was granted by the invariable friendship of him who so long presided in it.

"That your Petitioner presumes again to offer himself a Candidate for the favour of this Honourable Committee; which, if he shall obtain, he shall, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c. *"

The letter to the Earl of Macclesfield gives me an opportunity of clearing up a transaction to which it alludes. The Saxon types, which were used in printing St. Gregory's Homily, having been destroyed by fire (as has been already mentioned in vol. I. p. 67); Lord Chief Justice Parker was at the expence of cutting a new Saxon type from *fac similes* prepared for Mrs. Elstob by Mr. Wanley; the punches and matrices of which Mr. Bowyer's son presented, by the hands of Edward-Rowe Mores, esq.

* This application was not successful; but he obtained, a few years after, a decided preference in the Upper House of Parliament, in the appointment of Printer of the Journals of the House of Lords, against all other competition.

to

to the University of Oxford, with the following letter:

"To Edward-Rowe Mores, esq. at Low Leyton.

"SIR, Dec. 4, 1753.

"I make bold to transmit to Oxford, through your hands, the Saxon punches and matrices, which you were pleased to intimate would not be unacceptable to that learned Body. It would be a great satisfaction to me if I could by this means perpetuate the munificence of the noble Donor, to whom I am originally indebted for them, the late Lord Chief Justice Parker, afterwards Earl of Macclesfield, who, among the numerous Benefactors which my father met with, after his house was burnt in 1712-13, was so good as to procure those types to be cut, to enable him to print Mrs. Elstob's Saxon Grammar. England had not then the advantage of such an Artist in Letter-cutting as has since arisen*: and

* Mr. William Caslon, born in that part of the town of Hales Owen which is situated in Shropshire, in 1692, and who is justly styled by Mr. Rowe-Mores "the Coryphæus of Letter-founders," was not trained to that business; "which is a handy-work, so concealed among the artificers of it," that Mr. Moxon, in his indefatigable researches on that subject, "could not discover that any one had taught it any other; but every one that had used it learnt it of his own genuine inclination." Dissertation upon English Typographical Founders and Founderies, p. 17. — He served a regular apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels; and was taken from that instrument to an employment of a very different tendency, *the propagation of the Christian faith*. In the year 1720 (the year in which his eldest son was born) the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, in consequence of a representation made by Mr. Salomon Negri, a native of Damascus in Syria, well skilled in the Oriental languages, who had been professor of Arabic in places of note for a great part of his life, deemed it expedient to print, for the use of the Eastern Churches, the New Testament and Psalter in the Arabic language, for the benefit of the poor Christians in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt; the constitution of which countries allowed of no printing; and Mr. Caslon was pitched upon to cut the fount which in his specimens is distinguished by the name of *English Arabic*. Mr. Caslon, after he had finished his Arabic fount, cut the letters of his own name in Pica Roman, and placed the name at the bottom of a specimen of the Arabic; and Mr. Palmer (the reputed author of

it is to be lamented, that the execution of these is not equal to the intention of the noble Donor;

Psalmanazar's "History of Printing") seeing this name, advised Mr. Caslon to cut the whole fount of Pica. Mr. Caslon did so; and as the performance exceeded the letter of the other founders of the time, Mr. Palmer, whose circumstances required credit with those who, by this advice, were now obstructed, repented of having given the advice, and discouraged Mr. Caslon from any farther progress; a circumstance which was verified by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, who was at that time a journeyman under Mr. Watts, the first printer that employed Mr. Caslon. Mr. Caslon, disgusted, applied to Mr. Bowyer; under whose inspection he cut, in 1722, the beautiful fount of English which was used in printing Selden's Works, 1726; and the Coptic types which were used for Dr. Wilkins's edition of the Pentateuch (which letter, having accidentally escaped the conflagration of 1808, I still possess); Mr. Caslon was encouraged to proceed farther both by Mr. Bowyer and his brother-in-law Mr. Bettenham; and had the candour to acknowledge Mr. Bowyer as his master, and that he had taught him an art, in which, by diligence and unwearied application, he arrived to that perfection, as not only to remove the necessity of importing types from Holland; but in the beauty and elegance of those made by him so far surpassed the best productions of foreign artificers, that his types have not unfrequently been exported to the Continent; and it may still with great justice and confidence be asserted, that a more beautiful specimen than his is not to be found in any part of the world. It appears by the Dissertation of Mr. Mores, p. 86, that Mr. Caslon had a brother named Samuel, who was his mould-maker, and afterwards lived with Mr. George Anderton, of Birmingham, in the same capacity. Mr. Caslon's first foundery was in a small house in Helmet Row in Old Street; he afterwards removed into Ironmonger Row; and about the year 1735 into Chiswell-street, where the foundery was carried on at first by himself, and afterwards in conjunction with William, his eldest son; whose name first appeared in the specimen of 1742. In or about the year 1750, Mr. Caslon was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex; and retired from the active part of business to a house opposite the Nag's Head, in the Hackney road; whence he removed to another house, in Water Gruel Row; and afterwards to Bethnal Green; where he died, Jan. 23, 1766; at the age of 74; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Luke, Middlesex; in which parish all his different foundries were situated. A monument, erected to his memory, is thus briefly inscribed:

"W. Caslon, esq. ob. 23 Jan. 1766, æt. 74.
Also, W. Caslon, esq. (son of the above)
ob. 17 Aug. 1778, æt. 58 years."

One particular in his character is thus excellently described by Sir John Hawkins (History of Music, vol. V. p. 127). "Mr. Caslon, meeting with encouragement suitable to his deserts, settled in Ironmonger row, in Old-street; and, being a great lover of music,

I now add, to the place in which they are to be reposited. However, I esteem it a peculiar happiness,

music, had frequent concerts at his house, which were resorted to by many eminent masters; to these he used to invite his friends, and those of his old acquaintance, the companions of his youth. He afterwards removed to a large house in Chiswell-street, and had an organ in his concert-room; after that he had stated monthly concerts; which, for the convenience of his friends, and that they might walk home in safety when the performance was over, were on that Thursday in the month which was nearest the full moon; from which circumstance his guests were wont humorously to call themselves Lunatics. In the intervals of the performance the guests refreshed themselves at a sideboard, which was amply furnished; and when it was over, sitting down to a bottle of wine, and a decanter of excellent ale, of Mr. Caslon's own brewing, they concluded the evening's entertainment with a song or two of Purcell's, sung to the harpsichord, or a few catches; and about twelve retired." There is a good mezzotinto print of him by J. Faber, from a painting by F. Kyte, inscribed Gulielmus Caslon. His second son, Thomas, was for many years a bookseller of eminence in Stationers' court; where he died, March 29, 1783.—Of the modern state of this undoubtedly most capital foundery in the world, the particulars are given by Mr. Mores, with some attempts at pleasantry. His ridicule, however, before the publication of his book, had lost its sting by the death of the *second* of the Caslons, who, as an artist, had certainly great merit, though not equal to his father. He died in 1778; leaving a widow, whom, in the history of this celebrated foundery, it would be improper to pass unnoticed. She was the only child of Dr. Cartledge; and her mother marrying again imprudently, she was put to school by an uncle, who took care to provide for her. Her merit and abilities in conducting a capital business during the life of her husband, and afterwards till her son was capable of managing it, can only be known to those who had dealings with that manufactory. In quickness of understanding, and activity of execution, she has left few equals among her sex. On the death of her husband, and their eldest son's establishing himself in the magnificent building now occupied by Messrs. Lackington and Co. in Moorfields (the Temple of the Muses), she conducted the foundery herself, and continued to do so till disabled by an attack of the palsy; which she survived but a few months, dying Oct. 23, 1795, aged about 70. After the death of the mother, there were still two very large founderies carried on; one of them by a third *William Caslon*, who, having quitted Moorfields, had become the purchaser of the *Jackson* foundery in Dorset-street; since given up to his son, a fourth *William Caslon*, a young man of considerable abilities, to whom I cannot recommend a better model than his great grand-father, who was universally esteemed as a first-rate artist, a tender master, and an honest, friendly, and

benc-

that as my father received them from a great Patron of Learning, his son consigns them to the greatest

benevolent man.—The original foundery in Chiswell-street was purchased by Mr. Charles Catherwood, a distant relation, who died June 7, 1809, æt. 45; and is still carried on by Mr. Henry Caslon (another great-grandson of the first William) under the firm of Caslon and Catherwood.

It is but common justice to mention in this place the names of Cottrell and Jackson, as Letter-founders who were trained up under the auspices, and pursued with commendable industry the steps, of their excellent instructor. Mr. Mores says, "Mr. Thomas Cottrell is in order *à primo proximus*. He was in the late Mr. Caslon's house, an apprentice to *dressing*, but not to *cutting*. This part he learned, as Mr. Moxon terms it, 'of his own genuine inclination.' He began in the year 1757, with a fount of English Roman;" [and afterwards cut a fount of Norman, intended (but not used) for Domesday-book]. "He lives in Nevil's-court, in Fetter-lane; obliging, good-natured, and friendly; rejecting nothing because it is out of the common way, and is expeditious in his performances."—Mr. Cottrell died in 1785, I am sorry to add, not in affluent circumstances, though to his profession of a Letter-founder were superadded that of a Doctor for the Tooth-ache, which he cured by burning the ear; and had also the honour of serving in the Troop of his Majesty's Life-guards.—"Mr. Joseph Jackson was in Mr. Caslon's house too, an apprentice to the whole art, into which he launched out for himself upon the same principle as did Mr. Cottrell; for, actuated by the same motives, they both flew off together. Mr. Jackson lives in Salisbury-court, in Fleet-street; he is obliging, and communicative, and his specimen will, *adjuvante Numine*, have place amongst the literate specimens of English letter-cutters."—Of Mr. Jackson Mr. Mores would have said more, if he had lived to witness the progress of his diligent exertions. He too, after cutting a variety of types for the Rolls of Parliament (a work which will ever reflect honour on the good taste and munificence of the present Reign), employed his talents on Domesday, and in a manner more successful than his fellow-labourer. I have much gratification in stating, that the two beautiful volumes of that valuable record were finished at the press in 1783, on a plan which I had the honour of projecting, and Mr. Jackson the skill to execute, under the title of "Domesday Book; sive Liber Censualium Willielmi Regis Angliæ, inter Archivis Regiis in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii asservatus. Jubente Rege Augustissimo Georgio Tertio prelo mandatus. Londini, Typis J. Nichols, 1783."—To Mr. Jackson's Occidentals may also be added a beautiful Pica Greek, which he cut under the express direction of Mr. Bowyer, who used to say, "the types in common use were *no more Greek than they were English*." And (under the direction of Joshua Steele, esq. the ingenious author of "Prosodia Rationalis, an Essay towards establishing the Melody and

JOSEPH JACKSON, LETTER FOUNDER, DIED JANY. 14th 1792.

Seminary of it, and that he is, Sir, your most obliged friend, and humble servant, W. Bowyer."

and Measure of Speech,") Mr. Jackson augmented the number of *musical types*, by such as represent the emphasis and cadence of prose. *See Mores' Dissertation on Typographic Founders*, pp. 82, 83. 97.—Mr. Jackson, born in Old-street, Sept. 4, 1733, was the first child baptised in St. Luke's church; and received his education at a school in that neighbourhood, the gift of a Mr. Fuller; whence he was apprenticed to Mr. Caslon. Being exceedingly tractable in the common branches of the business, he had a great desire to learn the method of cutting the punches, which is in general kept profoundly secret; his master and master's father locking themselves in whenever they were at that branch of the business. This difficulty he surmounted by boring a hole through the wainscot, and observing them at different times, so as to form some idea of the mode in which the whole was performed; and applied himself at every opportunity to the finishing of a punch. When he had completed one to his own mind, he presented it to his master, expecting to be rewarded for his ingenuity: but the premium he received was a hard blow, with a threat that he should be sent to Bridewell if he again made a similar attempt. This circumstance being taken in dudgeon, his mother bought him what tools were necessary, and he improved himself at her house whenever he had an opportunity. He continued to work for his master, after he came out of his time, till a quarrel arose in the foundery about the price of work; and a memorial, which terminated in favour of the workmen, being sent to the elder Caslon (who was then in the commission of the peace, and had retired to Bethnal-green) young Jackson and Mr. Cottrell were discharged, as the supposed ringleaders. Compelled thus to seek employment, they united their slender stock in a partnership, and went on prosperously till, Jackson's mother dying, he entered, in 1759, on board the Minerva frigate, as armourer; and in May 1761 was removed, with Captain Alexander Hood, into the same situation in the Aurora; and proved somewhat successful, having about 40*l.* prize-money to receive at the Peace of 1763. During the time he was at sea, he was visited by a severe fit of sickness, in which he vowed, if he recovered, to lead in future a very penitent life; which promise he punctually fulfilled. On his return to London, he worked for some time under Mr. Cottrell; till, determining to adventure into business for himself, he was encouraged to do so by two Life-guardsmen, his fellow-workmen, who engaged to allow him a small pittance for subsistence, and to supply money for carrying on the trade, for two years. Taking a small house in Cock-lane, he soon satisfied his partners that the business would be productive before the time promised. When he had pursued his labours about six months, Mr. Bowyer accidentally calling to inspect some of his punches (for he had no specimen), approved them so much, [redacted]

Among the specimens of the University types, these Saxon characters are preserved, under the following title: "Characteres Anglo-Saxonici per eruditam fœminam Eliz. Elstob ad fidem codd.

to employ him; adding, "My father was the means of old Mr. Caslon riding in his coach: how do you know but I may be the means of your doing the same?" A short time after this, he put out a small specimen of one fount; which his young master carrying to Bethnal-green with an air of contempt, the good old Justice treated it otherwise; and desired his son "to take it home, and preserve it; and whenever he went to cutting again, to look well at it." It is but justice to the third William Caslon to add, that he always acknowledged the abilities of Jackson; and though rivals in an art which requires the greatest exertions of ingenuity, they lived in habits of reciprocal friendship. Business increasing rapidly, Mr. Jackson removed to Dorset-street, for a more capacious workshop; and about 1771 was applied to by the late Duke of Norfolk to make a mould to cast a hollow square. Telling the Duke that he thought this was practicable; his Grace observed, that he had applied to all the skilful mechanicks in London, Mr. Caslon not excepted; who declared it impossible. He soon convinced the Duke of his abilities; and in the course of three months producing what his Grace had been years in search of, was ever after held in great estimation by the Duke, who considered him as the first mechanick in the kingdom.—In 1762 he married Eliz. Tassell, originally a whinster in Spital-fields, a very worthy woman, and an excellent wife, who greatly contributed, by her care and industry, to his getting forward, on his first entering into business. She died Dec. 3, 1783, at the age of 49; and, in about six months after, he married Mary Pasham (the widow of a printer in Black Friars), who died Sept. 14, 1791, at the age of 52. Surviving the second of his wives but a few months; he died of a scarlet-fever, at his foundery, in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Jan. 14, 1792; and his remains were on the 23d deposited, in the same grave with them both, in the front ground of the Spa-Fields Chapel, a neat oration being delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Towers; who preached also a funeral sermon on the 29th, at his meeting-house in Barbican, of which Mr. Jackson was one of the Deacons. By the death of this ingenious artist, and truly worthy man, the poor lost a most excellent benefactor, his own immediate connexions a steady friend, and the literary world a valuable coadjutor to their labours. To particularize the articles of his foundery which were more peculiarly superior, when all were excellent, would be unnecessary. Let it suffice to mention, as matters of difficulty and curiosity, the fac-simile types which he formed for Domesday Book, and for the Alexandrian New Testament; and, as a pattern of the most perfect symmetry, the types which printed the splendid edition of the Bible published by Mr. Macklin. He had acquired some considerable property, the bulk

mss. delineati: quorum tam instrumentis cusoriis quam matricibus Univ. donari curavit *E. R. M.* è Collegio *Regin.* 1753.

bulk of which, having left no child, he directed to be equally divided between fourteen nephews and nieces.—On his only apprentice, Mr. Vincent Figgins, the mantle of his predecessor has fallen. With an ample portion of his kind instructor's reputation he inherits a considerable share of his talents and his industry; and has distinguished himself by the many beautiful specimens he has produced, and particularly of Oriental types. And here I hope I shall not be accused of being ostentatiously vain, if I close this note with a P. S. which is subjoined at the particular request of the only person it could possibly offend. "I am greatly obliged to you for the very flattering mention of my name; but you have not done yourself the justice to record your own kindness to me: that, on Mr. Jackson's death, finding I had not the means to purchase the Foundery, you encouraged me to make a beginning. You gave me large orders, and assisted me with the means of executing them; and, during a long and difficult struggle in pecuniary matters for fifteen years, you, my dear sir, never refused me your assistance: without which I must have given it up. Do mention this—that, as the first Mr. Bowyer was the means of establishing Mr. Caslon—his son, Mr. Jackson—it may be known, that Vincent Figgins owes his prosperity to Mr. Bowyer's successor."

* On the first face of this business there is at least an unhandsome suppression of Mr. Bowyer's name. But the following short series of letters will set the matter in a clearer light:

1. "To the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Fellow of Corpus Christi College.

"Rev. Sir, *Dec.* 24, 1760.

"A letter, of which the inclosed is a copy (see p. 355), was sent, agreeably to the date of it, Dec. 4, 1753, with the Saxon punches and matrices mentioned in it, to Edward-Rowe Mores, Esq. at Low Leyton, in Essex; who soon after put them into the hands of Mr. Caslon, letter-founder, to repair, and render them more fit for use. Mr. Caslon having kept them for four or five years without touching them, Mr. Bowyer removed them into the hands of Mr. Cottrell, another letter-founder, from whom Mr. Bowyer received them fitted up, and delivered them a second time to Mr. Mores, in the year 1758, together with 15lb. of letter fresh cast from those matrices, and with them a copy of Mrs. Elstob's Saxon Grammar, bound and lettered, the book for which they were originally cut, all which are said by Mr. Mores to have been delivered to the University of Oxford, agreeably to the design of the inclosed letter. Mr. Bowyer looks on his donation as of no moment in itself; but somewhat remarkable for the history attending it; and, having had no authentic testimony of the University's receipt of it, would be glad if you would give him any information about it. Perhaps Dr. Randolph, who was at that time Vice-chancellor, as he thinks, and to whom he hath the honour to be known, would assist you in it. I am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, W. Bowyer.

P. S.

Cusoria majuscula 42.—desunt A et p.
Matrices majusculæ 44.
Cusoria minuscula 37.—desunt ę et 7.
Matrices minusculæ 39."

P. S. I need not have gone back in my narrative further than to the year 1758, if it were not to account for the early date of my letter, *December* 1753."

2. "To Edward-Rowe Mores, Esq. Low Leyton, Essex.

"SIR, *White Fryars, Jan.* 13, 1761.

"I desired you last week, or before, by letter, to let me know to whom you sent the matrices and punches of the Saxon, destined to Oxford. I now again earnestly entreat that favour, because I am to send an answer to be laid before the Vice-chancellor. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, W. BOWYER."

3. "To Mr. Bowyer.

"DEAR SIR, *Leyton, Jan.* 19, 1761.

"The punches and matrices are very safe at my house; they came one day too late for me to take them the last time I went to Oxford; I have therefore kept them with intent to carry them the ensuing spring, when I hope to spend a little time there. I am, dear Sir, your very humble servant, EDWARD-ROWE MORES."

4. "To the Rev. Dr. Randolph.

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* 20, 1761.

"I am ashamed I have given you so much trouble about a very trifle in itself, but which ceases to be so to me when the University does me the honour of accepting it. Mr. Mores's letter, which I have now received, and have here inclosed, will testify what my intentions long since were, and what his are against the ensuing spring. I am, Sir, &c. W. BOWYER."

5. "To Mr. Bowyer.

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 10, 1773.

"I am heartily obliged to you for that which I have this moment received, and I must acknowledge it as a reproach to myself, for I too well remember what I promised: yet, as the best excuse I can make, be pleased to take this. The day after I had the pleasure of being with you, a pleasure which I long to enjoy again, I met with an old acquaintance of the stock of Israel just returned from parts abroad, who had brought with him a volume of Almanacks for years to come, written in Portuguese; he was to bring it for me the next day to his house in London, which I dare say he did; but your life and my life are pretty similar, and I have not been in London since. As I write immediately, I cannot tell whether you have had occasion for it or not, that pleasure I propose to myself *crastino primo diluculo*." [Mr. Bowyer had it at that time in contemplation to print a Hebrew Calendar, to answer the purpose of a modern Almanack. He intended also to have printed a Calendar shewing the holidays of old Rome. I have the copy of both, which he had begun to prepare for that purpose.] "I shall take it as a singular favour if you will oblige me with the anecdote of the French Polyglott and

Cardinal

"De Græcorum Quintâ Declinatione Imparisyllabicâ, et inde formatâ Latinorum Tertiâ Quæstio Grammatica;" a valuable little Tract, in 4to, of which only *forty copies* were printed *.

Cardinal Richelieu, inserted in the margin of your Palmer." [This anecdote is inserted in Mr. Mores's Dissertation on Typographical Founders, p. 11.] "Now, Sir, to give a further proof that you are not out of my thoughts, permit me to trouble you with what I intend to say in defence of the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, the late Dr. Browne, Provost of Queen's, a most worthy gentleman, and not to be blamed upon this occasion, because I believe that he did not fully comprehend the matter.

"She [Mrs. Elstob] procured a fount of English-Saxon to be cut according to her own delineation from the manuscripts of the times; they were cut by Mr. Robert Andrews, at the expence of the Earl of Macclesfield; she used them in her Grammar only. The punches and matrices are now in the Clarendonian, a present made at the instance of one who would gladly shew a greater instance of affection and duty, by Mr. William Bowyer, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a typographer of the Stephanian age, a son of Alma Mant.; but a letter of Mr. Bowyer's will speak better than we can speak for him, and we insert it with the greater pleasure, as it mentions with honour those who live in our esteem.

And now, dear Sir, be pleased to correct what I have said, and make it agreeable to yourself; there should be no ceremonies betwixt us: add what you please, but I can abate nothing. The letter cannot be altered, for it is at Oxford. [It is printed in his Dissertation on Typographical Founders, p. 28.]

Dear Sir, I am, yours affectionately, EDWARD-ROWE MORES."

6. "To Mr. Nichols.

"SIR, *Oxford, Aug.* 8, 1778.

"I had yesterday a letter from Mr. Price, principal Bodleian Librarian, who happened to be from hence for a few days at the Duke of Beaufort's. Mr. Price inclosed to me a letter from Mr. Gough;—the questions in which letter Mr. Gough desires may be answered to you. Dr. Browne, Provost of Queen's college, was Vice-chancellor from 1759 to 1769 inclusive. On looking over the papers of a gentleman, since dead, of Queen's college, and who used to assist Dr. Browne, I find that Mr. Mores, about Dec. 4, 1753, received from Mr. Bowyer a small box of Saxon punches and matrices, the same in which the letters were cast for Mrs. Elstob's Saxon Grammar; and it also appears that Mr. Mores did not send the box of matrices and punches (nor any types) till Oct. 6, 1764; when Dr. Browne was quite inattentive to business; for he died in that last year of his office.—The box of punches and matrices are now in my possession, as printer to the University. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, DAN. PRINCE."

* See vol. IV p. 287.

1761.

1761.

The principal books of this year were,

"Verses on the Coronation of their late Majesties King George II. and Queen Caroline, October 4, 1727; spoken by the Scholars of Westminster School (some of them now the Ornaments of the Nation), on January 15 following, being the Day of the Inauguration of Queen Elizabeth, their Foundress; with a Translation of all the Latin Copies: the whole placed in the Order of the Transactions of that important Day. Adorned with the Coronation Medals of the Royal Pair, and a Bust of our present King. To which is subjoined, the Ceremonial of the august Procession, very proper to be compared with the approaching one *; and a Catalogue of the Coronation Medals of the Kings and Queens of England †." The original part of this pamphlet

* That of their present Majesties.

† The following account of this pamphlet was given by Mr. Bowyer, in the Gentleman's Magazine," 1761, vol. XXXI. p. 422:

"Among the numerous forms of the proceeding at a Coronation, which are in general but a list of dignities, and a new arrangement of the Court Calendar, I am not a little pleased to see one which gives life to the splendid shew; and which, while the eye is entertained, affords reflection for the understanding; I mean, the Epigrams spoken by the Westminster Scholars upon the Coronation of his late Majesty; which are now very seasonably revived, and appear new to the present generation. The Editor has ranged them in order of the procession; by which means, as he observes, the business of the day gradually opens before us, and we shall be improved, as well as entertained, spectators.....In short, we are enraptured with genuine gold, dazzling gems, and sparkling wit, throughout the ceremony.—After this, it is but just we should give the reader a specimen of one or two of the Epigrams; and shall leave him under the pleasing uncertainty of determining which are originals, and which translations.

On the Favours [an Original, by the late Duke of Leeds].

Thy name, great Prince, inscrib'd in silk behold,
On glittering favours rough with woven gold.
The man erect displays it on the crest,
The softer fair-one wears it at her breast.
Thus Britain her united wish imparts;
Thine are the wisest heads, and truest hearts.

On

was entirely Mr. Bowyer's; the Latin verses were translated, partly by him, but principally by the person who now inscribes these Anecdotes to his memory. The advertisement to this pamphlet, which was entirely his own, is a curiosity: "Two things, we trust, the great names subscribed to these Epigrams will pardon; the one, that we have not observed the method in which they were delivered; which being in an *extempore* manner, a neglect of order was then becoming; but, as they describe a ceremony long since past, and now to be revived, it was more natural to place them in the order of the procession, that the reader might see the business of the day gradually open before him, and be again a spectator at it. He will recall the solicitude of Chloe, rising by candle-light; the laying aside of hoops, and putting on favours; the eager expectation of the people; the opening of the procession with the herb-woman; the importance of the Beadle of Westminster, by the help of his staff; kettle-drums, organ-blowers, beef-eaters; the charms of peeresses and maids

On the Opening of the Procession [a Translation, by J. Nichols].

First in procession of the pompous day,
With fragrant flowers a matron marks the way:
Next trumpets, kettle drums, a various band,
Too hard, too many, in a verse to stand:
Then peers, earls, dukes, their different lights display,
And last both Majesties—meridian day:
To small beginnings what great things we owe,
Since one old woman leads up such a show!

On the Diamonds and Coronets [a Translation, by Mr. Bowyer].

In mimic scenes, where counterfeits will pass,
The crowns are tinsel, and the diamonds glass;
No fictions here prophane the sacred roof,
The heroes' virtues and their gold are proof.
Nobles and gems display a flood of light:
Their blood unstain'd, as is their water bright.

On the Sceptre borne by the Queen [an Original, by the Hon. Spencer Cowper, afterwards Dean of Durham].

See Caroline sustain the ivory dove,
An emblem, not of greatness, but of love;
Conscious that sacred vows, and beauty's smiles,
Make sweets of power superior to its toils.
More proud her Monarch's heart than throne to share;
Let the Queen-Consort still be Regent there.

of

of honour; *fictitious dukes**; the dazzling profusion of sincere gold and real diamonds; the attractive majesty of Queen Caroline; the strength of British forces, and the antiquity of the English Monarchy; the Bishop bearing the treasure of divine truths; the King, the ensigns of Royalty; the Queen, of love and harmony; the cross on his crown, and the spurs on his feet; the venerable chair, brought from Scotland, A. D. 1296; the people's concern for the absence of Prince Frederick, and gratitude for the presence of Duke William; the act of crowning proclaimed by cannons, and beaming forth with the concentrated blaze of coronets; the medals of the King and Queen, ennobled less from their metal than their impresses; the toil of the day; the narrowness of the hall; the leveling of the Law courts; the King's majestic seat between them; the sumptuousness of the present tables, and the frugality of the antients; the small-beer fee; the tribute of three maple cups; the pyramids of sweetmeats; the terror of the champion; the ill-timed slumber of an over-tired spectator; the candles touched into light; the rapine of the vulgar; no abatement of the universal joy from an unhappy accident; the King, in his turn, a partaker of the Lord Mayor's pomp, having first contemplated it in the peaceful mansion of a Quaker, &c. On each particular the reader will find some reflexion, which will prevent his being, in the ensuing procession, an unimproved spectator.

"For another particular we have more reason to apologise, that, though in the Translations [which are distinguished by being included in crotchets] we have in general kept close to the originals, yet in some few instances we have deviated from them, when we thought the point of the epigram might be somewhat sharpened, without any injury to the scope of it. This we have sparingly done; and, whenever we have taken that liberty, have marked it out by Italic characters.

* The persons in the procession representing the Dukes of Aquitane and Normandy.

"As

"As the Poets here have been Prophets, the Reader will with pleasure compare the events with their predictions. We have seen our venerable Monarch go down to the grave full of years and honours; and though it was some abatement to the comfort of them, that his laurels were earned with toil amidst destructive wars, we may promise ourselves that Heaven hath reserved the blessings, which were wanting to him, to be accumulated upon his Grandson; in whom the hearts of his subjects are united beyond what History can parallel, or Poetry itself can paint. Duty and affection in all orders of men seem to flow in such uninterrupted streams, that he will want but the exercise of one of his royal virtues, that of forgiveness."

A copy of the pamphlet was sent, by Mr. Bowyer, with the following letter:

"To the Rev. Dr. Markham *, Master of Westminster School.

"REV. SIR, April ... 1761.

"My father being honoured with the friendship of Dr. Freind, he owed to him these Verses on the

* This eminent scholar, a native of Ireland, was born in 1724; admitted King's scholar at Westminster 1734; elected to Christ Church, Oxford, 1738; M.A. 1749; head-master of Westminster school, 1753; prebendary of the second stall at Durham, July 20, 1759; resigned Westminster school in January 1764; and in 1765 obtained the deanery of Rochester. He had been chaplain to King George II. and was continued in that office by his present Majesty. He was also vicar of Boxley in Kent (which he resigned in 1770). He was presented to the deanery of Christ Church Oct. 12, 1767; B.C.L. Dec. 13, 1768; and D.D. four days after; Bishop of Chester in January 1771; in the next month was appointed Preceptor to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; in 1776 translated to the Archbishoprick of York, on the demise of Dr. Drummond; and was appointed Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's college, Oxford. The virtues of this venerable Primate, who died at his house in South Audley-street, Nov. 3, 1807, in his 89th year, were of the most benevolent and amiable kind. With great learning, he was modest; though raised to the highest station, he was meek and humble. His religion was a religion of the mind; practised in all the concerns of life, without austerity, and free from ostentation; a strict integrity and high sense of honour were conspicuous in all his

last coronation, spoken in Westminster school. As at the time they were printed they were thought no

his dealings; and his promises were unbroken. The mildness of his temper rendered him indulgent to the faults of others, and made him a condescending, engaging, and instructing companion. Those who in early life had the happiness of being his pupils, universally agree, that, as an instructor, he had few equals. It is difficult to say, whether he most excelled in his manner of conveying knowledge, or in exciting youth to laudable pursuits; in storing their minds with good principles, or in eradicating bad; in extolling the happiness of virtue, or in exposing the misery of vice. His knowledge in Greek and Roman Literature was universal; his taste pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon. With these requisites, he never failed to insure the attention of his scholars, and to enliven his lectures by pleasing and interesting anecdotes. He was so perfectly master of the proper incentives for different dispositions, that the studious were ever ambitious of his praise, whilst the idle feared his rebuke. After having successively presided over those great seminaries, Westminster and Christ Church, his character and learning recommended him as worthy to direct the education of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; an event which, notwithstanding some illiberal opposition, led to that rank which he so honourably reached, and so creditably filled. It does not appear that the Archbishop of York was ever engaged in works for the press, though no one was more consulted by others. In the great Assembly of Peers he seldom spoke; but, when once attacked, in a very pointed manner, for party purposes, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. He was neither a florid nor a frequent preacher. He particularly disdained those arts by which popularity is often acquired from the pulpit; but, in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct, and melodious. His language was remarkable for its simplicity and elegance; his sentences were concise and perspicuous; and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive. In all the relations of life, this truly great man was peculiarly happy. As a husband, he was beloved; as a father revered; as a master, served with affection; as a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt and gratefully acknowledged. His establishment was princely without parade, and his hospitality noble. By his assisting hand, the churches of York, Ripon, and Southwell, were repaired, ornamented, and beautified. Throughout an extensive Diocese, his Clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and all listened to him with love and admiration. He was blessed with six sons (the eldest of whom is Dean of York) and seven daughters. Eleven of his children survived him. One daughter died in the prime of youth; and a beloved and gallant son, after having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, fell gloriously in the service

discredit to it, so I trust they will now be again received with fresh approbation from the publick. As it is long since they were printed, you may possibly not have a copy of them. I thought it my duty, therefore, to send you one. If you want more, you may command them from, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. Bowyer."

"Memoirs of the Life of Roger de Weseham, Dean of Lincoln, and Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, Favourite of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln; being intended as a Prelude to the Life of the last-mentioned excellent Prelate; wherein the Errors of former Antiquaries are carefully considered. By Samuel Pegge, Prebendary of Litchfield," 4to.

vice of his King and Country. His Grace had the happiness of seeing some of his children greatly, and others well allied; with the additional satisfaction, in his declining years, of viewing the foundation of a large posterity, annually increasing through a lengthening chain of grand-children. To enumerate all the great qualities of this venerable man is not an easy task. Those who have heard his sentiments, and listened to his precepts, will feel that nothing in this hasty delineation is exaggerated; they will recognise, with pleasure, some of those traits which their own recollection cannot fail to confirm. Archbishop Markham gave 1000*l.* at Christmas 1806 to each of his grand-children, amounting to the number of forty-seven; and is supposed to have bequeathed property to the amount of 100,000*l.* There is a portrait of him in the hall of Christ Church, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, three-quarters length, standing, in his episcopal robes; and another in the Common Room, as master of Westminster school.

From an affectionate "Token of Respect to the Memory of Abp. Markham," by my friend Dr. Ford of Melton Mowbray, I transcribe the concluding lines:

"Hail, Wolsey's honour'd dome! to thee return
The golden days thou erst did glory in,
Of Fell and Aldrich! never-dying names!
Since Markham came, and bade thy sons, nigh laps'd
In shapeless indolence, and wild mis-rule,
Regain their pristine claim, nor let go by
The palm to Science and the student due.
Him now with pious obsequy lament—
Him oft in grateful eulogies record—
And be his fame as lasting as thy own."

"Proposals for printing Mr. Morant's History of Essex," folio.

"Truth in Rhyme," a poem, by David Mallet *, Esq. 4to.

* The following account of Mr. Mallet is nearly the same as it stood in the former edition, in which it was chiefly collected from Dr. Johnson's Life of him. "He was by original one of the Macgregors, a clan that became about sixty years ago, under the conduct of Robin Roy, so formidable and so infamous for violence and robbery, that the name was annulled by a legal abolition; and when they were all to denominate themselves anew, the father, I suppose, of this Author, called himself *Malloch*.—David Malloch was, by the penury of his parents, compelled to be Janitor of the high school at Edinburgh; a mean office, of which he did not afterwards delight to hear. But he surmounted the disadvantages of his birth and fortune; for when the Duke of Montrose applied to the College of Edinburgh for a tutor to educate his sons, Malloch was recommended; and with his pupils made afterwards the tour of Europe: nor is he known to have dishonoured his credentials. Having cleared his tongue from his native pronunciation so as to be no longer distinguished as a Scot, he seemed inclined to disencumber himself from all adherences to his original, and took upon him to change his name from Scotch Malloch † to English *Mallet*, without any imaginable reason of preference which the eye or ear can discover. What other proofs he gave of disrespect to his native country, I know not; but it was remarked of him, that he was the only Scot whom Scotchmen did not commend." On which Mr. Steevens remarks, that "he was the only Scotchman he ever knew unregretted by his countrymen." The news of his death was followed by no encomiums on his writings or his virtues.—April 6, 1734, he obtained the degree of M. A. at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. "In 1740, when the Prince of Wales had a separate court, he made Mallet his under-secretary; and when it was found that Pope had clandestinely printed an unauthorised edition of the 'Patriot King,' Bolingbroke employed Mallet (1749) as the executioner of his vengeance. Mallet wanted either virtue, or spirit, to refuse the office; and was rewarded, not long after, with the legacy of Lord Bolingbroke's Works, which were published with success very inadequate to our Editor's expectation. In consequence of a thousand pounds left by the Dutchess of Marlborough, he undertook to write the Life of the Duke her husband. From the late Duke he had likewise a pension to promote his industry. He talked much of the progress he had made in this work; but left not, when he died, the smallest vestige of any historical labour behind him. In the political disputes which commenced at the beginning of the present reign, Mr. Mallet took part with his countryman Lord Bute; to serve whom, he wrote his tragedy of 'Elvira,' and was rewarded with the office of Keeper

† Prefixed to the second Edition (in octavo) of *Thomson's* "Winter" is a copy of verses by him, signed *David Malloch*.

of

"Concio ad Clerum in Synodo Provinciali Cantuariensis Provinciæ, habita ad D. Pauli Ecclesiam,

of the book of entries for ships in the Port of London, to which he was appointed in the year 1763. He enjoyed also a considerable pension, which had been bestowed on him for his success in turning the public vengeance upon Byng, by means of a letter of accusation under the character of 'A Plain Man.' Towards the latter end of his life, he went with his wife to France; but after a while, finding his health declining, he returned alone to England, and died in April 1765. He was twice married, and by his first wife had several children. One of his daughters has distinguished herself as a dramatic writer. His second wife was the daughter of a nobleman's steward, who had a considerable fortune, which she took care to retain in her own hands. Mr. Mallet's stature was diminutive, but he was regularly formed. His appearance, till he grew corpulent, was agreeable, and he suffered it to want no recommendation that dress could give it. His conversation was elegant and easy. The rest of his character may, without injury to his memory, sink into silence.—As a writer," adds Dr. Johnson, perhaps a little too contemptuously, "he cannot be placed in any high class. There is no species of composition in which he was eminent. His dramas had their day, a short day, and are forgotten. His life of Bacon is known, as it is appended to Bacon's volumes, but is no longer mentioned." The titles of his Plays are enumerated in "The Biographia Dramatica," vol. II. p. 296, ed. 1781.—But, after all, the most curious account we have of Mallock's early life is contained in several letters printed in the European Magazine for the years 1793 and 1794, vol. XXIII. 338. 412. XXIV. 22. 87. 174. 257. 341. XXV. 6. 99.

One specimen of his Epistolary Correspondence shall here be given. It is addressed to Samuel Derrick, esq. the well-known master of the ceremonies at Bath, who was then in Dublin.

"SIR, *George-street, Hanover-square, Dec.* 18, 1760.

"Lord Corke told you, in a late letter, that I was ill: it is true, I had been for some time confined to my chamber by a fit of the gout, but am now much better. I have seen your Translation of Juvenal, and like it: it has been spoken well of by many people of taste, to whom Lord Corke has shewn it: but I fear you will find it hard to convert reputation into profit. Praise is good sauce to a dinner; and when a Poet has dined heartily, he can reflect with pleasure on his rising fame. I am told you have this satisfaction often at Lord Shannon's table. I have seen a letter from him, in which he speaks of you in a manner that does you great honour, and gives me real pleasure. —I have had three letters from you, which demand my thanks, as they were friendly and entertaining. My not sending you any answer proceeded from no difficulty I found in writing. I deferred doing it, till I could be able to wait on Mr. Stone. I have reason to think he will mention you to his brother, the Lord

die 6° Novembris MDCCLXI. à Gulielmo Freind *, S. T. P. Ecclesiæ Christi Metropoliticæ Cantuariensi Decano; jussu Reverendissimi et Commissariorum," 4to.

"A Vindication † of the New Calendar Tables,

Primate of Ireland: he has taste, learning, and goodness. If you can secure his patronage and Lord Shannon's, it may raise you above a state of dependence and attendance, the blessings of which you have long experienced.—Now you have a fair opportunity to elude the farther influence of evil fortune; the road is open, the view clear: a living in the church will handsomely terminate the prospect. It is in the power of the Primate and Lord Shannon to make you easy this way; much more so as they are Lords Justices, and your access to them unimpeded. The church-livings in Ireland are very comfortable. In Roman Catholic countries, it is usual for the unfortunate to take refuge in the Church. This practice is not confined solely to foreign countries: there have been instances of gentlemen, who have here taken the air on Hounslow-heath, exchanging the pistol for the gown. Thus have they eluded the vigilance of the centries, found a snug sanctuary in the Church, and adorned the Island of Saints. Why should not a fair honest character succeed in your case, as well as daring villainy in those I have mentioned? It is easier to rise in the Church than in any other department: some talents and abilities are required to fill any other station—but to be a Judge or a Bishop—

"Lawns and furr'd gowns hide all."

I remember an old French dancing-master (an antient family-piece), who had long depended upon the late Duke of Dorset for a provision. His Grace was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland: Monsieur was ordered to follow in his train. Various methods of settling him were proposed: all were clogged with insuperable objections, and unsurmountable difficulties. At last the Church was thought of; and, though he knew nothing of Greek, was a stranger to Latin, could not read English, and spoke very bad French, he was thrust into orders by some obsequious pandar to his Grace's will, and, I am assured, was inducted into a very profitable living. I am, with great truth and affection, dear Sir, Your most faithful servant, D. MALLET."

* Of whom, see vol. V. p. 104.

† By Peter Daval, esq. of the Middle Temple, a barrister at law, afterwards master in Chancery, and at the time of his death, January 8, 1763, accomptant general of that court. He, at an early period of life, translated the Memoirs of Cardinal De Retz, which were printed in 12mo, 1723, with a dedication to Mr. Congreve, who encouraged the publication. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, and an able Mathematician. In the dispute concerning Elliptical Arches, at the time when Blackfriars Bridge was built, his opinion on the subject was applied for by the Committee. See his answer, *London Mag. March* 1760.

and

and Rules annexed to the Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, &c." 4to.

"Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, Esq." by Dr. Armstrong, 4to.

The first Edition of Mr. Dodsley's very excellent Collection of "Fugitive Pieces;" by the Rev. Joseph Spence *, prebendary of Durham, the kind and

* This ornament of polite literature was fellow of New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Nov. 2, 1727; and in that year became first known to the learned world, by "An Essay on Pope's Odyssey; in which some particular *Beauties* and *Blemishes* of that Work are considered, in two Parts," 12mo. "On the English Odyssey," says Dr. Johnson, "a criticism was published by Spence, a man whose learning was not very great, and whose mind was not very powerful. His criticism, however, was commonly just; what he thought he thought rightly; and his remarks were recommended by his coolness and candour. In him Pope had the first experience of a critick without malevolence, who thought it as much his duty to display beauties, as expose faults; who censured with respect, and praised with alacrity. With this criticism Pope was so little offended, that he sought the acquaintance of the writer, who lived with him from that time with great familiarity, attended him in his last hours, and compiled memorials of his conversation. The regard of Pope recommended him to the great and powerful; and he obtained very valuable preferments in the Church." Dr. Warton, in his "Essay on Pope," vol. II. p. 301, styles Spence's judicious Essay on the Odyssey "a work of the truest taste;" and adds, that "Pope was so far from taking it amiss, that it was the origin of a lasting friendship betwixt them. I have seen," says Dr. Warton, "a copy of this work, with marginal observations, written in Pope's own hand, and generally acknowledging the justness of Spence's observations, and in a few instances pleading, humorously enough, that some favourite lines might be spared." Mr. Spence was elected Professor of Poetry, July 11, 1728, succeeding the Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. father of Dr. Joseph Warton and Mr. Thomas Warton, author of "The History of English Poetry," and poetry professor; each of which three professors were twice elected to their office, and held it for ten years, a period as long as the statutes will allow. Mr. Spence, in 1730, wrote an account of Stephen Duck, which was first published as a pamphlet, and said to be written by "*Joseph Spence, esq.* Poetry Professor." From this circumstance it has been supposed that he was not then in orders; but this is a false conclusion, as he was ordained in 1724; and left this pamphlet in the hands of his friend Mr. Lowth (afterwards Bishop of London; who, with that obliging condescension for which his Lordship was eminently distinguished, honoured me with much useful information on the subject of this note), to be published as soon

confidential friend of the publisher; Lord Whitworth (who had been employed on a most im-

soon as he left England, with a Grub-street title, which he had drawn up merely for a disguise, not choosing to have it thought that he published it himself. It was afterwards much altered, and prefixed to Duck's Poems; and may be seen in Gent. Mag. for 1736, vol. VI. p. 317. He travelled with Charles Earl of Middlesex, who was afterwards the second Duke of Dorset, as well as with Henry, who was then Earl of Lincoln, and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, into Italy; where his attention to his noble Pupils did him the highest honour. [The mortification which Dr. Goddard, afterwards Master of Clare Hall, his Grace's Cambridge tutor, felt by this appointment, probably occasioned the extraordinary Dedication to the Duke, prefixed to his "Sermons" 1781, 8vo.]—In 1736, at Mr. Pope's desire, Mr. Spence republished "Gorboduc," with a preface, containing an account of the author, the Earl of Dorset; and in a malignant Epistle from Curll to Mr. Pope, 1737, Spence is introduced as an early patron of the late ingenious Mr. Dodsley:

"'Tis kind indeed a *Livery Muse*† to aid,
Who scribbles Farces to augment his trade:
Where You and Spence and Glover drive the nail,
The Devil's in it if the plot should fail."

Mr. Spence never took a Doctor's degree; but quitted his fellowship in 1742, on being presented by the Society of New College to the rectory of Great Horwood in Buckinghamshire. As he never resided upon his living, but in a pleasant house and gardens lent to him by his noble pupil at Byfleet in Surrey (the rectory of which parish he had obtained for his friend Stephen Duck), he thought it his duty to make an annual visit to Horwood, gave away many sums of money to the distressed poor, and placed out many of their children as apprentices. In June 1742, he succeeded Dr. Holmes as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford; and in 1747 published "Polymetis, or an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets and the Remains of the antient Artists, being an Attempt to illustrate them mutually from each other." Of this work of acknowledged taste and learning, Mr. Gray has been thought to speak too contemptuously in his Letters. His chief objection is, that the author has illustrated his subject from the Roman, and not from the Greek Poets; that is, that he has not performed what he never undertook, nay, what he expressly did not undertake. A third edition appeared in folio in 1774; and an Abridgment of it has been frequently printed in octavo. "In regard to Spence's Polymetis, I can only say, that it was thought the name of the Author would have supported it. But it has sunk by its own weight; and, I will venture to add, will

† Mr. Robert Dodsley, who had been servant to Miss Lowther, published by subscription a thin octavo volume of Poems written by himself, intituled, "The Muse in Livery."

never

p. 294), Dr. Lancaster *; Dr. John Hill, Knight of the Polar Star, the celebrated Proteus in Literature and

where he lived respected and beloved
by all who knew him.
He died 2d March 1773, aged 79 years;
and is buried here,
with Susannah his wife,
Mary and Catharine their children.

To the memory
of the best of Parents
and their Families,
their Eight surviving Children
have inscribed this stone,
1776."

The inscription in Whatfield Church was drawn up by his son William; and, agreeably to his father's wishes, *as expressed to him*, contains only a plain memorial of his ancestors, and those of his own family buried there. Mr. Clubbe has added, inscribed to his memory by his "*eight* surviving children," because he knew his father would have liked it. There once were *twelve;* of which *nine* are noticed in a note at the end of the "Antiquities of Wheatfield."

* Mr. Hull, in a note on "Select Letters between the late Dutchess of Somerset, Lady Luxborough, &c." 1768, says, "The Essay on Delicacy was the production of Dr. Nathaniel Lancaster, many years rector of Stanford Rivers, near Ongar, in Essex, uncle to the Editor of these Letters. He was a man of strong natural parts, great erudition, refined taste, and master of a nervous, and at the same time elegant style, as is very obvious to every one who has had the happiness to read the Essay here spoken of. His writings were fewer in number than their author's genius seemed to promise to his friends, and his publications less known than their intrinsic excellence deserved. Had he been as solicitous as he was capable to instruct and please the world, few prose-writers would have surpassed him; but in his latter years he lived a recluse, and whatever he composed in the hours of retired leisure he (unhappily for the publick) ordered to be burned, which was religiously (I had almost said irreligiously) performed. He was a native of Cheshire; and, in his earlier years, under the patronage and friendship of the late Earl of Cholmondeley, mixed in all the more exalted scenes of polished life, where his lively spirit, and brilliant conversation, rendered him universally distinguished and esteemed; and even till within a few months of his decease (near 75 years of age) these faculties could scarce be said to be impaired. The Essay on Delicacy (of which we are now speaking), the only material work of his which the Editor knows to have survived him, was first printed in the year 1748, and has been very judiciously and meritoriously preserved by the late Mr. Dodsley, in his Fugitive Pieces." Notwithstanding Mr. Hull's supposition that

Medicine*; and by several other elegant writers; 2 volumes, 8vo.

A very excellent and spirited Translation of the "Elegies of Tyrtæus," 8vo.

Two new editions of Mr. Webb's "Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting," 8vo.

"The English Verb, a Grammatical Essay† in the Didactive Form; by Mr. [James] White ‡;" 8vo.

"A Conference between a Mystic, a Hutchinsonian, a Calvinist, a Methodist, and a Member of the

that his uncle wrote nothing but the "Essay," a Sermon of his, under the title of "Public Virtue, or the Love of our Country," was printed in 1746, 4to. He was also author of a long anonymous rhapsodical poem, called "The Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant," 4to.—The Doctor's imprudence involved him so deeply in debt, that he was some time confined for it, and left his parsonage house in so ruinous a condition, that his successor Dr. Beadon (now Bishop of Bath and Wells) was forced entirely to take it down. He died June 20, 1775, leaving two daughters, one of whom married to the Rev. Thomas Wetenhall, of Chester, chaplain of a man of war, and vicar of Walthamstow, Essex, from 1759 till his death, 1776.

* Of whom, see vol. VI. p. 89; and whose history is too well known to need recital here, where he is only mentioned as author of "*Lucina sine Concubitu.*" He was the son of Theophilus Hill, a clergyman; was born in the year 1716; and, after figuring as an author in almost every department of literature, had the honour of being made a Knight of the Polar Star by the King of Sweden.

† This Essay, as was well remarked by the Monthly Reviewers, is "a striking proof that a man may be an excellent grammarian, without attaining to excellence of style."—Mr. White had before incurred the censure of the same respectable Critics, for "The Clouds, a Comedy, written by Aristophanes, the wittiest man of his age, against Socrates, who was the wisest and best; now first translated into English, with the principal Scholia, and Notes critical and explanatory, 1759," 12mo.—"We are sorry," say the acute Remarkers, "to see so much learning and labour employed to so so useless a purpose, as the revival of this worthless Comedy. Many a piece with fifty times its merit has been hissed on the English theatre, and perhaps not altogether undeservedly neither. We would therefore humbly recommend to Mr. White (the Translator) to employ his time and his talents on more worthy subjects for the future." See Monthly Review, vol. XX. p. 462; vol. XXV. p. 476.

‡ A school-master in Cecil-street in the Strand. He afterwards removed to Dublin, where he pursued the honourable and useful task of instructing youth, for many years, with considerable reputation.

Church

Church of England, and others; wherein the Tenets of each are freely examined and discussed," by Dr. Dodd *, 8vo.

* This unfortunate Divine, eldest son of the Rev. William Dodd, many years vicar of Bourne in Lincolnshire, was born May 29, 1729. He was sent, at the age of sixteen, to the university of Cambridge, and admitted, in the year 1745, a sizar of Clare Hall. In 1749-50 he took the degree of B.A. with great honour, being upon that occasion in the list of Wranglers. Leaving the university, he married imprudently in 1751; was ordained a deacon in the same year, priest in 1753, and soon became a celebrated and popular preacher. His first preferment was the lectureship of West Ham. In 1754 he was also chosen lecturer of St. Olave's, Hart-street; and in 1757 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. On the foundation of the Magdalen Hospital, in 1758, he was a strenuous supporter of that charity, and soon after became a preacher at the chapel of it. By the patronage of Bishop Squire he in 1763 obtained a prebend of Brecon; and, by the interest of some City friends, procured himself to be appointed one of the king's chaplains; soon after which he had the education of the present Earl of Chesterfield committed to his care. In 1766 he took the degree of LL.D. at Cambridge. At this period, the estimation in which he was held by the world was sufficient to give him expectations of preferment, and hopes of riches and honour; and these he might probably have acquired, had he possessed a common portion of prudence and discretion. But, impatient of his situation, and eager for preferment, he rashly fell upon means which in the end were the occasion of his ruin. On the living of St. George, Hanover-square, becoming vacant, he wrote an anonymous letter to Lord Chancellor Apsley's lady, offering 3000 guineas if by her assistance he was promoted to it. This being traced to him, complaint was immediately made to the King, and Dr. Dodd was dismissed with disgrace from his office of chaplain. From this period he lived neglected, if not despised; and his extravagance still continuing, he became involved in difficulties, which tempted him to forge a bond from his late pupil the Earl of Chesterfield, Feb. 4, 1777, for 4200*l.* which he actually received; but, being detected, was tried at the Old Bailey, found guilty, and received sentence of death; and, in spite of many circumstances of extenuation, and every application for mercy, was executed, June 27, 1777. But I shall not dwell on a subject which must pain humanity. Dr. Dodd was a voluminous writer, and possessed considerable abilities, with little judgment and much vanity. As a Preacher, however, I can testify, from having frequently heard him with delight, that he was deservedly very popular.—An accurate list of his various writings is prefixed to his "Thoughts in Prison," ed. 1781; a work, all circumstances considered, of uncommon merit.

A part

A part of two editions of Mrs. Sheridan's* "Sidney Biddulph," 12mo.

"The History of James Lovegrove, Esq." by Mr. James Ridley †.

Mr. Smith's‡ "Will," printed for the Trustees, 8vo.

* Mrs. Frances Sheridan, wife to Thomas Sheridan, M. A. was born in Ireland about the year 1724, but descended from a good English family which had removed thither. Her maiden name was Chamberlaine, and she was grand-daughter of Sir Oliver Chamberlaine. The first literary performance by which she distinguished herself was a little pamphlet at the time of a violent dispute relative to the theatre, in which Mr. Sheridan had newly embarked his fortune. So well-timed a work exciting the attention of Mr. Sheridan, he by an accident discovered his fair patroness, to whom he was soon afterwards married. She was a person of the most amiable character in every relation of life, with the most engaging manners. After lingering some years in a very weak state of health, she died at Blois in France, in the year 1767. Her "Sidney Biddulph" may be ranked with the best productions of that class in the English, or in any other language. She also wrote a little romance in one volume, called, "Nourjahad," in which there is a great deal of imagination, productive of an admirable moral. And she was the authoress of two comedies, "The Discovery" and "The Dupe."

* This ingenious writer was the eldest son of Dr. Gloster Ridley, minister of Poplar, and prebendary of Salisbury. He was the author of "The Tales of the Genii, 1764," 2 vols. 8vo; a humorous paper called "The Schemer," first printed in "The London Chronicle," and since collected into a volume; and some other literary performances. He died at an early age.

† This Mr Smith is vulgarly called *Dog Smith*, from an idle story of his having turned beggar, and being followed by a dog. Which probably originates from the Lambeth Pedlar, whose picture, followed by a dog, is in the window of that church. (See the History of Lambeth, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No XXXIX. Plate III.)—He was an alderman of London, probably a Silver-smith. It has been so thought, as he lived in Silver-street, London, among the working Silversmiths; but an inscription in Great Bookham church, Surrey, calls him "citizen and salter of London." (Dale's Harwich, p. 91). This, however, by no means proves that he was a salter by trade. —He died Jan. 30, 1627-8, at his house in Silver-street, Wood-street (which now belongs to the trust); and his funeral "was worshipfully solemnized at Wandsworth, it being his desire to be there buried, because it was the place of his nativity." (Funeral Certificate in the Heralds' College).

Mr Smith was buried in the chancel at Wandsworth; and on a brass plate inlaid on his grave-stone is this inscription:

"Depositum Henr. Smith, senatoris Londinensis.

Mole

Dr. Brown's "Sermon at Bath," 8vo.
Johnson's "Epigrammatum Delectus," 12mo.
"The Life of the Chevalier Taylor," 2 volumes, 12mo.

Mole sub hâc quæris quis conditur, optime lector?
Cujus? et qualis? quantus in orbe fuit?
A dextris muri? statuam tu cernere possis
Oranti similem, marmore de Pario;
Subter quam statuam cernatur tabula sculpta
Auratis verbis quæ tibi cuncta notant."

This refers to a monument which has been erected to his memory on the right-hand side of the communion-table of the same church, with his effigies, in an alderman's gown, kneeling at a desk in the attitude of devotion; under which is a tablet thus inscribed: "Here lieth the body of Henry Smith, esq. some time citizen and alderman of London, who departed this life the 3d day of January, a° Dom. 1627, being then neere the age of 79 yeares; who while he lived gave unto these several townes in Surrey following one thousand pounds apeece to buy lands for perpetuity for the relieſe and setting poore people a-worke in the said townes; viz. to the towne of Croydon, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Kingston, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Guildford, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Darking, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Farnham, one thousand pounds: And, by his last will and testament, did farther give and devise, to buy lands for perpetuity for the relieſe and setting the poore a-worke, unto the towne of Reigate, one thousand pounds; to the towne of Richmond, one especialtye or debt of a thousand pounds; and unto this towne of Wandsworth, wherein he was borne, the sum of five hundred pounds, for the same use as before: And did farther will and bequeath one thousand pounds to buy lands for perpetuity, to redeeme poore captives and prisoners from the Turkish tyranny: And, not here stinting his charity and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for the purchasing lands of inheritance for ever, for the relieſe of the poor, and setting them a-worke: a patterne worthy the imitation of those whom God has blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life to follow him therein."—He was once married; but, his wife dying many years before him without issue (Funeral Certificate, in the Heralds' College), he made over his estate, real and personal, in the year 1620, to trustees, for charitable purposes, reserving out of the profits thereof 500*l.* a year for his own maintenance. By his last will, bearing date April 24, 1627, he bequeathed legacies to various persons, to the amount of nearly 1000*l.*; among which was 200*l.* to the Countess of Dorset, and 100*l.* to Lady Delaware; 1000*l.* to his nephew Henry Jackson; 1000*l.* to his poor relations; 10,000*l.* to buy impropriations for godly preachers; 150*l.* to found a fellowship in Cambridge for his own kindred; 1000*l.* to redeem poor captives taken by Turkish pirates; 500*l.* to the parish of Wandsworth; 1000*l.* to Rich-

1762.

"The Doctrine of Grace; or, the Office and Operations of the Holy Spirit vindicated from the Insults of Infidelity and the Abuses of Fanaticism: Concluding with some Thoughts (humbly offered to the Consideration of the ESTABLISHED CLERGY) with regard to the right Method of defending Religion against the Attacks of either Party, By William Lord Bishop of Gloucester *;" 2 vols. 12mo. Such a work, from such a Writer, as might well have been expected, sold rapidly; and a second edition was soon wanted; but, Mr. Bowyer not having been intrusted with the care of it †, he

Richmond; and 1000*l.* to Reigate, to buy lands of inheritance for the use of the poor. The residue of his estates, real and personal, he bequeathed to his executors, to be allotted to the poor of various parishes, according to their discretion. In this distribution the county of Surrey has been principally regarded. The particulars of this charity were obligingly communicated by William Bray, esq. of Great Russel-street, the Treasurer.

* This was answered, in "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, occasioned by his Tract on the Office and Operations of the Holy Spirit. By John Wesley, M.A. late fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford."—See an account of Mr. Wesley, in vol. V. p. 221.

† He drew up on this occasion the three following Letters; which, however, he did not send; but gave directions that they should be preserved. And at this distance of time, when none of the parties can be affected by their contents, I do not think myself at liberty to suppress them. "The Divine Legation" (a work of some consequence in the typographical annals of Mr. Bowyer) appears by several of the very learned Prelate's Letters to have received no small advantage from Mr. Bowyer's corrections; and this even in an edition which was of necessity given to another press.

"To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

"MY LORD, 1763.

"When I understood that you had appointed Mr.—— to print the Second Edition of your Book on *Grace*, I was tempted to cry out with your Lordship, "In what light must YOU stand with HONEST and CANDID men; if, when I had gone through the trouble of the first edition, the second is ordered away to another Printer, even against the recommendation of your Bookseller?" But, as the *honest* and *candid* will little trouble themselves with any difference between your Lordship and me, I will appeal to the judge within your own breast—

"Pulsa

thought it necessary to vindicate himself from reflections that might arise on this apparent change in his

——"Pulsa dignoscere cautus
Quid solidum crepet, et pictæ tectoria linguæ."

"Your Lordship will say, you removed your Book to another Printer, because I had printed the first edition of it very incorrectly. I answer, my Lord, that you saw every proof-sheet yourself, and ought to share with me at least in the imputation of incorrectness. You said, indeed, at first setting out, *that you would not be my Corrector*; but then, my Lord, you should not be your own. When sheets are hurried away to an impatient Author late at night by the post, the Printer is precluded from reviewing them with that accuracy he otherwise should bestow upon them. In the canceled Leaves which your Lordship complains of, there were no less than six faults in one page, viz. p. 151; only one of which, upon the return of the sheet, was corrected by your Lordship, the others being left for me to discover; and when I had done so, I naturally cried, *How does this man seek an occasion of quarrel against me!* Prophetic I was; for, instead of receiving thanks from you for my care, I am condemned for passing over two others, jointly with your Lordship, in the following terms: "Shew him what an admirable corrector he is, and in a re-printed page too. He has suffered *opposite*, against all sense, to go for *apposite;* and in the note *obscuram*, against all grammar, for *obscuriorem*." Under favour, my Lord, not against sense or grammar; for I had reduced *obscurem* to both, by making it *obscuram*, which was as far as a sudden conjecture, without the copy, could go. "Theologiam invenit—ipsis Pythagoricis numeris et Heraclíti notis obscuram." As for *opposite comparison*, I will not defend it; but a reader, not wholly inattentive, might be misled to reflect, that comparisons which are *odious* (and such, my Lord, you and I could make) must needs be *opposite* too. I would further observe, my Lord, that this error might be the more easily pardoned, because the very same word has unluckily (or *luckily*, shall I say?) escaped your Lordship in a work of your younger years, if the world is right in ascribing it to you. In p. 95, I find this passage: "But I chose this instance of our author's knowledge of nature, not so much for its greatness, as for its OPPOSITENESS to our subject." Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles. Lond. 1727.—In short, my Lord, you have prescribed a law to me, by which no other Printer will ever be bound, viz. that I should suffer for every error of the press which you leave uncorrected. I am singled out from the flock for muddling the stream below, which your Lordship drinks of at the fountain-head. But, my Lord, vanity or partiality leads me to think some other motive, besides incorrectness, has carried you over to another Printer. For why, of all men, to Mr. ——, who, in the last book he had printed for you, viz. the Second Part of the Divine Legation, A. D. 1758, so incensed your Lord-

Patron's sentiments. On this subject, however, it is not necessary to enlarge, as I can assert, on the

ship, that you declared he never should print for you another sheet? If solicitation, or the prevailing fashion of the times, have changed your mind, I blame you not. Every one is to follow his Pleasure, or Interest, as his inclination leads him. I only beg that we may be dropped with decency, and that contumely may not give an edge to our disgrace. As your Lordship has been pleased to go from me to Mr. ——, from Mr. —— to me, and now to Mr. —— again, I *might* hope another successful wind would blow you back again.—My Lord, if I cannot, like a courtier, have the credit of resigning my place, I will be still greater, and hereby promise not to *accept it again*. And, to keep up the character of an old fallen minister, I will make bold to lay before you what I have *suffered*, and what I have *done*, in your Lordship's service; and then we will draw to the table, and balance the obligations, which your Lordship has greatly lessened by upbraiding me with them, at a very unbecoming juncture, as will hereafter appear. The liberty I take you will impute to that period of life to which I am arrived, the Grand Climacteric; which, as it levels all honours, so it mitigates all disgraces. You must not wonder if I take courage the nearer I approach my home; even that home which is a refuge against all complaints, and where the brambled turf over my grave shall preach as effectually as the lettered marble over your Lordship's. With this contemplation I take my leave for the present; and am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, W. B."

[The foregoing letter, it should be observed, was not sent to the Bishop; nor was either of the two following ones.]

"My Lord, 1763.

"In laying before your Lordship what I have suffered in your service, I must open one or two secrets, which have never yet reached your ears, and which my heart has been too big to mention till I was determined to reap *no* advantage from them. From a foolish sensibility of your Lordship's harsh reproofs (a specimen of which, out of many now lost, may be seen in my last Letter, p. 385), I resolved, many years since, to leave your Lordship to enjoy the *Saw* of controversy, while I crept from under the *Harrow* of your displeasure. To that end I hastened one morning to my Friend and Patron the late Speaker [Onslow], to acquaint him with my resolution. He was out of town; but, the Reproaches from your Lordship being frequently repeated, a Partnership was thought of. I do not impute the several consequences of that Partnership to you; but must beg leave to mention one, with which you have an immediate connexion. During that period, your Lordship informed me of your design of putting into my hands the Second Part of *The Divine Legation* to be reprinted. You wanted new Types for it; and new Types were bespoken. But differences arising between myself and Partner (in which you shall suppose me wholly to blame), he said he would pay nothing towards the expence of them, which led me

to

authority of another Right Reverend Prelate, "that, notwithstanding any little altercations which had

to put a stop to their being sent in. This I informed your Lordship of; and, in as complaisant terms as I could, told you, that though by these means I was hindered from printing your Book, I was ready to do for you what lay within my *own* private power, by correcting the sheets, if you thought proper, to whatever press you should commit them. Accordingly Mr. Millar sent a messenger to inform me, that I *should deliver the copy to Mr.* ——; *and that Dr. Warburton* expected *I should correct the Proofs.* The Copy was delivered; and the Proofs were sent to me in Kirby-street, till one of them by mistake being sent to White Friars, and falling into the hands of my Partner, fetched from him the following Letter:

"Sir, *May* 12, 1757.

"For Mr. Bowyer to carry work to another house in order to make me suffer, even though he suffered, appeared a little odd; but now, by the receipt of the inclosed proof, which was not, I suppose, to fall into my hands, I can partly guess at the meaning, which, in short, is this: You was so kind as to undertake to correct it, that hereafter you may *lay up a customer* for yourself, though much at my expence —and, what is still more grating, at the same time refused to read the Greek part of a work, of which I suppose you expect to receive half the profits.—I need not tell Mr. Bowyer, that it is contrary to the Rules of all Partnerships; but, I believe, when it is told, it will make many people stand amazed. J. Emonson."

"By the express Terms of the Partnership, it was agreed, 'that W. Bowyer, in consideration of his age and ill health, should in general be exempted from reading Proofs:' but, it seems, he was not to be indulged to read any for his own pleasure, when it happened to displease his Partner. In serving your Lordship, I exceeded the bounds of Partnership; which was urged before my Arbitrators, and I was sentenced by them accordingly. What treatment I met with from your Lordship for it, I proceed to shew. In the course of the work, the Partnership was dissolved; when Mr. Millar told me I should print the second volume under my own eye, and desired I would inform you of his intentions; and that Mr. —— was very willing to resign the copy, if it would not be interpreted as a resignation of your friendship. Having received no answer from your Lordship, though I understood Mr. Millar had; I began to think I was duped by the Bookseller or Printer, till, some time after, my Letter of Oct. 7, 1757 [printed above, p. 291], produced from your Lordship the reply which is subjoined to it. I have given the whole of both, because they will shew the nature of many of my well-meant offices to your Lordship, and your manner of receiving them. Your letter, my Lord, with all its complaisance, laid open what I wanted, and what

happened, Bishop Warburton always continued to retain a sincere regard for Mr. Bowyer."

had been distantly hinted to me.—An old core, I find, remained with your Lordship, of that affront you took of my offering to deliver your Copy to what Printer you pleased, and at the same time to revise it going through the Press. I will be bold to say, that he that can spy an affront in my procedure, must apply *words to a worse abuse than by quibbling with them.* I informed you, that, upon the account of some *squabbles* between my Partner and me, he refused to pay his share of the Types which were bespoken for the Divine Legation; that therefore I had forbidden their being sent in; and the consequence was, that I could not print the work (for you insisted upon new Types); but that, if I could be of any service in correcting it, you might command me I have already repeated to your Lordship the message I received from Mr. Millar. And thus far I thought all was well; and that my Peace was signed, since my services were accepted. Far otherwise, I perceive. I was tied down to such terms as no Printer ever was before; for, though you supervised the Proofs, and made many corrections in them, the drudgery of correcting the Greek was left wholly to me; you did not so much as read it; or, if you happened to see a fault, refused to correct it. I will add too, Mr. —— the Printer did not prepare the sheets at all for me, which is always done in like cases; so that I became *his* corrector as well as yours, a mere dupe to my own complaisance. Of this I complained to Mr. Millar; and told him, I was coming to my old house in White Fryars, and would, with his and your leave, print the Second Part under my own management. He wrote to you; but he found it was not agreeable to your Lordship. All was mystery to me, till your answer to my Letter dispelled the darkness.—Had you taken the work from Mr. ——, *you know*, you say, *in what light you must have stood with honest and candid men.*—"Id populus curat scilicet!" It is a public concern. —But if the *honest and candid men* exist only in your own imagination, it is become, I find, a matter of conscience, which I would not have you offend out of any partiality to me. Yet, I cannot but observe, you contribute to your own deception, by saying Mr. ——'s *continuing to print* THIS *Volume*, and calling it the *remainder of a Volume:* which is speaking a little figuratively. This *Volume* is divided into two Parts, each Part making a Volume. The two Parts are, with augmentations, now divided into THREE Volumes; and are just as much THREE Volumes as the other two TWO Parts were before TWO Volumes. Of two Volumes, the removing away one to another Printer is a crust I have been forced to devour all my life.

The last accumulative charge is, *After I had done so much work for you!* I am sorry to say, the reproaching me with this obligation in some degree lessens it:

—nam istæc commemoratio
Quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficî.

I use

In the same year Mr. Bowyer was Editor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth octavo volumes of Swift's

I use the words of the manumised slave in Terence; and I should be proud to have had that applause from your Lordship, which extorted from the master this testimony of his slave:

—feci ut esses libertus mihi,
Propterea quod serviebas LIBERALITER.

But what I cannot have from you, I shall fetch from my own mind; and shall endeavour perhaps, from the dictates of it, in a subsequent Letter, to lay before your Lordship some merit I might pretend to claim, having already reminded you of some stripes which I have not deserved. For the present, I am glad to see you have profited by my observation, and made the passages clearer, because you speak with more precision; for which I extremely thank your Lordship. But you surprize me by saying, *When I talk of your attacking great men, you hope I don't reckon Taylor in that number.*—When you are writing against the Bishop of London, why you should fancy Dr. Taylor's Ghost was rising up against you I cannot devise. You had demolished him, when the Preface was printing, in May 1757. What occasion have you to call him up again in October? But as to the greatness both of him and the Bishop of London, I can no more add to it, that I can to my own stature. I am, &c. &c. *W. B.*"

"N. B. The work was carried through, much to Mr. ——'s discredit, and somewhat to mine. He had neglected, though desired, to refer back to the several pages that were cited in it, and make them accord with this edition. I was not so much as thanked, nor was a book given me for my pains. —— was to be totally discarded; he was never more to print another sheet for the Author. Accordingly, when the Book on *Grace* was to be printed, it was committed to me. We went on very well with it, till the last sheet of canceled Leaves; which being independent one on another, the proof of one of them was sent to his Lordship (for such was his title then) without being read. And a new Edition being soon wanted, I was excluded, and it was put to Mr. —— to print. Upon which, I had prepared the preceding address to his Lordship [which, however, was not sent]."

"My Lord, 1763.

"To recount to your Lordship the services I have done you, is a very disagreeable task; and I think I hear your Lordship say, *you believe it.* To acknowledge Favours received, is much more suited to a generous mind, than to recount those which it has conferred. But your Lordship has obliged me to it.—The first, second, and third volumes of your Divine Legation, from the year 1737, were printed under my inspection only, without your Lordship reading a single proof. Fame followed them as fast as you could wish; and I do not know that you felt any abatement of it from the inaccuracy of the Printer, though you have been sometimes attacked upon the impropriety of your Translations.

I pre-

Works. For these volumes his own advertisement will best account:

"The pleasure Dean Swift's Works have already afforded will be a sufficient apology for communicating to the Reader, though somewhat out of season, these additional volumes; who will be less displeased that they have been so long suppressed, than thankful that they are now at last published. We have no occasion to apologise for the pieces themselves; for as they have all the internal marks of genuineness, so, by their further opening the Au-

I pretend not to be faultless; but the editions were printed as correctly, I hope, as books usually are; and I can add, that in 1753, for some false paging, I re-printed two sheets at my own expence; an honesty to which Printers seldom rise, and the Compositors never. In the prosecution of this work, books were sometimes to be consulted for your Lordship, as will appear by some of the few Letters I have remaining; and references to pages were to be adjusted to the several Volumes; which Mr. —— neglected to do in the above-mentioned Volumes which I corrected, though he was from time to time admonished to do so.—I pass over all the strong expressions of Friendship during the connexion between us, and come to an Edition of Mr. Pope's Works in 8vo, A.D. 1751, which your Lordship will think I have not the confidence to mention, after the objurgations I received for it.—The original names of the games, in the *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*, were so miserably spelt in a former edition, that they could not be understood. These, except *one*, I corrected. Advised you to omit some Latin verses, which you had before commended. Another citation I asked Jortin; which, he said, "he could not tell where it grew." Communicated to you the *Allusions* of Mr. Pope.—In the Divine Legation: Daubuz, Baxter, to add to your triumphs; Forster, to add to your friends. See his edition *Platonis Dialogi* V. p. 293.

"May I be excused in mentioning six Volumes of Selden, Folio, bound, presented to you? and, that I lent or gave you my old Master Bonwicke's MS Sermon on the text of Job xix. 25?

"Many other particulars might be added; which if your Lordship has forgotten, I shall forget too. W. B."

May 30, 1763, Bp. Warburton tells Mr. Hurd, "I am preparing the second volume of the Divine Legation, that is, the third and fourth parts, for a new edition. I had not read over the preface against Taylor since the publication, and it pleased me to find I could make it no better: which is rarely my case. I have oft told you how amusing the work of correction is to me in comparison of composition, where I stretch my weak faculties too violently to give me pleasure."

thor's

thor's private correspondence, they display the goodness of his heart, no less than the never-ceasing sallies of his wit. His answer to "The Rights of the Christian Church" is a remarkable instance of both; which, though unfinished, and but the slight prolusions of his strength, shew how sincere, how able a champion he was of Religion and the Church *. So soon as these were printed in Dublin, in a new edition of the Dean's works, it was a justice due to them to select them thence, to complete the London edition. Like the Author, though they owe their birth to Ireland, they will feel their maturity in England †; and each nation will contend which shall receive them with greater ardour. In the last volume is added, an Index to ALL the WORKS; wherein are ranged the *bon-mots* scattered throughout them under the article SWIFTIANA, by which their brightness is collected, as it were, into a *focus*, and they are placed in such open day, that they are secured, for the future, from the petty-larceny of meaner wits."

The First ‡ Part of Mr. Morant's "History and Antiquities of the County of Essex," folio.

Mr. Farneworth's § "Translation of the Works of Machiavel; illustrated with Notes, Annotations,

* "Swift is generally supposed to have done less service to them than any writer of his abilities." *T. F.*

† The following Epigram, occasioned by this thought, was written by Mr. Bowyer and the Compiler of these Anecdotes:

"Which gave the Drapier Birth two Realms contend:
And each asserts her Poet, Patriot, Friend:
Her Mitre jealous Britain may deny;
That Loss Ierne's Laurel shall supply;
Through Life's low Vale, she, grateful, gave him Bread;
Her vocal Stones shall vindicate him dead. W. B. J. N."

‡ A second part came out in 1763: a third in 1766. These three parts are all contained in the second (though first-published) volume. In 1768 the first volume (containing a new edition of the History of Colchester) was published complete. The whole work is now become exceedingly scarce.

§ Ellis Farneworth ||, of Jesus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738; and rector of Rosthern in Cheshire, was son of Ellis

|| An earlier Ellis Farneworth (probably his grandfather) was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B. A. 1661; M. A. 1665.

Farne-

Dissertations, and several new Plans on the Art of War," 2 vols. 4to, (re-printed, in 4 vols. 8vo, 1775.)

Farneworth (of the same College, B.A. 1696, M.A. 1709), rector of Bonteshal in Derbyshire, and, I believe, was born there. He was bred first at Chesterfield school, under the celebrated Mr. William Burrow, and afterwards was removed to Eton. He was admitted of Jesus College, Cambridge; matriculated Dec. 17, 1730; was presented by Dr. James Yorke, Dean of Lincoln, to the rectory of Carsington, in Derbyshire, at the solicitation of the late William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, esq. and was instituted Oct. 6, 1762; but did not enjoy his benefice long, as he died March 25, 1763. He was author, as it was believed, of that ludicrous and pleasant account of Powell, the fire-eater, in Gent. Mag. 1755, vol. XXXV. p. 59, signed Philopyrphagus Ashburniensis; and was curate to the Rev. John Fitzherbert, vicar of Ashbourne, brother of William above mentioned. His publications from the press of his old friend Mr. Bowyer were, 1. "The Life of Pope Sixtus V." translated from the Italian, 1754," folio (see p. 262). 2. "A short History of the Israelites," from the French of Abbé Fleury, 1756, 8vo. (p. 284). [By the following letter to Mr. Bowyer, however, dated Compton, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, 1763, it appears that Mr. Farneworth was *not* the translator of this useful little book: "Mr. Farneworth has left his poor sister in woeful circumstances, a very worthy gentlewoman, in the decline of life, and of an infirm constitution. She will be so just to the creditors as to give up all his effects to any one who will administer, and depend upon Providence, and the benevolence of her friends and other charitable people, for her future subsistence. I was sorry Fleury's useful little book was so unsuccessful; it was I that put it into his hands, both the original and the translation, that had lain by me many years, in hopes that it would have raised him fifteen or twenty pounds, knowing that both he and his sisters, for then he had another living, were low at that time. Your very humble servant, THOMAS BEDFORD."—The writer of the preceding letter was second son of the famous Hilkiah Bedford, who was taken up and imprisoned as author of "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," though he was not the author; see vol. I. p. 168.]—3. "Davila's History of the Wars of France," translated from the French, 1757, 2 vols. 4to (see p. 293). 4. The Translation of Machiavel (noticed above).—"When Mr. Bedford once called upon me, as he often did for a night in going his rounds, I asked him what Farneworth (who was a great Translator) was upon; he said, 'Nothing at present; but the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Addenbrooke, had strongly recommended him to translate Spelman's Life of Ælfred from the Latin into English.' 'Is that possible!' quoth I. 'It is lucky you have mentioned it, for I can save Mr. Farneworth a great deal of trouble and time, by informing you, the life was originally written in English, and was thence translated into Latin. So I fetched him both the books,

Mr. Bowyer was particularly gratified by having been employed to print the Translation of Machiavel, as may be seen by the manner in which he mentions it to a Friend from whom he had much stronger reasons to have expected a similar favour. (It might be indelicate to mention names.)

"Poor *Farneworth*, though obliged to hawk his Machiavel round the town *, yet tacked me every where to the conditions of sale. *Stackhouse* †,

books, the English printed by Tom Hearne, and the Latin by Obadiah Walker, desiring him to be sure to tell Farneworth, with my compliments, of this.'" *Dr. Pegge, MS Letter to Mr. Nichols.* This circumstance is also noticed in the "Anonymiana," IV. 60.

* This Work, thus *hawked about*, now (1810) is hardly to be met with, and sells for from three to four guineas a copy—*Habent sua fata libelli!*

† Thomas Stackhouse, a learned and pious, but necessitous Divine, was sometime minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, and afterwards successively curate at Richmond, Ealing, and Finchley; in all which places (as will be seen presently) he was much respected. The earliest of his publications, or at least the first which brought him into general notice, was, 1. a famous treatise called "The Miseries and great Hardships of the Inferior Clergy in and about London; and a modest Plea for their Rights and better Usage; in a Letter to a Right Reverend Prelate, 1722," 8vo. 2. "Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury, from his Birth to his Banishment, 1723," 8vo. 3. "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. Brady, 1726," 8vo. 4. "A Complete Body of Divinity," &c. 1729, folio. 5. "A fair State of the Controversy between Mr. Woolston and his Adversaries; containing the Substance of what he asserts in his Six Discourses against the literal Sense of our blessed Saviour's Miracles; and what Bp. Gibson, Bp. Chandler, Bp. Smallbrooke, Bp. Sherlock, Dr. Pearce, Mr. Ray, Mr. Lardner, Mr. Chandler, &c. have advanced against him," 1730, 8vo. 6. "A Defence of the Christian Religion, from the several Objections of modern Antiscripturists, wherein the Literal Sense of the Prophecies contained in the Old Testament, and the Miracles recorded in the New, is explained and vindicated; and the Necessity of a Divine Revelation, from the manifest Insufficiency of the Light of Reason, or Natural Religion, is asserted. N.B. The fair State of the Controversy between Mr. Woolston and his Adversaries, by the same Author, being out of Print, the above Defence contains all that was in it." 1731, 8vo. Of this volume (a close octavo volume of 509 pages; with a Preface, in which an account is given of the several Antiscripturists referred to in the Work; from what rise and original they seem to have sprung; what Books they have successively published; what the

while under the pay of a bookseller, refused his lord and master, T. Cox, to deliver his copy to any one

the design of these Books is, and what the character and abilities of their respective Authors) a competent judge says, "Our Author has stated the several arguments of the Antiscripturists in a full light, and generally in their own terms; has answered them with great compass of learning, and clearness of argument; so that the Book is likely to prove not only a *monument* of the poison which has been vomited from the press in this profane age, but a *repository* likewise of what the ablest men among us have at the same time done to defend our common Christianity from the rude attacks of Infidelity." *Bower, Historia Literaria, vol. III. p.* 56.] 7. "Reflections on the Nature and Property of Languages, 1731," 8vo. 8. "The Book-binder, Book-printer, and Book-seller confuted; or, the Author's Vindication of himself from the Calumnies in a Paper industriously dispersed by one Edlin. Together with some Observations on the History of the Bible, as it is at present published by the said Edlin. By the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, Curate of Finchley, 1732," 8vo. [In this rare pamphlet (of which the only copy I have ever seen is in the Library of Mr. Bindley) Mr. Stackhouse very feelingly, but spiritedly, exemplifies in himself *the miseries of a poor Clergyman*. The brief matter of fact is, that, in May 1732, Mr. Wilford and Mr. Edlin, "when the success of *some certain things published weekly* set every little Bookseller's wits to work,' wished to engage Mr. Stackhouse to write *something* which might be published weekly, but what it was they knew not." By Wilford he had been before employed to write "A Preface to Sir William Dawes's Works;" but "had taken umbrage at Wilford's palming upon the World *a Set of Prayers*, all taken from *other Authors*, merely to lengthen out Sir William's *Duties of the Closet*, and make the *third* volume swell." Edlin "he knew of old, as the merest Marplot that ever took the publication of any Work in hand." This precious pair appointed Stackhouse to meet them at the Castle Tavern in Paternoster Row (Booksellers at that time made all their bargains at a Tavern). Edlin was for reviving his "Roman History;" and, with heavy imprecations on Dr. Bundy, maintained, that, with a little brushing-up, *i. e.* infusing some life and spirit into Ozell's dull style, the thing would still do in a weekly manner." Wilford would by no means come into that design. His talk ran chiefly on *Devotional Tracts* and *Family Directors*. To compromise the matter, Mr. Stackhouse proposed "A New History of the Bible;" there being nothing of that kind considerable in the English language, and his own studies for some years, whilst writing his "Body of Divinity," having qualified him for such a work. Proposals were accordingly drawn up; but, a disagreement happening between Wilford and Edlin, Wilford gave up the undertaking; and Mr. Stackhouse was left, much against his will, in the power of Edlin; who

but the printer he befriended, though Cox urged the necessity of coming out before the season was

who "had printed Proposals; got credit for paper; brushed up his old battered letter; picked up a poor Compositor or two; sent [to Finchley] a few curious books, and began to be very clamorous for copy." Mr. Stackhouse had engaged to supply three sheets in a week, provided he were allowed to furnish 40 or 50 sheets before any part of it was published. He accordingly set to work, and completed the Introduction. But Edlin was impatient to begin; and "what mercy," says Stackhouse, "he intended to have of his poor Author, appeared in the very first sheet he sent me to correct, which was very near a *whole page* above the *standard stipulation*; insomuch that, had I submitted to this *encroachment*, I had lost, on the impression of the whole Book, between 40 and 50 pounds copy-money." This imposition led to a quarrel; which was compromised by Edlin's giving *ten copies* of the Book, in consideration of the *supernumerary lines*, "to be presented by Mr. Stackhouse to some Bishops who had thought favourably of some of his other writings." After the reconciliation, Edlin sent an instrument to be signed, binding Stackhouse, his heirs, &c. in a penalty of 50*l.* to *write well*, and finish the "History of the Bible" for him. But this Stackhouse resolutely declined. For compiling the Introduction, few books of any consequence had been wanted; but for the History itself Mr. Stackhouse required the ablest *Commentators* upon the whole, and *Reconcilers* and *Criticks* upon different texts of Scripture; but could obtain from his Employer none but Bp. Patrick; Edlin suggesting, "that the chief of his Subscribers lived in Southwark, Wapping, and Ratcliff Highway; that they had no notion of Criticks and Commentators; that the work would be adapted to their capacity, and therefore the less Learning in it the better." When the *Introduction* was finished (of which *two Numbers* were published without acquainting the Author) the breach became incurable.—No copy was ready of the "History;" and Stackhouse was informed, that, if he did not care to write for Edlin, he had found out another that would. With some difficulty, *twelve guineas* were obtained for the *twelve sheets* of Introduction; Edlin engaged another Author; and Stackhouse, who was happy to escape out of the trammels of a Tyrant, engaged to pursue his "History" under the more auspicious patronage of Mr. Batley and Mr. Cox, booksellers of reputation; and the work was accordingly completed in two folio volumes; which afterwards successively passed through numerous and large editions. The main purport of Mr. Stackhouse's address to Mr. Edlin is, to shew on whose side the infraction of the *Agreement* lay.—"In my Advertisement," he says, "of Nov. 29, 1732, I charged you with a palpable fraud and imposition upon the Publick, in affixing my name to what I never wrote. I charged your author (be he who he will) with an incapacity to execute the work he had

passed. These heroes knew how to set a value, not only on themselves, but on their friendships too. You have twice shewn me what yours is worth to,

Yours, W. B."

had undertaken. The little specimen he had given us I called an *Hodge Podge*, because what should have been the *narrative* part, what the *notes*, and what the proper *matter* for *dissertations*, I found confusedly thrown together, without any method or order. And, that your Subscribers might hold their hands, and no longer part with their money for such vile trash, I assured them, that I had already made some progress in my *History of the Bible*, would publish it in a convenient space of time, and endeavour to finish it in such a manner, as to deserve a general encouragement."—"There is one charge against me, I must own, that I cannot so easily get clear of; and that is, my being *a Curate, very poor, and* (as you would intimate) *much in debt.*

Parcius ista viris tamen objicienda memento.

For, of all the Booksellers in London, this is a Charge against me which becomes your mouth the least. Any of your wealthy Neighbours in the Strand, such an one especially as by long dealing in Monopoly has worked himself up to the degree of a *plumb**, might boast of his riches with some decency, and be permitted to break jests upon a *Country Curate* with a better *pretext*; but for you, who not long ago *was one of us*, have so lately emerged from the *Gulf of Despond*, and, for aught you know, may be speedily plunged in again, to stand on the *brink*, laughing and making yourself merry to see how we poor caitiffs are forced to paddle and swim for life, is a barbarous pastime, and a sure token of a depraved mind, ignorant and regardless of the issues of Providence. And therefore consider, my good friend, the uncertainty of all human affairs; and be not *high-minded*, but fear,

Lest Fortune shew you, in the nick
Of all your glories, a dog-trick.

I am a *Curate* indeed, as sure as you are no *Bookseller*; but then I have a firm persuasion (whatever your sentiments may be) that God rules and governs the World; that he appoints every man his condition in life; and will raise me to an higher station in the *Church*, when he shall think proper, or I deserve it. In the mean time I hold it my duty to *shine*, as well as I can, in the little *sphere* I move in, and in *whatsoever state I am therewith to be contented*. 'We are all but Actors' (says the wise Epictetus) 'of a certain part that is given us by the *Master of the Drama*, and not of our own choosing. He therefore that acts his part well (be he but a *slave* or a *beggar*) deserves as much the Master's commendation as he that acts the Prince.' How I have acquitted myself on the stage of life, it might be prudence and modesty for me to say nothing, had not your insults upon my poverty, and contempt of my low *station* and *office*, compelled

* An allusion to Jacob Tonson; see vol. I. p. 293.

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"Odes Descriptive and Allegorical, by the Rev. Richard Shepherd," 4to.

me to *this* foolishness *of boasting*. For, though I am far from justifying myself before men, in things for which I am conscious I stand guilty in the sight of God, yet in the light wherein I am now exposed to the censure of mankind, *i. e.* as a *Writer*, and as a *Curate*, I think I can abide the test; and may adventure to say, that in the former capacity I have laboured more abundantly (and perhaps under more disadvantages) than the rest of my contemporaries. I have published more books, upon more different subjects, than any. Nor must I forget to thank the *Publick* for the favourable reception they have given them. And that in *the latter* I have always conducted myself in such a manner, as to gain the good-will and esteem of the people among whom I have lived, in so much that I have never yet officiated in any place, whether in *Amsterdam*, *Richmond*, or *Ealing*, where I had not an handsome contribution made me, in augmentation of my *annual* stipend. And, upon this occasion, I should be ungrateful, not to commemorate the kindness and munificence of the gentlemen and other inhabitants of the parish of *Finchley*, who, not long ago, perceiving some difficulties wherein I was involved, did each of them come in with their assisting hand, so *readily*, so *voluntarily*, as even to prevent me the trouble of a *blush*."—The new *Proposals* issued by Mr. Stackhouse were these: "My design in the composition of this Work is, to divide the whole into general periods and distinctions of time; each of these periods to subdivide into sections; in each section to give my Reader, not only a plain narrative of the matters contained in the Old and New Testament, but to take notice of all controverted questions, as they occur; and illustrate, by proper Dissertations, such passages in Scripture as seem to give umbrage to Infidelity: under the page, in notes, to explain difficult texts, rectify mis-translations, and reconcile seeming contradictions: at due distances, to shew the connexion between Sacred and Prophane History; at the end, to annex exact Chronological Tables; and all along to interspers such Cuts and Maps as shall be conducive to the advantage and decoration of the Work: assuring the publick, that whatever skill in writing, or application to study, I am capable of, and whatever helps and assistance from the Learned (whether antient or modern) I can have recourse to, shall be employed in a task, which I now freely take upon me; and wherein I could not but disagree with Mr. Edlin, when I perceived that his sole aim (under the cover of my name) was to palm upon his Subscribers any hasty composition; and wherein, I hope, I have neither offended mankind, nor injured mine own honour, in refusing to be a confederate. To make my Subscribers amends however for the interruption, which has almost been unavoidable, the Conditions that I offer are these: I. That the Book shall be printed in folio, in a very neat and correct manner, and on the same character and paper with the Proposals, whereof

A very few more lines shall be given below, from the Correspondence between Mr. Bowyer and the

whereof the first number shall be delivered the first Saturday in February 1732-3. II. That four sheets (stitched in blue paper), shall once every fortnight, on Saturday, be delivered at the Subscribers' houses (or any other place which they shall think fit to appoint) at the price of six-pence. III. That a number of Books will be printed on royal paper, for such as are willing to subscribe for them, at the rate of one shilling for each Number. IV. That, as I find it necessary to throw the *Introduction* into a quite different form, more congruous to the whole Plan of the Work; to prevent persons, who have been Subscribers on my account from being any way detrimented thereby, I have ordered my Publisher to give each person, who brings in the Old Introduction, and subscribes to my Book, the new Preface *gratis*. The Publick are desired to observe, that four sheets of original composition are as much as can be afforded for six-pence, and as much as can well be executed, with any care and exactness, in the space of a fortnight. Subscriptions for me are taken in by Mr Ballard, at Paul's coffee-house, in St. Paul's church-yard; by T. Payne, bookseller, at the Crown in Paternoster-row; and by myself, or family, at Mr. Gauden's, in King's-street, Bloomsbury. 9. At length this capital work appeared, under the title of "A new History of the Bible, from the Beginning of the World, to the Establishment of Christianity, 1732, &c. &c." 2 vols. folio; and, at the time, was thus briefly characterized: "In the new History of the Bible, lately published, written by Mr. Thomas Stackhouse, is given a plain and easy narrative of the matters contained in the Holy Scriptures, from the beginning of the World, to the full establishment of Christianity: In the notes is digested the sense of the best Commentators, in order to explain the several difficult texts, rectify the Mis-translations, and reconcile the seeming Contradictions, that any where occur: In the objections, all the material exceptions which are made to the facts recorded in each period of history, are fairly stated and answered: And in the Dissertations, which attend each chapter, the most remarkable passages are illustrated, and the Prophane and Sacred History all along connected. The whole is adorned with proper Maps and Sculptures; and all matters referred to in Scriptural, Chronological, and Alphabetical Tables." Gent. Mag 1740, vol. X. p. 251.—10. A Sermon on the 30th of January, 1736, 8vo. 11. "A Sermon on the Decalogue, 1743," 8vo. 12. "A New and Practical Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, 1747," folio. 13. "Vana Doctrinæ Emolumenta, 1752," 4to. In this Poem, the last thing he published, he deplores his miserable condition, in all the keen expressions of despair and bitter disappointment. Of the three following articles, published early in his life, I know not the dates. 14. "An Abridgement of Burnet's History of his own Times," 8vo. 15. The Art of Short-hand, 4to. 16. "A System of

young Author whose supposed neglect of him had roused his resentment *.

of Practical Duties," 8vo. And the two which follow were either *posthumous*, or rather *re-publications* (or were they by a different person of the *same* † *name?)* 17. "Græcæ Grammatices Rudimenta Ordine novo ac facillimo digesta: or a new Greek Grammar, wherein the Declensions of Nouns, and Conjugations of Verbs, are disposed in a new, easy, and distinct Method. *By Thomas Stackhouse, A. M.* 1762," 8vo. 18. "A general View of antient History, Chronology, and Geography, &c.; designed to convey to the Mind a clear Idea of the Order and Succession of Events, and to lay a proper Foundation for reading antient History with pleasure and improvement; and is particularly calculated for the Instruction of Youth. By Thomas Stackhouse, A.M. 1770," 4to.—Our laborious Author received a small reward for his industry in 1733 when he was presented to the vicarage of Benham Valence, *alias* Beenham, Berks; where he died, and was buried in the parish church, as appears by a neat tablet, which thus preserves his memory:

[At top, on an open book, is,
"THE HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE."]
"Juxta reconditum est quod mortale fuit
THOMÆ STACKHOUSE, A. M. ‡
hujus ecclesiæ per annos XIX vicarii;
qui pro Christianâ fide
strenuus admodùm propugnator
non sine gloriâ militavit.
Qui plus scire volunt, Scripta sua
consulant.
Ex hâc vitâ, gratâ alterius vice
corpore suo solutus, emigravit
Octobris Idibus, A. S. MDCCLII. ætatis suæ LXXII."

Mr. Stackhouse deserved well of Literature—and had a hard [illegible]te as to worldly matters, as a very small vicarage was his only [illegible]hurch-preferment. A portrait of him was engraved in 1743, [illegible] Vertue, from a painting by J. Woolaston.

* 1. "I have made my agreement, and signed and sealed with [illegible]r. ——— for 100 guineas, the half of which I have already [illegible]ceived. I very strongly recommended you as Printer, but could [illegible]t succeed; but I shall try him again on that head, as I had much

† The Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, minister of St. Mary Magdalen at [illegible]dgnorth in Shropshire, communicated to the Royal Society some ex[illegible]ts from a Topographical Account of Bridgnorth. Phil. Trans. vol. XLIV. [illegible]27.

‡ As Stackhouse does not occur A. M. either at Cambridge or Oxford it [illegible]y be conjectured that his *degree* was from *Lambeth*—probably conferred [illegible]he Archbishop of the time as a reward for his services in Sacred Lite[illegible]re, and to give him a little *eclat* with his Publisher and his general [illegible]ders. He does not even sign *B. A.* to his Pamphlet against Edlin.

rather

"The Cub at Newmarket, a Tale *," by James Boswell, Esq. 4to.; and the earliest of his acknow-

rather be concerned with you than any other. *May* 1, 1762."—2. "It is a mere joke for you to say you have not interest to recommend a Printer of your own work. You should have made it, as I told you in your other work, a previous condition of the contract. You might have urged, that, for a solitary guinea, you had unhappily sold to me all your future productions; and that, though it was reward not adequate to them, yet the least you could do was to insist on my printing them.—Give yourself no farther trouble about me: I shall still keep up my importance in my own mind, in spite of the Bookseller and his Author. *May* 4."—3. "I sometimes meet with returns from you, that I neither deserve, nor expect... When an author prints for himself, doubtless he can choose what printer he pleases; when he sells the copy, the printer is at the option of the bookseller; and here he can do no more than *recommend his friend;* which is as much as you, or any other reasonable man, can desire. When you called on Mr. ——— you doubted whether I had done this, whether I had recommended you to him; but he assured you, as was really the case, that I had, and that too in the strongest manner I was able. I told him, that he could not oblige me more than by complying with that request. I had done so in the case of Mr. —— before; but all the thanks I received from you were nothing but suspicions, upbraidings, and reproach. These are the returns that I meet with, after having given the handsomest testimony to your merit that lay in my power. I never had any thing, designed for the press, which was not offered first to yourself. *May* 6."

* Under this title Mr. Boswell very humorously characterized *himself*, and of which these four lines may serve as a specimen:

"Lord Eglintoune, who loves, you know,
A little dash of whim, or so,
By chance a curious *Cub* had got,
On *Scotia's* mountains newly caught."

To this Nobleman Mr. Boswell was indebted "for an introduction to the circle of the great, the gay, and the ingenious;" he expressed himself, a very few weeks before his death, to the Writ of the present article. Of the merit of the Poem not much is to said; but the Preface to it contains much of that sprightly s confidence for which Mr. Boswell's writings were peculiarly dist guished. James Boswell, esq. eldest son of Alexander Boswell, L Auchinleck, one of the judges in the supreme courts of session justiciary in Scotland. He was born at Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 17 and received his first rudiments of education in that city. afterwards studied Civil Law in the universities of Edinburgh Glasgow. During his residence in these cities, he acquired the society of the English gentlemen who were students in English colleges, that remarkable predilection for their mann which neither the force of education, nor the *dulcedo* of his *na*

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ledged publication; which, like that of his great exemplar Johnson, was ushered into the world

solum, could ever eradicate. But his most intimate acquaintance at this period was the Rev. Mr. Temple, a worthy, learned, and pious Divine, whose well-written character of Gray was inserted in Johnson's Life of that Poet. Mr. Boswell imbibed early the ambition of distinguishing himself by his literary talents, and had the good fortune to obtain the patronage of the late Lord Somerville. This Nobleman treated him with the most flattering kindness; and Mr. Boswell ever remembered with gratitude the friendship he so long enjoyed with this worthy peer. Having always entertained an exalted idea of the felicity of London, in the year 1760 he visited that capital; in the manners and amusements of which he found so much that was congenial to his own taste and feelings, that it became ever after his favourite residence, whither he always returned from his estate in Scotland, and from his various rambles in different parts of Europe, with increasing eagerness and delight; and we find him, nearly twenty years afterwards, condemning Scotland as too narrow a sphere, and wishing to make his chief residence in London, which he calls the great scene of ambition, instruction, and, comparatively, making his heaven upon earth. He was, doubtless, confirmed in this attachment to the Metropolis by the strong predilection entertained towards it by his friend Dr. Johnson, whose sentiments on this subject Mr. Boswell details in various parts of his life of that great man; and which are corroborated by every one, in pursuit of literary and intellectual attainments, who has enjoyed but a taste of the rich feast which that city spreads before him.—The politeness, affability, and insinuating urbanity of manners, which distinguished Mr. Boswell, introduced him into the company of many eminent and learned men, whose acquaintance and friendship he cultivated with the greatest assiduity. In truth, the esteem and approbation of learned men seems to have been one chief object of his literary ambition; and we find him so successful in pursuing his end, that he enumerated some of the greatest men in Scotland among his friends even before he left it for the first time. Notwithstanding Mr. Boswell by his education was intended for the bar, yet he was himself earnestly bent at this period upon obtaining a commission in the Guards, and solicited Lord Auchinleck's acquiescence; but returned, however, by his desire, into Scotland, where he received a regular course of instruction in the Law, and passed his trials as a Civilian at Edinburgh. Still, however, ambitious of displaying himself as one of "the manly hearts who guard the fair," he re-visited London a second time in 1762; and, various occurrences delaying the purchase of a commission, he was at length persuaded by Lord Auchinleck to relinquish his pursuit, and become an advocate at the Scotch bar. In compliance, therefore, with his father's wishes, he consented to go to Utrecht the ensuing winter, to hear the lectures of an excellent

under the auspices of that admirable patron and encourager of Literature, Mr. Dodsley.

cellent Civilian in that University; after which he had permission to make his grand tour of Europe. In 1762 Mr. Boswell published the little Poem which occasions this note; and the next year may be considered the most important epocha in his life, as he had the singular felicity to be introduced to Dr. Johnson. This event, so auspicious for Mr. Boswell, and so fortunate for the Literary World, happened on May 16, 1763. Having afterwards continued one winter at Utrecht, during which time he visited several parts of the Netherlands, he commenced his projected travels. Passing from Utrecht into Germany, he pursued his route through Switzerland to Geneva; whence he crossed the Alps into Italy: having visited on his journey Voltaire at Ferney, and Rousseau in the wilds of Neufchatel. Mr. Boswell continued some time in Italy, where he met and associated with Lord Mountstuart, to whom he afterwards dedicated his *Theses Juridicæ*. Having visited the most remarkable cities in Italy, Mr. Boswell sailed to Corsica, travelled over every part of that island, and obtained the friendship of the illustrious Pasquale de Paoli, in whose palace he resided during his stay at Corsica. He afterwards went to Paris, whence he returned to Scotland in 1766, and soon after became an advocate at the Scotch bar. The celebrated Douglas cause was at that time a subject of general discussion. Mr. Boswell published the "Essence of the Douglas Cause;" a pamphlet which contributed to procure Mr. Douglas the popularity which he at that time possessed.—In 1768, Mr. Boswell obliged the world by his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli." Of this printed performance Dr. Johnson thus expresses himself: "Your Journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified." This book was received with extraordinary approbation, and has been translated into the German, Dutch, Italian, and French languages. In the following winter, the theatre-royal at Edinburgh, hitherto restrained by party-spirit, was opened. On this occasion Mr. Boswell was solicited by David Ross, esq. to write a prologue. The effect of this prologue upon the audience was highly flattering to the author, and beneficial to the manager, as it secured to the latter, by the annihilation of the opposition which had been till that time too successfully exerted against him, the uninterrupted possession of his patent, which he enjoyed till his death, which happened in September, 1790. Mr. Boswell attended his funeral as chief mourner, and paid the last honours to a man with whom he had spent many a pleasant hour.—In 1769, was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon the Jubilee in honour of Shakspeare. Mr. Boswell, an enthusiastic admirer of the writings of our immortal Bard, and ever ready to partake of "the feast of reason and the flow of soul," repaired thither, and appeared at the masquerade as an armed Corsican chief; a character

A new edition of Mr. Cheselden's "Anatomy of the Human Body," 8vo.

racter he was eminently qualified to support. This year Mr. Boswell was married to Miss Margaret Montgomery, a lady who, to the advantages of a polite education, united admirable good sense and a brilliant understanding. She was daughter of David Montgomery, esq. related to the illustrious family of Eglintoune, and representative of the antient peerage of Lyle. The death of this amiable woman is recorded in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1790; and Mr. Boswell honoured her memory with an affectionate tribute. She left him two sons and three daughters; who, to use Mr. Boswell's own words, "if they inherit her good qualities, will have no reason to complain of their lot. *Dos magna parentûm virtus.*—In 1782, Lord Auchinleck died.—In 1783, Mr. Boswell published his celebrated "Letter to the People of Scotland;" which is thus praised by Johnson in a letter to the author: "I am very much of your opinion ****; your paper contains very considerable knowledge of History and the Constitution, very properly produced and applied." Mr. Pitt, to whom Mr. Boswell communicated the pamphlet, honoured it with his approbation. This first letter was followed by a second, in which Mr. Boswell displayed his usual energy and political abilities. In 1785, Mr. Boswell published "A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" with Dr. Johnson; which met a similar success to his entertaining account of Corsica. This year Mr. Boswell removed to London, and was soon after called to the English bar. But Mr. Boswell's professional business was interrupted by preparing his most celebrated work, "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D." This was published in 1790, and was received by the world with most extraordinary avidity. It is a faithful history of Johnson's life, and exhibits a most interesting picture of the character of that illustrious moralist, delineated with a masterly hand. The preparation of a second edition of this work was almost the last literary performance of Mr. Boswell; though he was at the same time preparing a general answer to a letter from Dr. Samuel Parr, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 179; in which he proposed also briefly to notice the attacks of his more puny antagonists. He had also a design, which was in some forwardness, of publishing a quarto volume, to be embellished with fine plates, on the subject of the controversy occasioned by the Beggar's Opera; and it is to be regretted that the publick were not gratified with a perusal of what so good a judge of human nature would say on so curious a subject. With this particular view he had paid frequent visits to the then truly humane "Governor of Newgate," as he ordinarily styled Mr. Kirby. His death, unexpected by his friends, was a subject of universal regret; and his remains were carried to Auchinleck; and the following inscription is engraved on his coffin-plate: "James Boswell, esq. died 19 May, 1795, aged 55 years;" over which, in a shield, are the initials J. B. between two strips of laurel; and his crest, On a wreath Argent and

"Innocence, a Poetical Essay," by Mr. Abraham Portal *," 8vo.

"Jerusalem delivered, an Heroic Poem; translated from the Italian of Torquato Tasso, by John Hoole †;" 2 vols. 8vo.

Sable, a hawk with a hood on all proper. Motto, over the crest, VRAYE FOY.—The arms borne by Mr. Boswell (in virtue of a grant in Scotland, 1780) were, Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, on a fess Sable three cinquefoils of the field, a canton Azure charged with a galley, sails furled, with a tressure Or. 2 and 3, quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a lion rampant Azure; 2 and 3, Or, a saltire and chief Gules; over all, a cross engrailed Sable. Crest as above.

* Son of a Clergyman preferred in Essex. He was some time a goldsmith and jeweller on Ludgate Hill, and afterwards kept a stationary and musick warehouse in the Strand. His other publications were, 1. "Olinda and Sophronia, a Tragedy, 1758." 2. "War, an Ode, 1762." 3. "The Indifferent Lover, a Comedy, 1768." 4. "The Lady of Bagdad, a Comic Opera, 1778;" the Songs only printed. In 1782 he collected his "Poetical Works" in one octavo volume. He finished his career as a Box-keeper at Drury-lane theatre; but my friend Mr. Jones (the able Continuator of the "Biographia Dramatica") has not been able to learn in what year.

† The fondness of this benevolent Poet for literature shewed itself when he was a boy, so as to make him a favourite with his schoolmaster, while his harmless and gentle disposition caused him to be beloved by his schoolfellows. He quitted school well versed in the Latin and French languages, with a small portion of the Greek. He was perfectly master of arithmetick, a most excellent penman, and possessed a good talent in drawing; but his knowledge of Italian was entirely his own acquiring after he quitted school. His father, Mr. Samuel Hoole, who then carried on a branch of the watch-making business (which, by the use of some newly-invented engines, of his own construction, he had rendered very profitable), wished to have brought him up in his own trade, and actually began to teach him the use of his tools; but to this way of life Nature had opposed an insuperable bar, for John Hoole was so very short-sighted that he could not practise the trade without great inconvenience, nor, in some respects, without danger, from the fragments of brass and steel to which his eyes, by their near approach to his work, were exposed. He was not, however, wanting in mechanical talents, for he not only completed some pieces of work with his own hands, but, in many respects, was assisting to his father in the machinery which he constructed for Mr. Rich, the then proprietor of Covent-garden theatre. Being prevented from exercising any mechanical calling, he was placed in the service of the East-India Company, in their Accomptants' office, under Mr. Hort, the

An "Italian Grammar," by Mr. Lates, of Oxford, 8vo.

the chief accomptant; of whose abilities, integrity, and kind treatment of the young men under his care, he always spoke with respect. While in this office, Mr. Hoole formed an intimate connexion with several clerks in the Company's service of his own age, particularly Mr. Peter Corbett, Mr. John Winter, Mr. Ranceford Tookey, and Mr. John Tristram; young men of good sense, but all singular or eccentric characters; and with them he spent many of his leisure hours. They used frequently to dine and sup together; but were never guilty of any such nocturnal revels as frequently disgrace the characters of young gentlemen. Their youthful parties were always entertaining, and often whimsically diverting. Mr. Hoole's principal amusement, however, was at the theatre, where he had free access behind the scenes, in virtue of his father's being machinist; but thence arose an inconvenience which his father had not foreseen; namely, that the son had begun to conceive a great relish for a theatrical life, so as to form serious thoughts of appearing on the stage: but his father having declared his entire disapprobation of such a measure, he would not indulge his propensity any farther than by privately amusing himself and his friends with the rehearsal of different plays. Mr. Hoole used to tell a story of a whimsical distress he was brought into by his short-sightedness, while performing the part of the Ghost in "Hamlet," at the Little Theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields (now Spode's China warehouse); for, having almost finished his speech to young Hamlet, and coming near to the period when the Ghost descends, he was not able to discern the place where the trap-door would open, and, fearing either to miss the spot, and to be left standing on the stage, or of meeting with some accident, by the trap-door opening where he did not expect it, he protracted his speech as much as he could—"But soft—methinks I scent the morning air—brief let me be," &c. at the same time feeling about the stage with his foot for the trap-door, while his friend, who acted as prompter, in as great distress as himself, cried, in a whisper, "Here Jack, here Jack, a little more this way." He, however, luckily hit the right place, and descended with proper ghostly dignity.—Together with his attachment to poetry, Mr. John Hoole was not indifferent to the Loves and Graces; his heart was early susceptible of the tender passion. In 1757 he married Miss Susannah Smith, of Bishop Stortford, who was frequently called the handsome Quaker; and, in marriage with her, he formed a connexion with two very worthy families, the Smiths of Bishop Stortford, and the Etheredges of Buntingford; and through them he became acquainted with Mr. John Scott, of Amwell, by profession a Quaker, but a good poet, and author of many pleasing and well-known productions. He also received every testimony of regard from the Quakers in general; for, though that society are averse to marriages with those of a dif-

"Remarks on the Beauties of Poetry and Painting, by Daniel Webb, esq." 8vo.

different persuasion, yet no sect whatever could have refused their cordial friendship to a man of Mr. John Hoole's disposition. During the early part of Mr. Hoole's marriage his appointments at the India-house were but slender. This, however, he supplied by his industry; and, at his leisure hours, laboured indefatigably in making out the invoices for the Company's outward-bound ships, and moreover employed himself in translating French publications relative to the transactions of that nation in India during the war of 1756, commonly called the Seven Years War. Upon Mr. Hoole's removal from the Accomptants-office to that of the Auditor of India Accompts, he not only enjoyed a more lucrative post than in his former station, but also the constant company of Mr. Oldmixon, the chief of that office, who, like himself, was a reader of the Italian language, and an admirer of poetry in general. It was probably at the instance of this gentleman that Mr. Hoole determined on writing his tragedy of "Cyrus;" and, that he might complete it without interruption, he, in the autumn of 1767, having obtained leave of absence from the India-house, suddenly disappeared from among his friends and acquaintance in London, till they began to be seriously alarmed about him, particularly his mother, who then lived in Moorfields with her youngest son and daughter. She was, however, at length relieved from her anxiety, by a letter from Mr. John Hoole to his brother, inviting him to his retreat, which proved to be a small house at the Thames side, at Wandsworth, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Oldmixon; and, upon Mr. Samuel Hoole's repairing thither, he found his brother in good health, who merrily acquainted him with the cause of his absconding. This rural retirement was so much to Mr. John Hoole's taste, that he continued in the house for several years, and took great pleasure in passing to and fro by water, having, at the same time, chambers in Clement's-inn. In September, 1770, Mr. Hoole had the misfortune to break the patella or knee-pan of his leg by a fall, in the dusk of the evening, down a flight of steps, which were then at the end of George's-court, Clerkenwell, but which, soon afterwards, as if it had been to save others from a like accident, were taken away, and the place made a gradual slope. This fracture, which is deemed by the faculty very difficult to treat, and very tedious in the cure, confined him to his bed in Clement's-inn for several months, during which time he was constantly and carefully attended by that eminent surgeon Mr. Richard Grindall, who had a great friendship for him; and his long confinement was alleviated by frequent visits from his numerous friends and acquaintance. As soon as he was so far recovered as to be able to quit his chamber, he removed to his mother's house in Moorfields, where a bed was provided for him on the ground-floor, to save the necessity of going up and down stairs, and two chairmen came regularly every day, with what is called a boot-chair, having an extended

cavity

Mr. Hurd's celebrated "Letters on Chivalry and Romance *," two editions, 8vo.

cavity at the bottom, to permit the leg being placed in a straight posture; and thus he was conveyed to attend his duty at the India-house. This fracture of the patella generally produces a stiffness in the joint, which ever afterwards prevents the patient from walking without difficulty; and this was a cause of great anxiety on the part of Mr. Hoole. He did indeed, for some time, experience that inconvenience, though not to so great a degree as he expected. But, a few years afterward, he had the misfortune (if it is to be so called) of breaking his knee-pan a second time; and, after this second fracture was healed, he found the joint become more flexible; and, consequently, he could walk with more ease. The same accident befell him a third time, and with the like success; for, the joint of his knee now allowed full motion to the leg, by which means he walked, all the remainder of his life, with great ease and vigour, and with little or no appearance of limping in his gait.—He died Aug. 2, 1803, in his 76th year. Mr. Hoole first displayed his poetical talents in an elegy on the death of Mrs. Woffington, the celebrated actress. He translated the works of Tasso, Ariosto, and Metastasio, if not with congenial fervour of imagination, yet with correctness, elegance, and taste. His Tasso's "Jerusalem delivered" has gone through several editions. In 1767 he published "The Works of Metastasio, translated from the Italian," 2 vols. 12mo. In 1773, the first volume of a Translation of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso;" and, ten years after, he published it complete, in 5 vols. 8vo; in 1791, the "Orlando" of Ariosto, reduced to 24 books, the narrative connected, and the stories disposed, in a regular series, 2 vols. 8vo; and, 1792, a Translation of Tasso's "Rinaldo," in 1 vol. 8vo. He was the author of three dramatic pieces, the tragedies of "Cyrus," "Timanthes," and "Cleonice, Princess of Bythinia." The first two pieces were derived from Metastasio. They were performed with tolerable success, particularly the tragedy of "Cyrus," the fable of which is very interesting, and which was animated by noble sentiments, well expressed. This play had the advantage of being supported by the talents of Powell, in the zenith of his fame; by those of Smith, when he was a great favourite with the publick; and by those of Mrs. Yates, when she was in the maturity of beauty and theatrical repute. The tragedy of "Cleonice" was by no means so successful. Indeed, it fell a victim to the severity of Criticism, which has capriciously suffered many worse performances to enjoy a better fate. Mr. Hoole conducted himself very liberally on this occasion, by returning a considerable part of the money which he had received for the copy-right, alledging, that, as the piece was not successful on the stage, it could not be very profitable to the bookseller, and ought not to be a loss.

* "While the generality of writers are cautiously creeping in the track of their predecessors, without daring to think for them-

"A Second* Letter to the Rev. Dr. Kennicott†. In which his Defence of his Second Dissertation

themselves, and to venture far from the beaten paths, the ingenious Author of these letters, trusting to his own powers, opens a new vein of criticism, and entertains his readers, in a most agreeable manner, with a variety of remarks on a very curious subject." *Monthly Review, vol. XXVII. p.* 81.

* A former Pamphlet had been published in 1762 under the following title: "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Kennicott, in which his Defence of the Samaritan Pentateuch is examined, and his second Dissertation on the State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, is shewn to be in many instances injudicious and inaccurate. With a Postscript, occasioned by his advertising, before this Letter was printed, that he had an Answer to it in the Press. By T. Rutherforth, D. D. F. R. S. the King's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales." 8vo.

† Benjamin Kennicott, of Exeter college, Oxford, 1750; B. D. 1761; D. D. 1761; well known in the literary world for his elaborate edition of the Hebrew Bible, and other publications. He was born at Totness, in Devonshire, in 1718. His early display of talents recommended him to some gentlemen, who sent him to Oxford, and there supported him. At Oxford he soon became eminent, and, on account of two Dissertations, one on the Tree of Life, the other on the Oblations of Cain and Abel, had the degree of A. B. conferred upon him gratis a year before the statutable time. He soon after distinguished himself by the publication of several occasional sermons, which were well received. In the year 1753, he laid the foundation of his great work, and spent a long time in searching out and examining Hebrew manuscripts. He appealed to the Jews themselves on the subject of the Hebrew text, and gave a compendious history of it from the close of the Hebrew canon to the invention of printing, with an account of 103 Hebrew MSS. In 1760, he published his Proposals for collating all the Hebrew MSS. prior to the invention of printing, that could be found in Great Britain; and, at the same time, for procuring as many collations of foreign MSS. as his time and money would permit. During the progress of the work he was rewarded with a canonry of Christ Church. His first volume was published in 1776, and the whole was completed in 1780. When we contemplate his diligence and learning, it must be confessed, that Hebrew literature and sacred criticism are indebted to him more than to any scholar of his age. He was a good and conscientious man, and, in decline of life, resigned a valuable living in Cornwall, on account of his not having a prospect of ever again being able to visit his parish. Though many good men may justly think, in this case, that his professional labours carried on elsewhere might properly have entitled him to retain this preferment, and may apply this reasoning in other cases, yet a conduct so signally disinterested

is examined. By T. Rutherforth *, D. D. F. R. S. the King's Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, and Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales." 8vo.

"Lady Jane Grey, a Poem, by George Keate, Esq. 4to.

"Coloniæ Anglicanæ Illustratæ: or, the Acquest of Dominion, and the Plantation of Colonies made by the English in America; with the Rights of the Colonists examined, stated, and illustrated. Part I. Containing, I. The Plan of the whole Work, including the Proposition, asserting the Rights of the Colonists, intended to be established. II. A brief History of the Wars, Revolutions, and Events, which gave rise to all the marine Discoveries, and foreign Acquisitions made by the modern Euro-

rested deserves certainly to be admired and celebrated. He died at Oxford, Aug. 18, 1783, leaving a wife, but no children. At the time of his death he was employed in printing Remarks on passages in the Old Testament. This was afterwards published from his papers. Dr. Kennicott was also keeper of the Radcliffe library; and corresponded with some of the most eminent characters in Europe.—Dr. Kennicott was a friendly, laborious, worthy man, who, by an uncommon perseverance, rendered himself of the utmost service to religion and biblical learning.—At home he corresponded with Dr. Lowth, bishop of London, Dr. Heberden, Dr. Wheeler, Dr. Adams, &c. He was ill used by the Review Writers in Germany, who manifestly write for the pay of their literary shops; and by Dr. Bruns, who had assisted him in his collation, and afterwards ungenerously wrote against him. See Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. pp. 329. 744.

* Of whom see an account, p. 196. "The Doctor has taken a great deal of learned pains in order to shew, that Dr. Kennicott's *second* Dissertation is, in many instances, injudicious and inaccurate; but what he has advanced in support of this charge is, in general, extremely frivolous. A few inaccuracies, it must be acknowledged, he has pointed out (and what work can be named, that is intirely free from them?); but they are of so trifling a nature, that we think them not worth mentioning. There is one point, however, which he has proved in a very clear and satisfactory manner, and that is, his own want of judgment and accuracy, and not only so, but his want of candour, and of that liberal turn of mind, which ought to be diligently cultivated by all those who apply themselves to liberal studies, and without which learning only exposes him who is possessed of it to contempt and ridicule."

Monthly Review, vol. XXVI. p. 395.

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peans. III. A Survey of the Knowledge and Opinions which the Europeans had of the Earth in Times preceding these Discoveries; with other Matters relating to this Subject. IV. The Particulars of the Progress made by the Portuguese, from their beginning these Discoveries to the Death of King John II. and an Account of the Grants made to the King of Portugal of the Countries that were or might be discovered, by the Bulls of several Popes, with one of them set forth at large." 4to.

1763.

This year Mr. Bowyer published an excellent edition of the Greek Testament *, in 2 volumes, 12mo, under the title of "Novum Testamentum Græcum, ad fidem Græcorum solùm Codicum MSS. nunc primùm expressum, adstipulante Joanne Jacobo Wetstenio, juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; et novâ Interpunctione sæpiùs illustratum. Accessere in altero volumine Emendationes Conjecturales Virorum doctorum undecunque collectæ †."

* An earlier impression of the Greek Testament has been noticed in p. 157, with the emendations of Mr. Clarke; of which, however, Mr. Clarke's son observes, "Mr. Bowyer had printed a Greek Testament for the Company of Stationers in 1743, in the title-page of which he put *accuratissimè impressum*; but the fact was not quite true." Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, *MS.* —Of the edition of 1763 Dr. Harwood said, in 1775, "This is a valuable Greek Testament, and now scarce. A copy of it sold at Dr. Askew's sale for 10*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Bowyer is an excellent Greek scholar, and it is to be feared will be the last learned printer in England." *View of the various Editions of Greek and Roman Classics, with Remarks*, p. 121. At Mr. Beauclerk's sale a copy of it was sold for more than double the original price, which was only 6*s.* I may add, that neither of these copies was rendered of additional value by the modern luxury of splendid bindings, which often swells the price of books which have in the printing but little merit.

† When this Edition was nearly finished at the press, Mr. Bowyer wrote to his old friend and second tutor Dr. Newcome, to consult him on a point of some delicacy, which the following note of the Rev. George Ashby will explain: "The letter which Mr. Bowyer wrote to Dr. Newcome was dated Sept. 29, 1763. It

This edition was sold with great rapidity, though announced to the publick in a light,

It was to ask him, whether he might omit the Doxology, and 1 John v. 7, in an intended edition. The Master sent for me, G. A. and shewed me the letter. Being old, and in a declining way, and seemingly distressed with the application, and complaining of the having to answer it as a hardship; I offered to answer it for him; which he gladly accepted."

The following is a copy of Mr. Bowyer's queries.

"On a supposition that I should re-print an edition on a new letter in 12mo, for the use of schools, which are the best Patrons, Do you advise. 1. That I should leave out the words now inclosed in crotchets, as not supported by MSS. and give a list of them at the end; or retain them as they are? Will not the School-masters be frightened to lose the Doxology; and half the Clergy to part with the testimony of the Witnesses?—2. I could wish to print it without distinction of verses, only numbering them in the *outer* margin. But will boys relish that so well? I do not ask which is *absolutely* best, but which is relatively so.—3. In Quarto, all these variations would naturally be placed at the bottom; and then, I think, you will be content to have the other notes at the end, which is an ease to the Editor, though not to the Reader. Two or three quarto editions on foot: one at Oxford, far advanced, on new types of Baskerville—by the way, not good ones. Dr. Parry thinks to set about another.—Mr. Jackson's executors hope to sell his materials for 100*l.*" [They have since given them to Jesus college, Cambridge. Dr. Bentley's are in Trinity college, by gift of late Dr. Bentley. *T. F.*]

The several queries of Mr. Bowyer were thus answered:

"1. Leave them out; for neither will School-masters be more frightened, &c. nor half the Clergy, &c. at the passages being quietly sunk, than at its being constantly pointed out to them that they are utterly unsupported by MSS.—whilst so many hooks, &c. look like Cæsar's or Deiphobus's carcase. [" Out of 118 MSS. that have this chapter, and which have been diligently collated, only two have the questionable verse; and one of them, the Codex Ravii, has, by an accurate and faithful collation, lately been found to be a transcript of the Complutensian, and an edition of Stephens; and the only remaining one, which indeed has occasioned all the trouble, *viz.* that in Dublin University, will, when examined in the same exact manner, probably share the same fate; or at least the cause will be left to stand on one leg, instead of 118 or more. It must seem surprizing that this has never been done, in order to give the *coup de grace* to the whole business. One should imagine that in that University or City there must be some scholar able and willing to collate the whole, or at least as much as would detect the origin of the MS. as has been completely done by the other, for 10 or 20*l.* or more if you please. This I suggested four or five years ago to a Nobleman of high rank and fortune [the Duke of Grafton], with some

perhaps, not the most captivating to a purchaser; to the advertisements in the public papers Mr. Bowyer having subjoined a somewhat singular remark; "This edition* boasts neither elegance of

some other circumstances which appeared *material* to me, and I thought were in unison with his sentiments; but whether the letter ever reached him, though he lives not far off, is more than I know. However, I never received any answer, and so had no thoughts of repeating my application." *T. F.*]—2. Surely boys will better understand what they are about, if the Testament be printed like all their other books, and not minced into such artificial divisions. Do not begin a verse with a great letter, unless the beginning of a sentence, &c. requires it; but mark the beginning by a small line under the word, as Stephens doth the proper names. To ease the margin, number the verses only 2, 4, 6, 8, &c. the subscribed line will readily point out the intermediate odd verses. Finish off at the end of Gospels, so as to make a first volume, and the notes a third."—"The answer was sent to Mr. Bowyer; and I heard no more of it.—Nineteen years afterwards [1782], when the proof-sheets of 'Conjectures on New Testament' were sent me down to Barrow, I mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Nichols; but he knew nothing of any such letter ‡. He sent me down the first sheet of a *Continuation of the Life of W. B.* [*i. e.* as I suppose *his own* §]; but I had trouble enough by making large additions to *the first*, as may be seen by the proof-sheets, which I keep ‖; so sent it back unmeddled with.—Mr. Tyrwhitt made him leave out what I said about Hearne and Baker, two old good friends, almost quarrelling about securing the abominably good story of the Miller and Scholars, though it appears in Baker's own hand in his copy of Benedictus, in St. John's-college library.—So Davies, in Life of Garrick, as Nichols tells me, is very angry that I should presume to question Garrick's generosity."

* "I am really glad that your N. T. is likely to turn out so much better than you expected, &c. (see vol. IV. p. 288).—"I shall not be surprized or sorry to hear that you differed with the person you mention ¶, rather than be instrumental in exposing him. On the contrary, I shall think you have acted very honourably in so doing. The plea, of another person's undertaking it, if you do not, is nothing to you." You mention a *Dedication*, but do not say of *what*; I hope, not of the *Muse*—which would be ridiculous in one of his degree and station, at any age; but at 80 is intolerably absurd. It would be very

‡ I was too young, when it was written, to be consulted on so important a subject. *J. N.*

§ This was rather too hasty a conclusion; unless the *present Work* be considered as a Life of its Compiler. *J. N.*

‖ As the Reader may see by the many curious notes signed *T. F.* or *Dr. Taylor's Friend*. J. N.

¶ Dr. Cobden; of whom see before, p. 207.

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type nor paper, but trusts to other merits." The conjectural emendations * are a very valuable addition to the Greek Testament †, and were extremely well received by the Learned ‡.

"The Alps, a Poem, by Mr. Keate," 4to.

"Elvira, a Tragedy, by Mr. Mallet," 8vo.

fortunate for him, if, when you refuse to be concerned in it, you would plainly and honestly tell him the reason. I know he would like it. Probably he does not think of that circumstance—*Non decet*. I have known him desist from improper things for a single hint. Heaven preserve us from hobby-horses at eighty!" *Letter from Mr. Markland, April* 11, 1763.

* A new edition of the "Conjectures" was printed in 8vo, 1772; a third, in 4to, 1782; and a fourth, from the interleaved copy of Dr. Owen, which he bequeathed to the Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, is, by the favour of that learned Prelate, now actually in the press.

† "We may allow illiterate witlings and half-learned poets to call persons engaged in grammatical studies by the opprobrious title of word-catchers and point-setters; but we cannot but be concerned to hear any one, who really is, or pretends to be, a man of learning, join with them in the cry. To convince all such despisers how much depends even upon the minutiæ of grammar, I would offer this remark, that the conjunction καὶ has upwards of ten meanings, not only in the Bible (on account of its answering to that extensive Hebrew particle Vau), but also in the best profane authors; and that it has been above twenty times wrongly translated in the New Testament, so as to destroy, if not the sense of those passages, at least their force and elegance, which is not likely to be restored to them by persons who know no other meaning of καὶ but one. I would have them too observe, that the leaving out the definitive article *(the)* where it is expressed in the Greek, and inserting it where it is not expressed, has perverted the meaning of some important passages of Holy Writ. I would also recommend it to them to look into a Greek Testament lately published by Mr. Bowyer, a printer, whose erudition not only sets him on a par with the best scholars among the early printers, but would do credit to persons of high rank even in the learned professions. They may there see how much has been done by punctuation, parentheses, proper section, and other contemptible articles, towards illustrating a book, which, as of all books it most deserves our reading, claims our greatest care that it be truly pointed and justly translated." *Two Grammatical Essays, &c.* 1769.

‡ In return for a copy of this work presented to Mr. Tyrwhitt, an admirable judge of Greek Literature, Mr. Bowyer received the following letter:

"Sir, *Cotton Garden, March* 16, 1763.

"I return you my best thanks for your obliging letter and present. I have not as yet been able to look far into your book, but

"A Report from the Committee appointed on the 27th of January 1763, to enquire into the State of Private Madhouses, with the Proceedings of the House of Commons thereupon; published by their Order *," folio.

"Tracts on the Liberty, Spiritual and Temporal, of Protestants in England †," by Anthony Ellys, D. D. late Lord Bishop of St. David's. Part I. 4to.

but I dare say it will do honour to the learning and accuracy of the Editor. I do not suppose you meant to require a very particular answer from me at this time to the *representation* which accompanied your letter. I shall say however thus much, that I should hardly think myself at liberty to make any alteration in the course of business *in the office*, unless upon a real necessity. If such a necessity should oblige me to look out for another Printer, I should be ready to shew a proper attention to the character which you very deservedly bear in your profession; as my first wish would really be to find one who would execute the business as well, or, if possible, better than those at present employed. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, THO. TYRWHITT."

This alludes to the "Journals of the House of Commons," then in a sort of abeyance by the death of Mr. Richardson (see p. 353). That business passed afterwards into a very proper channel; from which it has since devolved into the hands of perhaps the only Printer living who unites in one person the ability of superintending such extensive duties, and strength of mind and body sufficient to undergo the fatigue of constant personal attendance.

* At this period all the Public Reports made to the House of Commons were printed by their Order; and enough of them were sold to defray all the expences of the copies distributed gratuitously to the members.—This was then also the case of "The Votes;" which left a handsome surplus to the Speaker for the time being; till the sale was destroyed by the daily publication of the Parliamentary Debates in the Newspapers.

† "We have been informed by persons who, from their situations and connections, were likely to have an opportunity of knowing, that these Tracts are the papers which the Right Reverend Author frequently declared his intention of publishing, under some such title as, 'A Defence of the Reformation.' It had for many years been understood, that Dr. Ellys was engaged in this work; and that his great intention was, to illustrate, confirm, and vindicate the *Principles of Religious Liberty*, and the *Reformation from Popery*, founded upon them: a design which could not but recommend him to the notice of the excellent persons at that time in the Administration; whose glorious character it was, that they were the steady friends of public Liberty,

A new Edition of Ecton's "Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum," 4to; [since re-published by John Bacon, esq. under the title of "Liber Regis, 1786."]

The first volume of Dr. Ferdinando Warner's * "History of Ireland," 4to.

Liberty, both civil and religious; and, upon all occasions, the Patrons of those learned men who appeared in the defence of this important interest. It was the reputation of being employed in this work, and with such views, that was undoubtedly the means of advancing our Author to the station he filled in the Church: and why he never completed his design in his lifetime; why he never received any farther marks of favour from the great Personages who first countenanced him; and why the work, as now published, is so materially different from what it was once expected to be, we are only left to conjecture."

Monthly Review, vol. XXIX. p. 117.

A second part was published in 1765; under which year an account will be given of the very learned Author.

* Ferdinando Warner, LL. D. vicar of Ronde, co. Wilts, 1730; rector of St. Michael, Queenhithe, London, and of Barnes in Surrey; a celebrated preacher, and author of, 1. "A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor January 30, 1748." 2. "A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor on September 2, 1749." 3. "A System of Divinity and Morality, containing a Series of Discourses on the principal and most important Points of Natural and Revealed Religion; compiled from the Works of the most eminent Divines of the Church of England, 1750," 5 vols. 12mo. This was reprinted in 4 vols. 8vo, 1756. 4. "A Scheme for a Fund for the better Maintenance of the Widows and Children of the Clergy, 1753," 8vo. 5. "An Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, &c. 1754," folio. In this year he took the degree of LL.D. 6. "Bolingbroke, or a Dialogue on the Origin and Authority of Revelation, 1755," 8vo. 7. "A free and necessary Enquiry whether the Church of England in her Liturgy, and many of her learned Divines in their Writings, have not by some unwary Expressions relating to Transubstantiation and the real Presence, given so great an Advantage to Papists and Deists, as may prove fatal to true Religion, unless some Remedy be speedily applied; with Remarks on the Power of Priestly Absolution, 1755," 8vo. 8. In 1756 he published the first volume of his "Ecclesiastical History, to the Eighteenth Century," folio; the second volume in 1757. 9. "Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England in the Reign of Henry VIII. 1758," 8vo. This is dedicated to Sir Robert Henley, afterwards Lord Chancellor Northington, who is complimented for the favours he had conferred on him on his receiving the Seals; probably for the rectory of Barnes, which was given him in 1758, and with which

The "Supplices Mulieres" of Euripides, with the Notes of Mr. Markland, 4to. (See vol. IV. p. 287.)

which he held Queenhithe and Trinity the Less. 10. "Remarks on the History of Fingal and other Poems of Ossian, translated by Mr. Macpherson, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord L—— [Lyttelton], 1762," 8vo. 11. "The History of Ireland, vol. I. 1763," 4to. He published no more of this, being discouraged by a disappointment in hopes he had indulged of obtaining some Parliamentary assistance. 12. "A Letter to the Fellows of Sion College, and to all the Clergy within the Bills of Mortality, and in the County of Middlesex, humbly proposing their forming themselves into a Society for the Maintenance of the Widows and Orphans of such Clergymen. To which is added, a Sketch of some Rules and Orders suitable to that purpose, 1765," 8vo. 13. "The History of the Rebellion and Civil War in Ireland, 1767," 4to. In order to collect materials for his History of Ireland, he went over to that kingdom, about 1761. 12. "A full and plain Account of the Gout, from whence will be clearly seen the folly or baseness of all pretenders to the Cure of it, in which every thing material by the best Writers on that Subject is taken notice of, and accompanied with some new and important Instructions for its Relief, which the Author's Experience in the Gout above thirty Years hath induced him to impart, 1768," 8vo. He died, in his 65th year, Oct. 3, 1768.

His son, Dr. John Warner, was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1758; M.A. 1761; D.D. 1773; and for many years he possessed an unusual degree of popularity, as a pleasing, manly, and eloquent preacher, at a chapel, his private property, in Long-Acre; (which he sold to the late Dr. King, who had before been chaplain to the British Factory at St. Petersburg). He was presented, in 1771, to the united rectories of Hockliffe and Chalgrave, in Bedfordshire; and was afterwards presented, by his kind friend Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. to the valuable rectory of Stourton, Wilts. Dr. Warner was an excellent scholar; a man of the strictest integrity; warm and even enthusiastic in his friendships. From his ardent zeal for Mr. Howard (in conjunction with Dr. Lettsom and Mr. Nichols), originated the project of erecting a statue to that great philanthropist in his life-time (the letter signed *Anglus* in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVI. p. 360, was Dr. Warner's); and the actual completion of the beautiful monument in St. Paul's. At the outset of the French revolution, enamoured with the illusive ideas of universal freedom, he passed a considerable time in the new Republick; till, disgusted with the hideous scenes to which he had too long been witness, he returned to enjoy with redoubled luxury true liberty at home; but still continued tinctured with a little of the leaven he had imbibed on the Continent. A slight specimen of this may be seen in two sportive sallies of his pen, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXII. p. 3—8. But his attachment to Literature was unbounded. Moderate to an extreme at the table, and equally abste-

Mr. Folkes's "Tables * of English Silver and Gold Coins," printed at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, 2 vols. 4to.

abstemious at the bottle; a book and a pipe, and cheerful conversation (in which he eminently excelled), were his supreme delight; and his "Metronariston" (see Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. p. 232), and "Memoirs of Mekerchus" (Ib. p. 273), afford the most striking proof of his originality of thought and depth of learning.—He died, after a few days illness, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, Jan. 22, 1800, aged 64.

* During the progress of this work, some of those unavoidable delays took place, which are too frequently experienced by all who are conversant with the press, and which, in the present case, produced the following formal complaint:

"Sir, The Society have been *informed* that the great delay, so long complained of, to the publication of Mr. Folkes's Tables, and the Appendix, is *every where mentioned by Dr. Gifford* to be owing *solely* to your neglect of carrying on that work with the spirit and expedition you ought, and which the Society have *a right to expect*. He asserts, it is said, that you have been duly furnished with copy, but that *several weeks* together have passed without his being able to get a proof-sheet from you. The Society therefore expect you will lay before them a true state of the matter, that they may take *measures accordingly to remove the delay, wherever it lies, for the future*. Please to make your Report in writing, for the greater certainty and satisfaction of the Society, and of the Council before whom it will more particularly be brought to be considered of. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, Will. Norris, Secretary.

Saturday, 27 March, 1763.

From the House of the Society of Antiquaries."

Mr. Bowyer, naturally irritable, was very much hurt by the accusation of neglect; from which he thus vindicated himself:

"Rev. Sir, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity of vindicating myself to a Society among whom I thought I had many Friends, but must have many Enemies, from the report which it seems *is every where* spread of me. The best vindication of my conduct in printing Mr. Folkes's Book of Coins is the Journal I here send you of the progress of it, which I have happily kept from the time you told me of the uneasiness of the Society at the delay of that work, being apprehensive I might be called on to answer such a charge as is now brought against me. The Journal is particular enough, except only that my servant has omitted to set down when some of the sheets of Dr. Gifford's Appendix were returned ready for the press. However, from an estimate of those whose dates are expressed, scarce any were returned within a week, some above a fortnight after they were sent. And each sheet of the Appendix has been twice sent, some thrice.—On the other hand, *Dr. Gifford asserts, it is said, 'that several weeks together have passed without his being*

"A Dissertation upon the *Tascia**, or Legend, on the British Coins of Cunobelin and others, by John Pettingal †, D. D. Read at the Society of Antiquaries, and ordered to be printed," 4to.

"Epistolæ Sex ad Amicum, de Divinitate Christi; Auctore D. Waterhouse ‡, A. M. Rectore de Langley nupero, in Com. Cant." 4to.

able to get a sheet from you.' I assert, Not once TWO weeks together, out of the three-quarters of a year, or 39 weeks, to which my journal extends. Five must be deducted, while I staid for Dr. Gifford's Appendix. Remain 34 weeks, in which time, you will see, 14 sheets have been sent him. Allowing him to correct these 14 sheets one week only to each (though for some he has taken a fortnight, for some three weeks), I cannot have deferred sending a proof, one with the other, so much as a week.—I should farther observe, that, by the tediousness in returning the proofs, a man cannot be kept uniformly on the work; and he will naturally, when they are returned, make an end of the sheet he is upon of the *intervening* work, before he resumes the *interrupted* one.—In printing that part of the book in which Mr. Folkes was concerned, to expedite it the more, I sometimes, you will see, sent two sheets at a time, or one sheet under another, before the former was put to press. But this part of Dr. Gifford's takes up so many SMALL-CAPITALS, that I have not enough of them to set up two sheets at once. And you, who correct for the King's Printer, will be so kind as to inform the Society, that there are more small-capitals in a single sheet of this work than in the whole English Bible.—Without being reminded of the duty I owe the Society, I am engaged by interest (which I mention but as an inferior motive in comparison of the other) to expedite a work for which I know I shall be paid when finished, and for which I have bought paper about a twelvemonth since.—I am sorry that, to exculpate myself, I should throw any imputation on Mr. Gifford. I am obliged, however, in justice to him, to send him a copy of your letter and mine; and we must each stand or fall by our respective defence. I am, Sir, Your humble servant, W. BOWYER.

"P. S. I find, by my books, that the first 14 sheets were printed in 14 weeks. I submit it, whether the subsequent have been delayed by the Editor or the Printer?"

* The reward offered for discovering stealers of cattle in the Highlands is called Tascal money. See "Letters from the North," vol. II. p. 243.

† Of whom, see before, p. 333.

‡ They were edited by the Rev. Benjamin Waterhouse, vicar of Hollingbourne, near Maidstone, in Kent.

"Tele-

"Telemachus, a Masque, by the Rev. George Graham *, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge," 4to.

Dr. Gally's "Second Dissertation †, against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accents, in answer to Mr. Foster's Essay on the different Nature of Accent and Quantity," 8vo.

"Israelis Lyon ‡, junior, Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium, quæ post Raium observatæ fuere;" 8vo.

"An Introduction to English Grammar, by Dr. Lowth §," (afterwards Bishop of London); which he very frequently reprinted, 8vo and 12mo.

* This gentleman, the younger son of a clergyman, was educated at Eton school, and was thence elected, in 1746, to King's college, Cambridge. He afterwards became one of the assistants at the school already named, and died in February 1767. He was author of a tragedy, which was refused by Mr. Garrick, and has not hitherto appeared in print. His elder brother, David, was also a fellow of King's, and a barrister at law.

† Which may be added to the list of his publications in p. 274. Dr. Gally was made King's chaplain in October 1735.

‡ To the article of Mr. Lyons (in p. 328) add, "The Scholar's Instructor, or Hebrew Grammar, by Israel Lyons, Teacher of the Hebrew Tongue in the University of Cambridge. The second Edition, with many Additions and Emendations which the Author has found necessary in his long Course of teaching Hebrew. Cambridge, 1757," 8vo, was the production of his father; as was a treatise printed at the Cambridge press, under the title of "Observations and Enquiries relating to various Parts of Scripture History, 1768;" published by subscription, at 2*s.* 6*d.*—"I am now publishing a small book of five sheets, and am obliged to quote a shekel of Simon with Samaritan characters, which is in Dr. Morton's Tables of Alphabets, which tables I do not doubt but you have them. I shall take it as a great favour of you if you could send me the letters of that inscription, either in *hollow* letters, if you have such, but if you have them not, then you will be pleased to send me the letters of the inscription in the common Samaritan characters."

Letter to Mr. Bowyer, July 4, 1768.

§ This illustrious Prelate was born at Winchester, in the Close, December 8, 1710. His father, the Rev. William Lowth was a prebendary of Winchester, and made a distinguished figure in the republic of letters. He published "Commentaries on the Prophets;" but his most useful and popular work was, "Directions for profitably reading the Holy Scriptures." This tract

"A View of the Internal Policy of Great Britain," 12mo.

has passed through many editions, and is still in high estimation. Robert Lowth, like the Hebrew Prophet, when his father winged his flight to Heaven, *caught his mantle*, and a double portion of *his spirit* rested upon him. Mr. Lowth was educated at Winchester college, and completed his theological studies at New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 173 . The native brilliancy of his genius soon displayed itself; and though he applied himself with vigour and unremitted assiduity to his classical pursuits, yet he frequently unbent his mind, and let his imagination rove through the flowery regions of Poetry. Of these some elegant specimens, indulgently communicated by himself, may be seen in the Fifth Volume of "A Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1785;" which his Lordship also enriched by some biographical anecdotes of his friends Dr. Ridley and Mr. Spence. But more sublime and nobler objects arrested his attention, by unfolding the treasures of sacred knowledge, by directing the attention of mankind to the sacred page of inspiration, and exhibiting to them all the varied charms of biblical literature.—In 1737, he took the degree of M.A. Mr. Lowth's great literary talents and his elegant manners gained him the friendship of the Duke of Devonshire, who appointed him tutor to his son, the Marquis of Hartington (the late Duke). With this young nobleman he made the tour of Europe; and it would be superfluous to add, that his services were such as ever after entitled him to the friendship of the noble house of Cavendish.—In 1741, having been elected Professor of Hebrew Poetry in the University of Oxford, he there delivered those admirable lectures "De Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum," or the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, which has placed him in the highest scale of eminence as a critic. In 1732, he married Miss Mary Jackson, daughter of Lawrence Jackson, esq. of Christ-Church, Hants. In 1736, he was admitted to his first preferment, the living of Overton, in Hampshire. Dr. Lowth had also gained the esteem of Bp. Hoadly, who became his zealous patron, and appointed him to the archdeaconry of Winchester, in the year 1750. In 1754, the University of Oxford gave him his diploma as doctor of divinity. The Marquis of Hartington being appointed in 1755 viceroy of Ireland, Dr. Lowth accompanied him as his domestic chaplain; and, the bishoprick of Limerick becoming vacant, Dr. Lowth was appointed to that see. In 1758, he published his "Life of William of Wykeham," the Founder of the Colleges in which he had received his education. In May 1766, he was promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's; and, in July following, to the see of Oxford; and, in 1777, was translated to that of London. In 1778, he published his "Translation of Isaiah." This elegant and beautiful version of the evangelical prophet, on which learned men in every part of Europe have been unanimous in their eulogiums, is alone sufficient to transmit his name to the latest posterity. Dr. Lowth

was

"The History of Lady Julia Mandeville. By the Translator of Lady Catesby's Letters," [Mrs. Frances Brooke]; 2 vols. 12mo.

was for some time a prebendary of Durham, and was succeeded in his stall there by Dr. Warburton; and it has been said, that the first disgust taken by these gentlemen to each other was occasioned by a disagreement between their ladies respecting some articles of furniture, on quitting the prebendal house. [His unpleasant controversy with that distinguished Prelate will be elsewhere noticed.] When Archbishop Cornwallis died, the King made an offer of the archiepiscopal see to Dr. Lowth; but this dignity he declined. He was now advanced in life, and was tormented by a cruel and painful disorder, and had recently experienced some severe strokes of domestic calamity. Mary, his eldest daughter, of whom he was passionately fond, died in 1768, aged 13. On her mausoleum, the afflicted father placed the following exquisitely-beautiful and pathetic epitaph on her tomb:

"Cara, vale, ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore,
Et plusquam natæ nomine cara, vale!
Cara Maria, vale! at veniet felicius ævum,
Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero.
Cara, redi, læta tum dicam voce, paternos
Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria, redi."

Which was thus translated by Mr. Duncombe:

"Dearer than daughter, parallel'd by few,
In genius, goodness, modesty—adieu!
Adieu! Maria—till that day more blest,
When, if deserving, I with thee shall rest.
Come, then thy sire will cry, with joyful strain,
O! come to my paternal arms again."

His second daughter, Frances, died as she was presiding at the tea-table, July 1783; she was going to place a cup of coffee on the salver. "Take this," said she, "to the Bishop of Bristol;" immediately her cup and her hand fell together upon the salver, and she instantly expired. Amid these scenes of distress the venerable Bishop exhibited the lovely portrait of a Christian philosopher. Animated by the hopes which the religion of Jesus alone inspires, he viewed, with pious resignation, the King of Terrors snatching his dear and amiable children from his fond embrace! And, when the grim monarch levelled his dart at him, he met the stroke with fortitude, and left this world in full and certain hope of a better. His death, and that of his wife and four of his children, are thus recorded on an elegant monument in Fulham church-yard:

"Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London,
died November the 3d, 1787,
in the 77th year of his age.
Mary Lowth, his wife,
daughter and heiress of Lawrence Jackson
of Christ-Church, Hants, esq.

died

Dr. Brown's "Cure of Saul, a sacred Ode;" and his "Dissertation on the Rise, Union, and Power, the Progressions, Separations, and Corruptions, of Poetry and Music," 4to.

"Astronomical Tables and Precepts, for calculating the true Times of New and Full Moons, and shewing the Method of projecting Eclipses, from the Creation of the World to A.D. 7800. To which is prefixed a short Theory of the Solar and Lunar Motions. By James Ferguson *." 8vo.

died March 14, 1803,
in the 84th year of her age.

THOMAS-HENRY LOWTH,
fellow of New college, Oxford,
and rector of Thorley, Herts,
died June the 7th, 1778,
in the 25th year of his age.
FRANCES LOWTH died July 21, 1783,
in the 26th year of her age.
MARGARET LOWTH died March 10, 1769,
in the 6th year of her age.
CHARLOTTE LOWTH died May 29, 1768,
in the 3d year of her age."

Of Bp. Lowth's literary life, see Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 981, vol. LXIV. p. 205, vol. LXV. p. 486.

* James Ferguson was born in the year 1710, a few miles from the village of Keith, in Bamffshire, in the North of Scotland. At the earliest age his extraordinary genius began to exert itself. He first learned to read by overhearing his father teach his elder brother: and he had made this acquisition before any one suspected it. Between seven and eight years old he drew his idea of mechanic powers from an accident, which obliged his father to use a lever in supporting the roof of his little cottage. As soon as his age would permit, he went to service, in which he met with hardships, which rendered his constitution feeble through life. He kept sheep for four years; and next served with a farmer, whose name was James Glashan, whom he commemorates for his kindness and indulgence. Before he went into this service he learnt the practice of marking the position of the stars with a thread and bead; which he there was enabled to continue by the goodness of this honest man, who, observing these marks of his ingenuity, procured him the countenance and assistance of his superiors. Mr. John Gilchrist, minister of Keith, encouraged and assisted his growing genius; and when his service was ended (for he would not leave it sooner, though a substitute was offered) Thomas Grant, esq. received him for instruction into his family, where his butler, Alexander Cantley (of whose extensive abilities and knowledge an extraordinary

I had occasionally the pleasure of attending the lectures of this excellent Astronomer in company

dinary account is given by our Philosopher) became his tutor. Of him he learned decimal arithmetick, algebra, and the elements of geometry; and from the description of the sphere, aided with a map of the earth, made a terrestrial globe; though he had never seen one before. He then went into two very hard services, one of them to a miller; and had nearly perished by ill health and want of assistance, had it not been for the medicines and care of his valuable friend Cantley. When he was still too weak for labour, he made a wooden clock, and afterwards a watch, from the casual sight of one. His ingenuity introduced him to Sir James Dunbar, when he learnt to draw; and began to take portraits, an employment by which he supported himself and family for several years, both in Scotland and England, whilst he was pursuing more serious studies. The Rev. Dr. Keith of Edinburgh encouraged his efforts, and recommended him to the patronage of Lady Jane Douglas, of whose beauty and merit he speaks in the most affecting language of native simplicity, which was always his language. He now began to be the œconomist of a little stock, which the good-will of his friends enabled him to acquire. He next made some attempts in the medical line; but honestly laid them aside soon, not venturing far in an employment to which experimental knowledge is no less required than genius, and where the consequences of error are so fatal. In his twenty-ninth year he married. And when he was thirty, with very scanty data, and hardly any means from books or instruments to assist him, he invented that excellent machine for shewing the new moons and eclipses, called his Astronomical Rotula, which acquired him the friendship of that admirable philosopher and good man, Mr. M'Laurin. By sight of an Orrery, though its machinery was concealed, he made a Tellurian for the motions of the Earth and Moon; and gave his first Lecture on its use by the desire of his "great and good friend," as he justly calls him. In 1743 he made another Orrery, soon after purchased by Sir Dudley Rider, so eminent for his professional and general abilities. After this he came up to London, where he first published some curious astronomical tables and calculations, and afterwards gave public lectures in experimental philosophy, which he repeated (by subscription) in most of the principal towns in England, with the highest marks of general approbation. By a letter of recommendation from Mr. Baron Edlin of Edinburgh, he was made acquainted with the Hon. Stephen Poyntz, the friend of Lord Lyttelton and of Virtue, whom he mentions with the warmest gratitude and merited veneration. A delineation of the complex line of the Moon's motion recommended him to the notice of the Royal Society, and particularly of Mr. Ellicot, who had before made a similar scheme, and ingenuously acknowledged Mr. Ferguson's equal title to the invention. He was elected a

fellow

with Mr. Bowyer; who not unfrequently consulted him on that subject.

fellow of the Royal Society without paying for admission, an honour scarcely ever conferred upon a native. About 1752 he made his Astronomical Instrument for shewing the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, and Stars; having published his Dissertation on the Phænomena of the Harvest Moon about five years before (in 1747), and read his first Course of Lectures about the year 1748. He had from various respectable characters encouragement, which his modesty thought more ample than it appeared to those who could best judge of his merit; and had a pension of 50*l.* a year from his present Majesty at his accession, who had heard lectures from him, and frequently sent for and conversed with him on curious topics; and had also given him several presents. Mr. Ferguson possessed the clearest judgment, and the most unwearied application to study; was benevolent, meek and innocent in his manners as a child; humble, courteous, and communicative. Philosophy seemed to produce in him only diffidence and urbanity, a love for mankind and for his Maker. His whole life was an example of resignation and christian piety. In the year 1773, the 63d of his age, he published "Select Mechanical Exercises," with an account of his life. His "Introduction to Electricity" had appeared in 1770, his "Introduction to Astronomy" in 1772. His great work, "Astronomy explained on Sir Isaac Newton's Principles," had gone through four editions in the year 1770. His "Lectures on select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, and Optics," had deservedly attained to a fifth edition in the year 1776. His last published work was a "Treatise on Perspective," in the year 1775. After a long and useful life, unhappy in his family connexions, and in a feeble and precarious state of health, worn out with study, age, and infirmities, he died on the 16th of November 1776, having struggled with a constitution naturally infirm longer than could have been reasonably expected. His only daughter was lost, in a very singular manner, at about the age of eighteen. She was remarkable for the elegance of her person, the agreeableness and vivacity of her conversation, and in philosophical genius and knowledge worthy of such a father. His son, Mr. Murdoch Ferguson, was a surgeon, and attempted to settle at Bury, staid but a little while, went to sea, was cast away, and lost his all a little before his father's death, but found himself in no bad plight after that event. He had another son, who studied at Marischal college, Aberdeen, from 1772 to 1777; and afterwards, it is believed, applied to physick.—Some manuscript tables, diagrams, and a philosophical correspondence of this self-taught Philosopher, are in the hands of the ingenious Capel Loft, esq.; which were given by him to Mrs. Loft (then Miss Emblin) before marriage: than whom he had no pupil whose genius and disposition he more esteemed. I copy the substance of this note from his own narrative; from his character as

deline-

A letter from Mr. Bowyer to Mr. Ferguson on the Paschal Full Moons is inserted below *.

delineated by Dr. Houlston of Liverpool; and from "Eudosia, or a Poem on the Universe," by Mr. Loft, who, having paid an elegant compliment to the immortal Newton, proceeds,

"Nor shall thy guidance not conduct our feet,
O honour'd Shepherd of our later days!
Whom from the flocks, while thy untutor'd soul,
Mature in childhood, trac'd the starry course,
Astronomy, enamour'd, gently led
Through all the splendid labyrinths of Heaven;
And taught thee her stupendous laws; and cloth'd
In all the light of fair simplicity,
Thy apt expression."

There is a good mezzotinto portrait of Mr. Ferguson, inscribed, "James Ferguson, F. R. S. John Townshend *pinxit*. Published Dec. 7, 1776. Printed for Robert Steward, Engraver and Modeller of Portraits in Wax."—His valuable library of mathematical books, manuscripts, and instruments, was sold by auction, by Leigh and Sotheby, Nov. 15—23, 1802.

* "Sir, It was a great entertainment to me to hear you direct your astronomical lecture to the confirmation of history, but especially of so important a part of it, as to fix the exact year of the Passion of Jesus Christ. This is a point in which every Christian is interested. All will thank you for the result of your enquiries, though they may not have patience to accompany you in your progress through them. It may look like ill-nature in me, to endeavour to abate of the satisfaction you took in finding, from your computation, that in the whole course of twenty years, viz. from A. D. 21 to A. D. 40, there was but one Passover Full Moon that fell on a Friday; and that one was in the 33d year of our Saviour's age, not including the year of his birth (see Mr. Ferguson's Brief Description of the Solar System, p. 15). It may seem untoward in me to lessen this confirmation of the Sacred History, or abate of your pleasure in discovering it; but as some learned writers have been lately involved in difficulties on this head, which you probably are not aware of, I will lay them before you, that you may have a fresh satisfaction in removing them. I will lead you into the labyrinth, and trust to your astronomical skill to conduct me out of it. Joseph Scaliger, a great master in chronology, as well as every branch of critical learning, made the same computation which you have done, but with a different result; for he found two years in seven produced a Passover day on a Friday, and was in some doubt. The accurate Mr. Mann, who is lately dead, took up this examination again, and, having adopted Scaliger's calculation, found reason, as he thought, to place the Passion of Jesus Christ on the first of those years, in which the Passover fell on a Friday, A. D. 27, seven years more early than that which you and our present Divines adopt, of A. D. 33. ['It is very remarkable, and

In September 1763 Mr. Bowyer paid a visit to his friend Mr. Clarke at Buxted, where change of liquor

and much in favour of this system, that Magnan, who probably never heard a syllable of it, concludes from medals alone, that the vulgar æra is seven years too late. I think he says seven or eight; but that depends on a small matter, even whether you place the birth in December or January; which, though it makes in reality but a few days difference, yet in dating is a whole year.' *T. F.*]—Another great Chronologer between these two made tables likewise for the same purpose, the celebrated Mr. Dodwell, in his book *De Cyclis*, which serve but the more to embarrass the subject, his calculations differing from the other two. Mr. Mann should, in justice to his subject, have detected Mr. Dodwell's errors, if they are such; but, trusting wholly to Scaliger's computations, he did not hesitate about Dodwell's, because about a year before his death, when I hinted to him the difference, he said he would examine it; and I lost, by not waiting on him, as he desired I would, the result of his examination. Yours, &c. W. B."—Mr. Bowyer, after this, collected the several computations of the Paschal Full Moons, by Roger Bacon, Joseph Scaliger, Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Mann, Mr. Ferguson, and F. Lamy, which are all printed in his "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1784," 4to. p. 149.

To the learned Father Boscovich Mr. Bowyer thus addressed his thoughts on the same subject: "Vir doctissime, Astronomus noster, cui nomen Ferguson, ut definiat annum ipsissimum quo Christus passus est, computavit quibus annis plenilunium paschale in feria sexta hebdomadis inciderit per viginti annorum limites, intra quos omnes consentiunt eum crucifixum esse. Deprehendit verò tale plenilunium accidisse solummodo, A.D. 33. Per. Jul. 4746. Facilè assensum præberem viro in arte suâ præstantissimo, nisi alii viri doctissimi aliud juberent; præsertim Nicolaus Mann ex Scaligeri et suâ computatione probare velit plenilunium fuisse Judeæ etiam feriâ sextâ, A.D. 26. Per. Jul. 4739. Martii 22. At si Dodwelli tabulas rectè intelligo, ne semel quidem per decem annos, ab A.D. 26, ad A.D. 35, in sexta feria paschale novilunium cecidit; imò nec in tabulis Rogeri Bacon, quamvis in eum finem tabulas composuerit. 'Multi,' inquit, 'in astronomiâ periti laboraverunt hic, ut has oppositiones solis et lunæ invenirent, et non potuerunt invenire annum Passionis a XXX ad XXXV, ubi in Martio esset oppositio in die Veneris, nec dies ante oppositionem nec proximus post, ita ut quod cum passione concorderet. Nec EGO POTUI INVENIRE adhuc.' Per cyclos quosdam credo, Baconem, Scaligerum, et Dodwellum computasse, Ferguson forsan per instrumentum Horarium. Sed unde sit, rogo, ut omnes istos computistas ideo inter se distare, ut ex tabulâ istâ ex illis omnibus confecta videre licet." This table is printed in the "Conjectures," &c. as already mentioned above.—Father Boscovich was the learned Jesuit, whose elegant Latin poem has been mentioned in p. 333; the printing

of

occasioned a slight disorder, of which both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Markland take notice in their letters *.

of which was undertaken, at the solicitation of Dr. Morton, by Mr. Dodsley. But Dr. Morton, apprehending perhaps that Mr. Dodsley might run too great a risk in printing it on his own single account, applied to Mr. Hollis to prevail with Mr. Millar to take a part with Mr. Dodsley in the publication. To this Mr. Millar agreed; and thus this poem, "which," says Mr. Hollis, "however important in itself to all lovers of astronomy, or honourable on many accounts for the British nation, was in danger otherwise of being suppressed by disgust, or of being printed abroad," was given to the publick by the means of an English press. Since this transaction, Father Boscovich's abilities have been better known to the world, which has done justice to his merit on several occasions. See "Memoirs of Mr. Hollis," p. 98.—Father Boscovich was afterwards Professor of Astronomy at Milan.

* "I am sorry that you have not been so well since you left Sussex. Believe me, it was not the air, but the beer, that disagreed with you. We could do very well with you in the country, air and exercise would certainly be an advantage to you, if we could furnish you with proper liquor. I doubt the inconveniences of business may contribute something, and occasion part of the attrition that so sensibly affects your inside. But these are maladies you will never get rid of. *Aliter non fit, Avite, liber.*" *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, dated Nov.* 2, 1763.—"What befell you at Buxted is a common case, owing to a great relaxation of the fashionable nervous system. The late Duke of Marlborough (Churchill) had it to a great degree, insomuch that the hero often cried like a child.

['From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow.'
Dr. Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.

'See him oppressed,
Bathed in unmeaning, unrepenting tears.' POPE.]

I suppose this was the case of Heraclitus too; who, it is said, always wept when he went out of doors. They give it a philosophical turn, and say, that he wept at the follies of mankind. But then I do not see why he should not have wept within doors as well as without. Juvenal's remark on it is droll enough, "*Mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit humor.*" I often wish, however, that we had a collection of the fragments of this crying Philosopher; for from what I have seen of his, he seems to have been a strange, sensible, out-of-the-way man, and very much superior to his brethren the antient Philosophers. The weather, I fancy, will soon break, as I judge from the barometer; so that I do not much expect to see you, and will compound with you if you will send me the two emendations on the Supplices and that on Clemens Alexandrinus. You need only to mention what Mr. Toup reads, without giving yourself the trouble of sending the reasons or proofs. He has a conjecture on Iphigenia in Aulide, which is confirmed by two very good MSS.

In a letter to Mr. Pegge, March 10, 1763, Mr. Bowyer says, "I have desired Bathurst to send you 'The Causes of Declension of the Roman Empire;' to which (in 1739) I wrote a Preface, which may serve for any book, and was at first only designed to lengthen this. But I had no concern in the translation, and no property in the book. However, if you see any mistakes in the Preface, I shall be glad to be informed of them for truth's sake. Nay, you shall see, I will provoke you to it." (He then proceeds to animadvert on a MS note of Mr. Pegge's.)

1764.

In this year Mr. Bowyer printed,

"Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion, read in the Chapel of St: John's College, Cambridge, by James Tunstall, D. D. sometime Chaplain to Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Vicar of Rochdale in Lancashire, 4to. Published by Subscription, for the Benefit of the Author's Family."

"Some Specimens of the Poetry of the antient Welsh Bards, translated into English; with explanatory Notes on the historical Passages, and a short Account of the Men and Places mentioned by the Bards; in order to give the Curious some Idea of the Taste and Sentiments of our Ancestors, and their Manner of Writing, by the Rev. Mr. Evan Evans, Curate of Llanvair Talyhaern in Denbighshire," 4to.

Mr. Costard * on the Fall of the Stone in Ægospotamos, 4to.

MSS. and is most certainly wrong; and yet, were I to publish that play, I would publish it as he has conjectured, though I know it to be false; but it has the authority of MSS. and it is Greek, which the vulgar reading is not. He finds fault with Mr. Pierson, who I believe is right, and who knew what he was about; and yet Mr. Toup's conjecture, which was obvious enough, and I do not doubt was seen by Mr. Pierson, could not be true, had it been confirmed by twenty MSS. But Mr. Toup has not gone far enough in the old Tragedians to know that; Mr. Pierson had. J. MARKLAND."

* George Costard, whose Oriental and Astronomical Learning is too well known to need an encomium, was born about 1710; and

"The Ruins of Netley Abbey," a Poem, by Mr. Keate, 4to.

and in or before 1726 was entered of Wadham college, Oxford; where he took the degree of M. A. June 28, 1733, and became a fellow of that Society, and tutor there. In several of his books Mr. Costard has written his name and college, of this date; and in some of them, "*ex dono* M. Freke *nepoti suo* Geo. Costard, Wadh. Coll. 1726." The fellows of Wadham hold their fellowships for a limited number of years.—His first ecclesiastical preferment was the curacy of Islip in Oxfordshire. He published, 1. "Critical Observations on some Psalms, 1733," 8vo. *[Query, if not under the following title, "A Specimen of a new Translation of the Book of Psalms; with Critical Observations upon several obscure Passages in it. By a Gent. of Wadham College, Oxf. Lond. 1733." 4to, pp. 32.] 2. "A Critical Dissertation concerning the Words Δαίμων and Δαίμονιον, occasioned by Two late Enquiries into the Meaning of Demoniacks in the New Testament. In a Letter to a Friend. By a Gentleman of Wadham College, Oxford. Lond. 1738." 8vo. 3. "A Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. President of the Royal Society, concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy among the Antients," 1746, 8vo. His name is signed at the conclusion of this learned and ingenious Letter, though not inserted in the title-page. 4. "Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of Job, and in particular the Words, *I know that my Redeemer liveth*, &c. Job xix. 25, 1747," 8vo. "The composition under consideration," says Mr. Costard, "is an exalted and regular piece of Eastern poetry, and of the dramatic kind. The persons speaking are, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar; who regularly take their turns in the debate, which is upon a question no less important than how—'to vindicate the ways of God to men.' What methods are pursued by them, in order to do this, does not at present fall under my design to observe. 'Tis apparent, however, that their several answers to Job's pleas may be looked on as three distinct acts. These replications and rejoinders continue to the 32d chapter, where Elihu begins the share he takes in the conference. This brings us to the 38th chapter, which concludes the fourth act, when the Deity appears, and closeth the scene in the fifth. I will not say, that this is the first Tragedy that we know of as extant in the world, or that any Eastern productions of this nature laid the foundation of the Greek Stage. It may not be improper to observe, however, that two rules laid down by a very great Master of the Art of Poetry are exactly maintained. It is not, as was said,

"—quinto productior actu;

nor is God introduced, 'till it becomes

"—dignus vindice nodus.

The narration at the beginning and end may be looked on as the Prologue and Epilogue; and the part assigned Job's wife seems intended for a short and refined satire on those that, with-

"An Account of the First Settlement of the *Cessares*, a People of South America," [by Mr. James Burgh], 8vo.

without proper accomplishments or abilities, impertinently interpose their judgments in subjects of the highest importance, and which it is impossible they should understand†. But, if this is a proper representation of the case, will it not be a farther proof of the lateness of the composition? Poetry, no doubt, such as it was, must have been of very antient original. But then it seems to have been confined for a long time to songs, short hymns, panegyricks, and the like; rather taught and treasured up in the memory, like those of the Druids, than committed to writing. Regular poems must have been owing to leisure, education, and the establishment of schools and academies. There men of letters, and lovers of retirement, might without interruption give scope to their fancy, and cultivate its suggestions into an orderly well-digested system. 'Twas then, and not before, that abstruse metaphysical subjects began to employ men's thoughts, and which were by every one treated according to his different inclination and abilities."

Annexed to these Observations is "The Third Chapter of Habakkuk, paraphrastically translated into English Verse," by Mr. Costard, some years before, for his own amusement. 5. "A Farther Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Antients‡, in Three Letters to Martin Folkes, Esq. President of the Royal Society. By the Author of the First, 1748," 8vo. The immediate subjects of these Letters were, the Chaldæan Astronomy, the Constellations in the Book of Job, and the Mythological Astronomy of the Antients. 6. "Two Dissertations: I. containing an Enquiry into the Meaning of the Word *Kesitah*, mentioned in Job, chap. xlii. ver. 11. In which is endeavoured to be proved, that though it most probably there stands for the Name of a Coin, yet that there is no reason for supposing it stamped with any Figure at all, and therefore not with that of a Lamb in particular. II. On the Signification of the Word *Hermes;* in which is explained the Origin of the Custom, among the Greeks, of erecting Stones called *Hermæ;* together with some other Particulars, relating to the Mythology of that People, 1750," 8vo. These Dissertations were inscribed to his friend Professor Hunt. In the conclusion of them, Mr. Costard observes, "The study of the Oriental languages seems to be gaining ground in Europe every day; and, provided the Greek and Latin are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years at a greater knowledge of the antient world than may be

† "The next person in the drama is Job's wife. She acts a short part indeed, but a very spirited one. *Curse God,* says she, *and die.* Tender and pious! He might see by this specimen of his wife what he was to expect from his friends. The Devil, we are told, tempted Job, but he seems to have taken possession of his wife," &c. *Bishop Warburton.*

‡ On this most curious subject, see Messrs. Gentil, Bailly, &c. *T. F.*

ex-

"An Essay on Painting, written in Italian, by Count Algarotti, F.R.S. F.S.A." 12mo.

expected, or can be imagined. But, without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that all will be darkness and perplexity. It is beginning at the wrong end, which can never be attended with success in any thing. It may not, perhaps, be improper to add, before I have done, that for such researches as these I have here been speaking of, few places, if any, in Europe, are so well adapted as the University of Oxford." [These Dissertations were attacked by . . . . . in "Marginal Observations thereon, 1750," 8vo.] 7. "Dissertationes II. Critico-Sacræ; quarum prima explicatur Ezek. xiii. 18; altera verò 2 Reg. x. 22. 1753," 8vo. [The latter of these was re-published under the title of "A Dissertation on 2 Kings x. 22, translated from the Latin of Rabbi C———d, with a Dedication, Preface, and Postscript, Critical and Explanatory, by the Translator, 8vo, 1752." In the Preface and Dedication, Mr. Costard is attempted to be placed in a very ludicrous light.] 8. His "Letter to Dr. Shaw, on the Chinese Chronology and Astronomy", is printed in Phil. Trans. No. 483, p. 477. 9. "A Letter on a Fiery Meteor, seen July 14, 1745," Ib. No. 477, p. 522 (observed by him near Stanlake Broad, in returning from his living). 10. "Letter to Dr. Bevis, concerning the Year of the Eclipse foretold by Thales," Phil. Trans. vol. XLVIII. p. 17. 11. "Letter on an Eclipse mentioned by Xenophon." Ib. p. 155. 12. "A Letter on the Ages of Homer and Hesiod." Ib. p. 441. At the end of article 7. was announced what appeared in 1765, in 4to, under the title of (13.) "The Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into Ægospotamos, said to be foretold by Anaxagoras. In which is attempted to be shewn, that Anaxagoras did not foretell the Fall of that Stone, but the solar Eclipse in the first Year of the Peloponnesian War; that what he saw was a Comet at the Time of the Battle of Salamis; and that this battle was probably fought the year before Christ 478; or two Years later than is commonly fixed by Chronologers." 14. "The History of Astronomy, with its Application to Geography, History, and Chronology, occasionally exemplified by the Globes, 1767," 4to. 15. "Astronomical and Philological Conjectures on a Passage in Homer, 1768," 4to. 16. "A Letter to Nathaniel Brassey Halhed ‡, esq. containing some Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws lately published, 1778," 8vo; [a letter evidently dictated, not by the "spirit of criticism," but by the love of truth, and for

‡ "To this gentleman the publick is indebted for "A Grammar of the Bengal Language, printed at Hoogly in Bengal, 1778," 8vo; which is a remarkable curiosity in typography; the Bengal types used in it having been incomparably well cut by Mr. Wilkins, at that time in the East India Company's civil service at that settlement, and now the Librarian and Keeper of the Company's Museum at the East-India House in Leadenhall-street.

which

Two editions of "Dialogues on the Uses of Foreign Travel *," [by Mr. Hurd,"] 8vo.

"A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Leland †, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. In which his late

which Mr. Costard deserved the thanks of every friend to Revelation.] An Essay, by Mr. Costard, on the "Sphæra *Barbarica*" is in the British Museum. In June, 1764, he obtained the vicarage of Twickenham in Middlesex, by the favour of Lord Chancellor Northington: Bishop Terrick, who held it *in commendam* with the see of Peterborough, having vacated it by his translation to that of London. He died Jan. 10, 1782. His library, Oriental MSS. and philosophical instruments, were sold by auction by Mr. Paterson March 19—21.

* "Since Sunday last, I have been able to think of nothing with satisfaction. I shall now return, with some composure, to my books, and the finishing my two Dialogues on Travelling, or, as they almost pretend to be called, on Education. I have taken the greater pleasure in composing them, from the fancy that they may one day be of some use to my friend Ralph. And to this end I confess I have the ambition to have these papers pass through the hands of Mrs. Warburton; and, if I may presume so far, to make a convert of her to my party: for at present I should not think it strange if she inclined to think favourably of so prevailing a practice."

Mr. Hurd to Bp. Warburton, Feb. 10, 1763.

† "A letter to Dr. Leland, of Dublin, in defence of me, which has just fallen into my hands, is so admirable, that I think I certainly know the hand, and that it could be nobody's but yours. I do not judge of the author by his style, though I think that detects him, but because nobody else could write so; or if they could, that nobody else was so well disposed to do me justice and honour. This then must be one of your tricks to serve your friend, clandestinely and by stealth; but you see I have detected you. But I will say no more till you confess and plead guilty." *Bp. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Oct.* 15, 1764.—"You are a pleasant fellow; but don't fancy you have escaped me. You will think it odd, but I will assure you, that on the first reading of the Pamphlet I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him, and seen his trenchant quill move desperately along contrary to all the rules of good penmanship. I knew the hand that defended cloven-tongues, had no cloven-foot, though he supposed he walked invisibly." *Ibid. Oct.* 28, 1764.—"I will not tell you how much you have obliged me in this correction of Leland. You never wrote any thing in your life in which your critical acumen and elegant manner more shone. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, our friend Colonel Harvey called on us for a few days in his way to Ireland, whither he is going to take possession of a regiment of horse, which the King has given him instead of his dragoons. I put the Pamphlet into his hands, only telling him that I was not in

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Dissertation on the Principles of human Eloquence is criticized; and the Bishop of Gloucester's Idea of the Nature and Character of an inspired Language, as delivered in his Lordship's Doctrine of Grace, is vindicated from all the Objections of the learned Author of the Dissertation." [By Mr. Hurd], 8vo.

"Mr. Shenstone's * Essays on Men, Manners, and Things," being the first volume of his Works, 8vo.

"Observations on the Four Gospels; tending chiefly, to ascertain the Times of their Publication; and to illustrate the Form and Manner of their Composition. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen †, Rector of St. Olave in Hart-street, and F. R. S." 8vo.

the secret of its writing; but that, whoever was the author, he would see it was one of the finest pens in England. I desired him to get it re-printed in Dublin, which he said he would do with the greatest satisfaction and pleasure. This I think but a proper return for Leland's favour in London." *Ibid. Nov.* 8, 1764.

* Of Mr. Shenstone, besides the Life by Dr. Johnson, a good account has been given, from authentic information, in Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire," vol. I. pp. 531—534.

† The Rev. Henry Owen, M. D. F. R. S. was the son of a gentleman of good estate, whose house was situated at the foot of Mount Caddar-eddris, near Dolgelley, in Merionethshire, where his son Henry was born in 1716. He was brought up at Ruthin-school, in Denbighshire; and was entered of Jesus college, Oxford, at the age of 19; where he proceeded M. A. 1743; He was ordained deacon and priest in 1746, at the usual age; but took the degree of bachelor in Physic; which he practised for about three years, whilst he held a curacy in Gloucestershire; but neither his feelings nor his health would suffer him to continue the profession. After officiating some time as curate to Mr. Thoresby at Stoke Newington, he became chaplain to Sir Matthew Featherstonhaugh, by whom he was presented, in 1752, to the vicarage of Terling in Essex. In 1753 he completed his degree of doctor in Physic; but gave himself wholly up to the study of Divinity; and they who have searched the deepest into the truth of Revelation will be the best judges of the extent of his knowledge. He resigned Terling in 1760, upon obtaining the rectory of St. Olave, Hart-street; to which he was presented by Thomas Dineley, esq. and others, trustees of Sir Andrew Rickard. Soon after which period he became chaplain to the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Shute Barrington (then Bishop of Landaff, and now Bishop of Durham) from whom he received, in 1775, the vicarage of Edmonton, then in his gift as one of the canons-residentiary of St. Paul's. Sept. 3, 1760,

"The Song of Solomon, newly translated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary and Annotations," [by Dr. Thomas Percy], small 8vo.

1760, he married Mary the daughter of Dr. Butts (first bishop of Norwich, and afterwards of Ely); who survived him. Dr. Owen died Oct. 14, 1795, in the 80th year of his age; leaving one son, Henry-Butts Owen, to whom he had resigned the living of St. Olave's in April 1794, and five daughters.

His principal publications were, "Harmonia Trigonometrica; or, a short Treatise on Trigonometry, 1748," 8vo; "Observations on Scripture Miracles, 1755," 8vo; and "Observations on the Four Gospels, 1764," 8vo; "Directions to young Students in Divinity, 1766," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the Septuagint Version, 1769," 8vo; "The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles considered and explained, in a Series of Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, at the Boyle's Lectures, 2 vols. 1773," 8vo; an accurate edition of Grabe's Collation of the celebrated Cottonian MS. of Genesis (since burnt) with the Vatican, 1778, 8vo.—[Magnus Crusius had, among other collations, a copy of the Collation of the Cotton MS. with the Alexandrian by Grabe, for which Dr. Owen applied, by Sir John Pringle, to Michaelis; who answered, that Magnus Crusius's son, minister of Barne, near Diepholt, had them, and others, which he wished to sell, but asked no price. Michaelis wanted the Doctor to offer; but retained the letter about him, probably because Kennicot, having worked his two collations of the same Hebrew MS. differing from each other, he had taken offence at the English. He applied to Sir John Pringle for Home on the *Croup*, a disorder much in Germany, of which his daughter had died, through the acknowledged ignorance of her physician Schrader; but Home's book and the subject were known to them by the English Magazines. *R. G.*]—"Critica Sacra; or, a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism, 1774," 8vo; a Supplement to it, in answer to some Remarks on it by Mr. Raphael Baruh, a learned Jew; "Essay on Scripture Miracles, 1773;" "A brief Account, historical and critical, of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; to which is added, A Dissertation on the comparative Excellency of the Hebrew and Samaritan Pentateuch, 1787," 8vo. In 1785 he published the octavo edition of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," left unfinished by Dr. Edward Edwards, of Jesus college, Oxford, who had only lived to print the text and version. His last publication, "The Modes of Quotation used by the Evangelical Writers explained and vindicated, 1789," 4to, was honoured with a list of subscribers so numerous and so respectable, as to shew fully the sense entertained of Dr. Owen's merit by the most eminent literary characters of the age. A similar mark of respect was posthumously paid to his memory, by a still more ample subscription to a volume of his Sermons for the benefit of his daughters; which produced *a thousand pounds for one octavo volume*. Lesser pieces by Dr. Owen are,

"A Col-

"De Dysenteriâ Commentarius; Authore Marco Akenside *, Coll. Med. Londin. Socio. R. S. S. et Magnæ Britanniæ Reginæ Medico." 8vo.

"A Collation of the Account of the Dedication of the Temple" (in the "Origin of Printing, 1776," p. 113); "Remarks on the Time employed on Cæsar's two Expeditions into Britain" (Archæologia, vol II. p. 159). He published the second edition of Rowland's "Mona Antiqua," 1766, corrected in language and matter, with the addition of notes by the late ingenious Lewis Morris. Most of these works were printed by Mr. Bowyer, or his successor. Mr. Bowyer's connexion with Dr. Owen is properly acknowledged in the learned Printer's Will, by the legacy of 100*l.* and such of his Hebrew books and critical Books on the New Testament, as he pleased to take. As an instance of grateful return, the Editor of the "Conjectures on the New Testament, 1784," assures us, "that he should not have presumed to venture on a task of so much importance as well as difficulty, if he had not been encouraged throughout by the unremitted labour and friendship of Dr. Owen, whose regard for the memory of Mr. Bowyer, and distinguished zeal for the interests of Sacred Literature, prompted him not only to enrich the volume with a considerable number of new notes, but also kindly and attentively to superintend the correction of the whole. [Of this valuable Work a copy which remained in the Doctor's library, prepared for a new edition, has been presented by Bp. Barrington to Mr. Nichols, who is now engaged in printing a new edition of the "Conjectures;" and who, in 1783, inscribed to Dr. Owen an excellent quarto edition of Mr. Bowyer's Greek Testament "*ipsius auxilio concinnatum.*"]—Dr. Owen had, through his long and useful life, no other preferment than the vicarage of Edmonton, and the living of St. Olave's; but he had a truly great and pious frame of mind. In biblical erudition he was at least equal, perhaps superior, to most of his contemporaries; and his worth, talents, and piety, will transmit his name to the latest posterity.

* To the Life of Dr. Akenside which has appeared in the first volume of the "Biographia," and the additions prefixed to the second, I shall add, from Dr. Johnson, that the Discourse on the Dysentery "was considered as a very conspicuous specimen of Latinity, which entitled him to the same height of place among the Scholars, as he possessed before among the Wits."—The following circumstances, which are extracted from Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities, 1777," 8vo, p. 113, are omitted by Dr. Kippis. "Dr. Akenside was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and received the first principles of his education at the very respectable grammar-school there; his father a reputable butcher of the town. A halt in his gait, occasioned when a boy, by the falling of a cleaver from his father's stall, must have been a perpetual remembrancer of his humble origin. I mention this, because, from the biographical account of him prefixed

Mr. Moses Browne's* Sunday Thoughts, second edition, 12mo.

"The Case between Gerizim and Ebal fairly stated. By Richard Parry†, D.D. rector of Wichampton, and Preacher at Market Harborough," 8vo.

to the posthumous edition of his works (an outline with which he must have furnished his friends), one is inclined to believe that he was ashamed of his birth. We regret, on perusing it, the omission of those pleasing and interesting little anecdotes usually given of the first indications of genius. His townsmen have many other reasons that lead to the confirmation of this suspicion. Taking this for granted, it was a great and unpardonable foible in one of so exalted an understanding. False shame was perhaps never more strongly exemplified. The learned world" (I continue to use Mr. Brand's words) "will forgive me for attempting in this note to defeat his very narrow purpose (for I can call it by no softer name), the wishing to conceal from posterity a circumstance that would by no means have lessened his fame with them. I flatter myself it is compatible with the respect we owe to the dead, and even to the memory of him, who on other accounts deserved so highly of his country."

* Author of "Poems on several occasions, with Piscatory Eclogues, 1739," 8vo.—Moses Browne in 1750 published his first Edition (being the sixth of the Author) of Isaac Walton's Angler, in 12mo, with cuts; and in 1759-60, his second Edition of the same book, which he marks in his title-page the seventh of the Author, with several additional plates.—It was this Edition, which was published about the same time with Sir John Hawkins's first, that occasioned the dispute between him and Browne. This is worth noticing, as Browne's first Edition has been but little attended to, though both Editions bear a comparatively high price when they do occur.—See Sir John Hawkins's account of him, in vol. V. p. 51.

† Richard Parry, born in Bury-street, St. James's, in 1722, was admitted a scholar at Westminster in 1736; whence, in 1740, he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford; where he took the degree of M. A. March 31, 1747; B. D. May 25, 1754; and D. D. July 8, 1757. He took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge. He was appointed chaplain to Lord Vere, June 7, 1750; preacher at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, in 1754; and in 1756 was presented, by Richard Fleming, esq. to the rectory of Wichampton, in Dorsetshire. He married, December 31, 1757, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of Admiral Gascoigne, by whom he had nine children, of whom five sons and two daughters survived him. (William Gascoigne, esq. brother to Mrs. Parry, was patron of Wichampton in 1780.) He was for several years in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester; and was much esteemed both as an able and active magi-

"Sermons on various Subjects. By John Brown, D. D. Vicar of Newcastle," 8vo.

The second edition of Hudibras, by Dr. Z. Grey.

magistrate, and as a learned Divine. He died at Market Harborough, April 9, 1780, aged 58; and was buried at St. Mary in Arden (the mother church to Harborough); with this epitaph:

"Here are interred the remains of
the Reverend RICHARD PARRY, D.D.
rector of Wichampton in Dorsetshire,
and *(for twenty-six years)* minister of this parish.
He died April 9, 1780, in the 58th year of his age.
In cœlo quies."

His publications were, 1. "The Christian Sabbath as old as the Creation. 1753," 4to. 2. "The Scripture Account of the Lord's Supper. The Substance of Three Sermons preached at Market Harborough, 1755," 8vo. 3. "The Fig Tree dried up; or the Story of that remarkable Transaction, as it is related by Mark, considered in a new Light, explained and vindicated. In a Letter to..... 1758," 4to. 4. "A Defence of the Lord Bishop of London's [Sherlock] Interpretation of the famous Text in the Book of Job, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and against the Exceptions of the Bishop of Gloucester [Warburton], and the Examiner of the Bishop of London's Principles; with occasional Remarks on the Argument of the Divine Legation, so far as this Point is concerned with it, 1760," 8vo. 5. "Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks, 1762," 8vo. "This Dissertation," the Author tells us, "was published with a view of its being serviceable to the Jew, the Deist, and Christian. The former acknowledges the authority of the Scriptures which foretell the Messiah; the latter confesses also the accomplishment of those Scriptures in the person of Jesus; the other believes neither. To each of these Daniel's prediction of the Weeks, if rationally explained, and impartially attended to, may perhaps be of use. The Jew may from thence be convinced that Jesus, notwithstanding his sufferings, was the Messiah; the Christian will be confirmed in this faith; and the Deist, if open to conviction, may be led to acknowledge that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." 6. "Remarks on Dr. Kennicott's Letters, &c. 1763," 8vo. 7. "An Appeal to Reason, concerning a Prosecution in the Archdeacon's Court at Leicester, 1764," 8vo. This little Pamphlet related to a dispute between two of his parishioners, in 1760, concerning a pew in Harborough chapel. 8. "The Case between Gerizim and Ebal, &c. 1764," 8vo. 9. "An Harmony of the Four Gospels, so far as relates to the History of our Saviour's Resurrection, with a Commentary and Notes, 1765," 4to. 10. "The Genealogy of Jesus Christ, in Matthew and Luke, explained; and the Jewish Objections removed, 1771," 8vo. 11. "An Attempt to demonstrate the Messiahship of Jesus from the Prophetic History and Chronology of Messiah's Kingdom in Daniel, 1773," 8vo. 12. "Oc-

"The antient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery, and its various Diminutions; examined and stated. With a Map of the Lands, Islands, Gulphs, Seas, and Fishing-Banks, comprising the whole. Humbly inscribed to the sincere Friends of the British Naval Empire." 4to.

"Filial Piety*, a Poem;" by John Carr, Master of the Free-School at Hertford.

"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeanry of Berks at the late Visitation in May 1764. By W. Dodwell†, D.D. Archdeacon of Berks." 8vo.

12. "Occasional Strictures upon a *Thing* called Memoirs of the late contested Election, 1776," 4to. [This was a pamphlet by Dr. Heathcote, of Sileby, under the title of "Memoirs of the late contested election for the County of Leicester; or, a new Triumphal Arch erected in Honour of Victory obtained from that Conquest by the true old Interest. By a Freeholder of Leicester, 1775," 8vo; and was printed apparently to amuse and divert a few friends, and without any determined purpose of being published; but, getting abroad and coming to be universally known of by a pamphlet published against it by the late Rev. Mr. Greenaway; Dr. Heathcote judged it expedient to send it forth at large. He prefixed, however, an advertisement, by way of apology for so doing; and speaks of it therein as little more than a *jeu d'esprit*. It is remarkable that Dr. Heathcote takes no notice of this Pamphlet in the "Memoirs of his own Life" prefixed to the last edition of his "Irenarch," in 1781.—Mr. Greenaway's pamphlet was called "Remarks on the Memoirs of the late contested Election for the County of Leicester; in a Letter to a Friend. To which are added, 1. A Song, called the Framland Voters; 2. The Letters relating to the Imposture vented at Nether Broughton; 3. Who is Leicestrensis? a Dialogue, 1775." 8vo.]

* A mock-heroic, not altogether destitute of humour. Dullness is the Parent to whom Mr. Carr addresses himself.

† Son of the very learned and reverend Henry Dodwell, M.A. (sometime Camden Professor of History at Oxford, whence he was, in 1691, ejected for Nonconformity). He was born at Shottesbrook, Berks, June 17, 1709; and educated at Trinity college, Oxford; where he took the degree of M.A. June 8, 1732. He was an orthodox Divine, and a celebrated Preacher; and several of his Sermons, both single and collected, are in print. Of these, I shall endeavour to preserve the titles. —1. He published, "Two Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, on the Eternity of future Punishments, against Mr. Whiston's Notions;" 2 Thess. i 7—9; 1743. 2. "The Desireableness of the Christian Faith," preached at Reading, at the Triennial Visitation of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, then Bishop of Salis-

When Mr. Tonson had undertaken to publish "The Tatler," "Spectator," &c. with notes by

Salisbury, 1 Pet. i. 8; 1744. 3. "The Nature, Procedure, Extent, Value, and Effects, of a rational Faith considered," in two Sermons before the University; [which seem evidently leveled against *Christianity not founded on Argument* ‡];" 1 Pet. iii. 15; 1745. 4. "The Practical Influence of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity," 2 Cor. xiii. 14. a Sermon before the University, June 9, 1745. 5. "The Nature, Extent, and Support, of Human Laws," an Assize Sermon, March 8, 1749-50; Rom. xiii. 3. 6. "The Importance of the Christian Faith illustrated, in the Explanation of St. Paul's Wish of being accused by his Brethren," before the University, Jan. 26, 1752; Rom. ix. 3. 7. "The Nature, Mischiefs, and Remedy, of Superstition, illustrated," in two Sermons before the University, Feb. 17, 1754; Psalm xxxi. 7. 8. "The equal and impartial Discharge of Justice, with respect both to the Guilty and Innocent, recommended;" preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, at the Assizes, before the Judges, July 16, 1755; Prov. xvii. 15. 9. "The sinful Christian convicted by his own Prayers," preached at West Ham, Luke xix. 22. 1755. 9. "The Doctrine of the Divine Visitation by Earthquakes, illustrated, confirmed, and applied, in two Sermons, on the Fast-day, and on the preceding Sunday; Isaiah xxix. 6. 1756." 10. Before the Sons of the Clergy, Jer. xlix. 10; 1760. 11. At the Consecration of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury; Tit. i. 7—9; 1757. 12. "The false Witness reproved, an Assize Sermon, at St. Mary's, Oxford, March 3, 1758; Exod. xiii. 1." 13. At the Annual Meeting of the Charity Schools, Psalm xxxiv. 11; 1758. 14. "The Doctrine of a particular Providence stated, confirmed, defended, and applied;" in two Sermons before the University, April 20, 1760; Psalm xxxiii. 13—15. 15. In Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of Dr. Charles Moss, Lord Bishop of St. David's, April 30, 1766. 16. At Salisbury, before the Governors of the General Infirmary, at their second Anniversary, Sept. 13, 1768; Prov. xix. 17. He published also a volume of "Practical Discourses on Moral Subjects" in 1748; a second in 1749; and a

‡ By some strange oversight, the tract called "Christianity not founded in Argument" was attributed to Archdeacon Dodwell, in Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 1005. But the error was properly corrected in vol. LVI. pp. 32, 33, 133. The tendency of that book being to insinuate, that Christianity is founded on no arguments of truth or reason, but on faith; which the author endeavours to make ridiculous, and debases to a weak credulity; this would be sufficient to prove that Dr. Dodwell could not be the author of such a work. But the real author was Henry Dodwell, esq. brother to the Archdeacon (who had been of Magdalen college, Oxford); which probably occasioned the mistake.—The Author of "Observations on a Pamphlet intituled Christianity not founded on Argument, by a Christian Freethinker," was of opinion that it was "a continued irony from beginning to end;" and the Monthly Reviewers say that it was "a masked battery, so artfully raised and constructed, that many were deceived by it; imagining it was intended as a defence of that cause to which the Author designed to give a mortal blow." *Monthly Review, vol. XXXII. p.* 149.

volume

Dr. Percy (now Bishop of Dromore) Mr. Bowyer addressed the following letter to the learned Editor.

volume of "Discourses preached before the University," 1754.—Dr. Dodwell's first preferment in the Church was the rectory of Shottesbrook, his native parish, with the vicarage of White Waltham annexed, to which he was presented in 1744, by Arthur Vansittart, esq.; and in the same year he preached an excellent Sermon at Reading, at the Visitation of Bp. Sherlock, who was so delighted with the Discourse that he soon after presented him to a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1749 he obtained a dispensation to hold, with his former livings, the vicarage of Bucklebury and chapel of Merston annexed, which for that turn were in the gift of Penyston Powney and William Le Marchant, esqrs. And in that year, in a pamphlet under the title of "A Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry," he distinguished himself in the famous controversy on the "Miraculous Powers," together with Dr. Church of Battersea§; so that the University of Oxford complimented both these gentlemen with the degree of D. D. by diploma, Dr. Middleton intended a full answer to all his antagonists on that subject; but, finding his health unequal to the task, singled out these two as the most considerable, and prepared a particular answer to them, which he did not live to finish; but it was published in 1751, the year after his decease. He used to boast that he had taught them to use his own weapons against himself.

Dr. Dodwell afterwards published, "A full and final Reply to Mr. Toll's‖ Defence of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry. With an Appendix, in Answer to every Particular in Dr. Middleton's Vindication; and a Preface, on the Credibility of Miracles, occasioned by the two previous Questions, 1751," 8vo. Both this and the former pamphlet were written with great temper as well as learning. In 1757 he was appointed a canon-residentiary of Salisbury; and in 1763 was promoted by Bp. Thomas to the archdeaconry of

§ Dr. Thomas Church was vicar of Battersea, lecturer of St. Anne's, Soho, and prebendary of St. Paul's. His first tract was, "A Vindication of the Miraculous Powers which subsisted in the three Centuries of the Christian Church, in Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry. By which it is shewn, that we have no sufficient Reason to believe, from the Doctor's Reasonings and Objections, that no such Powers were continued to the Church after the Days of the Apostles. With a Preface, containing some Observations on Dr. Mead's Account of the Demoniacs, in his Medica Sacra."—The second was, "An Appeal to the Serious and Unprejudiced; or, a second Vindication of the Miraculous Powers, &c. in Answer to the late Posthumous Work of Dr. Middleton.—He published also seven single Sermons, between 1748 and 1756.—He was of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, M. A. 1731; D. D. by diploma 1749; and died Dec. 23, 1756.

‖ Frederick Toll, M. A. rector of Dogmersfield, Hampshire; author of, 1. "A Defence of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, against Mr. Dodwell's Free Answer, 1749," 8vo. 2. "Some Remarks in Vindication of Miraculous Powers, &c. with an Observation or two upon Dr. Stebbing's Christianity justified, so far as relates to this Subject. In a Letter to a Friend, 1750." 3. "A Sermon preached at the Visitation at Basingstoke, before the Rev. Robert Lowth, M. A. Archdeacon of Winchester, May 14, 1751. With an Appendix, partly occasioned by Mr. Church's Appeal, &c."

Berks.

"SIR, June 14, 1764.

"In a small punch * book (the title of which I know not) were printed many years since critical remarks on several letters in the Tatlers and Spectators, which I think you should get for your new edition, that you may either confute the objections, or profit by them. For instance: *Supper and friends* EXPECTS *me at*—It was wise, says the Remarker, to make the verb agree with the more *worthy* nominative; for such the *supper* is beyond the *friends*.—Now, it is but reading EXPECT, which the author probably wrote, and the reflexion ceases.—This book, I am informed, is now in the possession of Mr. Wray † of the Exchequer. If you collect

Berks. In 1767 he published, "The Sick Man's Companion; or, the Clergyman's Assistant in visiting the Sick; with a preliminary Dissertation on Prayer, 1767," 8vo; and was the author (I know not in what year) of "A Dissertation on Jephtha's Vow." He died Oct. 23, 1785, in his 75th year. His private conversations, and the manners of his domestic life, were always found to correspond with those principles, which, as a champion of our truly orthodox Church, he had ever maintained in the pulpit, and frequently published in his works.

* This *punch* book was Mr. Wagstaffe's Annotations, of which much use was made in the edition of the Tatler, in 6 vols. 1786.

† Daniel Wray, esq. universally respected as a scholar and a gentleman, was educated at the Charter House, and at Queen's college, Cambridge. His father was Sir Daniel Wray, knt. formerly a soap-boiler in London, and one of the sheriffs of that city in 17..; but, retiring from business, he resided in Charter House-square; and his memory is still reflected on with a degree of pleasure by some *(quibusdam perpaucis* ‡*)* who can revive the long-buried ideas of what passed at that school about the year 1716 or 17; when *Sir Daniel* was always ready, if any body was wanted, to beg a half-holiday on Tuesday afternoons.

In his early days Mr. Wray made the tour of France and Italy, with two respectable friends, the son of Lord Chancellor King, and the Earl of Morton; and there is a large copper medallion of him, in a Roman mantle, a striking representation in profile, with his own hair in the antique form, inscribed,
DANIEL WRAY ANGLVS. ÆT. XXIV. Exergue, 1726, G. Pozzo F.
Rev. NIL ACTVM REPVTANS SI QVID SVPERESSET AGENDVM.
He was elected F.A.S. 1740-1, and was one of the vice-presidents. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society; and a Trustee of the

‡ Since this note was first written, in 1784, the *perpauci* are probably all numbered with their forefathers.

British

nothing out of it, you ought to mention its merit or demerit.

British Museum at its first establishment; and at all these learned institutions, as long as his health permitted, he gave constant attendance. He was an excellent critic in the English language; an accomplished judge of polite literature, of virtù, and the fine arts. The qualities also of his heart were as distinguished as those of his mind. The rules of religion, of virtue, and morality, regulated his conduct from the beginning to the end of his days; and he may be said to have been through life a happy and respectable member of society. His friend Mr. Hardinge, however, in a poetical dialogue at Cambridge, between a Stranger and a Beadle, occasioned by the statue of *Academic Glory* being placed in the Senate-house, has thus ironically characterized him:

"—— but when malignant *Wray*,
Eager in hope, impatient of delay,
A dapper, pert, loquacious, busy elf,
More active for the publick than himself,
Ran too and fro, with anxious looks, and prated,
And mov'd that hence she might be soon translated, &c."

He was many years deputy-teller of the Exchequer under Philip the second Earl of Hardwicke; but resigned about two years before his death, his great punctuality and exactness in any business he undertook making the constant attendance at the office troublesome to him. He was one of the Writers in the "Athenian Letters," published by the Earl of Hardwicke; and an inscription by him on a Tower at Wimpole is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1778, p. 150. In the first volume of the Archæologia, p. 128, are printed "Notes on the Walls of antient Rome," communicated by him 1756; and "Extracts from different Letters from Rome, giving an Account of the Discovery of a most beautiful Statue of Venus dug up there 1761." He married, late in life, the daughter of —— Darell, esq. of Richmond, sister to Robert Darell, esq. sub-governor of the South-Sea-house; but continued a member of Queen's College till his death, which happened Dec. 19, 1784, in his 82d year.—Amongst other legacies, he gave the reversion of 500*l.* a year to the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys after the death of Mrs. Wray; which happened at Richmond, Surrey, in May 1803, æt. 78. Her taste for the fine arts was no less extensive than her husband's, particularly in painting; her landscapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, will bear the test of criticism, and are truly worthy the admiration of the connoisseur in that species of painting. Amongst her numerous bequests, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houses, is indebted to her munificence for 1500*l.* Mr. Wray left his library at her disposal; and she, knowing his attachment to the Charter-house, where he had received his education, and of which at the time of his death he was supposed to have been the eldest scholar, made the Governors an offer of it; which was thankfully accepted; and a room was fitted

"2. You may observe what elegant compositions have been occasionally formed out of the Spectators since they were first published; being not only a pattern of good writing, but affording even materials for it. Mr. Richardson's Pamela is no other than the story in vol. V. No. 375. And perhaps it appears with as much advantage in its original brevity, as in its diffused length of a volume. Mr. Pope's Letter of Eloisa to Abelard is fairly taken from the original; but the story was first pointed out, and beautifully told, in Spectator, vol. II. p. 164, under the characters of Constantia and Theodosius. Many more, I suppose, may be found, which owe their birth to the Spectators.

"3. In vol. IV. No. 253, Mr. Addison, while he is commending Mr. Pope, says, 'This beautiful distich upon Ajax puts me in mind of a description in Homer's Odyssey, which *none of the Critics have taken notice of.*' I have happened to find the same in Dionysius περὶ συνθεσεως ονομάτων, who treats very largely upon these verses. Pope's Letter to Addison, Oct. 10, 1714.

"4. In the Gentleman's Magazine, about six or seven years since *, I remember, a letter was printed from some very low critics, pretending to find false English in one of Mr. Addison's Dedications of a volume of the Spectators. This was ridiculed justly

fitted up for its reception, taken from a convenient apartment originally used for the meetings of the Governors; and, though very large, three sides are very nearly filled by this very good collection of many antient editions of various learned works, enlivened by many of our valuable authors. They are placed under the care of the master, preacher, head schoolmaster, and a librarian, whose salary is 20*l.* a year. The original Catalogue was written by T. Wing, who faithfully served Mr. Wray 38 years as a servant, and was rewarded by him with a clerk's place in his Majesty's Receipt of the Exchequer. An excellent portrait of Mr. Wray (a Kit-cat copied by Powell in 1785 from a picture by Mr. Dance) hangs over the chimney. It is extremely well painted, and represents a mild and benevolent set of features. Below is the large medallion described in p. 441.

* It was almost twice that time. See Gent. Mag. 1751, vol. XXI. pp. 442. 552.

in

in a letter published the next month, which I have reason to think was written by the present Bishop of Gloucester. This is of no moment in itself, but may supply matter for a preface; and you know names, or hints at names, add a value to trifles.

"These small circumstances I have collected together this morning. If they are of no service to the plan of your intended edition, you will excuse the officious regard paid to you, Sir, by

Your most humble servant, W. BOWYER.

"In the Book above mentioned a gentleman goes to bed with reading Virgil; and bids his servant attend to the candle when he drops. Very prudent, says the Remarker, and circumstantial; the candle, which had fire and flame, might do mischief; but a man that could sleep over Virgil, could do none."

In December 1764, Mr. Bowyer presented a copy of Mr. Folkes's "Table of Gold and Silver Coins" to the Cathedral Library at Chichester *, with the following inscription:

HAS. NVMMORVM. ANGLICORVM. TABVLAS.
VETERIS. AMICITIAE. MONVMENTVM.
CVM. VIRO. REVERENDO. GVILIELMO. CLARKE.
CANONICO. CICESTRENSI.
AVRO. ARGENTO. AERE.
PVRIORIS. PRETIOSIORIS. STABILIORIS.
IN. BIBLIOTHECA.
EIVSDEM. ECCLESIAE. CATHEDRALIS.
REPONI. VOLVIT.
GVILIELMVS. BOWYER. TYPOGRAPHVS.

* He had before made some occasional presents to their library; one of which has been mentioned in p. 275. Another is thus acknowledged by Mr. Clarke (who appears to have had the augmenting of it very much at heart): "I thank you for remembering the Spital. Every addition is something to our little library. We take in all, like a real hospital, the poor, the maimed, and the blind. But I cannot think of concealing your name under such a cover. Who can reach 8 or 9 feet high, to shew the favour he has received? Let me have a *folio* of some sort or other, that I may put my hand upon it as I walk by, and say, 'Here's Mr. Bowyer!' What would you have from public libraries? If people do not read, that is no more the fault

1765.

In this year, at the request of the munificent Mr. Hollis *, Mr. Bowyer wrote the short Latin

fault of the library, than their not praying in publick is of the [illegible]. But is there no pleasure in surveying such structures, though we do not use them?" *Mr. Clarke to Mr. Bowyer, March* 14, 1759.—On the receipt of Mr. Folkes's book, Mr. Clarke says, "How much am I obliged to you for a most elegant and agreeable present to our Church Library, which I received on Tuesday morning! It gave me the more pleasure, as it was opening the new year so auspiciously, with a book that will be as much looked into as any in the Library, and upon a subject that does not seem to admit of many more improvements. I am likewise commissioned by the Dean and the rest of our body, to make their very grateful acknowledgments for the favour you have done them. You may be sure that I had not the least scruple about *terms* or *ceremonies* in ordering the loose leaf to be prefixed. It was making me a compliment that I ought to be pleased with, and therefore, from a principle of self-love, willing to perpetuate; though at present it puts me under some disadvantages: I cannot shew the book with so much freedom as I should otherwise do. You have certainly disposed of it in these two volumes to the most advantage you could. The coins and the explanations are much the better for being separate, and may be turned to with more ease. The word *shilling* was used very soon after the Conquest for the twentieth part of a pound sterling; the English, fond of their own language, applied it to the Norman *solidus* or *solt*, and *called their own shilling the groat*, which was, agreeably to the Roman custom, the *tremissis* of the shilling." *Ibid. Jan.* 3, 1765.—In a subsequent letter he says, "Your volatile spirits often put me in mind of Hudibras's sword, which worked its way through the scabbard—it was so manful. Your zeal for your friend Markland is not at all in the strain of the *Supplices*—You treat Universities and Heads of Houses with an air of a visitor, as if they had no taste, no regard for learning, because they don't do the new edition of the *Supplices* the honour of a funeral in their Libraries. To prevent your indignation from turning more immediately to this quarter, I desire to do the office of an undertaker, and beg you would send down a copy of the *Supplices*, handsomely bound, to be decently interred in our Library. He shall have all the honours of the place, the same that Sages, Saints, and Criticks, have had before—kept sacred from any interruption by the unburied dead, who never molest the manes of these good authors, that take sanctuary among us." And in another letter, Nov. 20, 1767, Mr. Clarke says, "We have just put a ticket into the Lottery for our Library; for we find that nothing but the wheel of Fortune will give it a tolerable appearance."

* "Some time in the spring of the year 1765 Mr. Hollis seems to have proposed to Mr. Millar the re-printing Dr. Wallis's

Latin

preface to "*Joannis Wallisii Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ;*" and a larger English Preface,

Latin Grammar of the English tongue; concerning which Mr. Millar was desirous of having the opinion of the Rev. Dr ***** [Lowth], who, at the bookseller's request, was consulted by Mr. Bowyer on the subject. The Doctor returned for answer, 'that, in his opinion, the re-printing of this Grammar would be for the benefit of Natives, as well as of Foreigners.' 'The design of re-printing Dr. Wallis's Latin Grammar of the English tongue undoubtedly originated with Mr. Hollis; without any other view than to promote the knowledge of the English language among Foreigners, who could not otherwise be made acquainted with the value and excellence of many of our English Writers, of whose works the spirit and sentiments were often erroneously, and always imperfectly, represented in translations. With this patriotic view, to the honour of his country, he proposed the re-printing of this Grammar to Mr. Millar, whose business it was to consider what might be expected from the sale of it; and relying upon the judgment of the reverend Divine above mentioned, he requested Mr. Bowyer, who had a literary connexion with the Doctor, to procure it for his farther information. The answer to Mr. Bowyer's application encouraged Mr. Millar to undertake the new edition; and the same answer having suggested to Mr. Hollis the advantage it would be to the book, to have the approbation of so learned and eminent a man more distinctly and publicly expressed, he endeavoured, by the intercession of Mr. Bowyer, to prevail with the Doctor to honour the re-publication of Wallis's Grammar with a preface of his own writing. Why this favour was refused, no particular reason appears. The Doctor was certainly at his liberty, and no man had a right to know his motives for declining a little labour in his own walk, from which he might have derived some little honour, if not to his eminent talents, yet certainly to his benevolence in promoting a work where party and controversy were out of the question. But, to say the truth, Mr. Hollis was not, in those days, fit company for Orthodox Divines. It was well known that he was concerned in this new edition of Wallis's Grammar; and no less that he was at that time procuring a new edition of Locke's Letters concerning Toleration, on which subject it appeared afterwards that the ruling theology was not in perfect accord with the doctrine of these letters. But, leaving speculation, let us return to fact. Mr. Bowyer was prevailed with to write the short elegant Preface which now stands before this last edition of Dr. Wallis's Grammar, wherein his learned and reverend friend had this advantage, that a sort of justice was done to his merit, which he could not decently have done for himself, had he obliged Mr. Hollis with a preface of his own.—Jan. 7, 1765, Wallis's Grammar being printed off, and ready for publication, Mr. Hollis made Mr. Bowyer a present [of twenty pounds] for writing the Preface." See "Memoirs of Mr. Hollis," pp. 232. 234. 264.—To this edition of Wallis's Grammar a good por-

intended for that work *. He sent six copies of this book to the Rev. Edward Clarke, then in Mi-

portrait of the learned Author was prefixed, by the munificence of Mr. Hollis; which, nearly thirty years after, I was very desirous of applying to a purpose entirely congenial with his philanthropic views. An immediate descendant of Dr. Wallis, who was far from being in affluence, wished to present to the World some unpublished Sermons of that learned Divine, but could not afford to run any risque in the publication.—This I undertook at my own charge; the descendant of Dr. Wallis to be at no loss, but to have the whole profit. It occurred to us both, that the *Portrait* (which remained with the Representative of Mr. Hollis, to whom there was not the most distant chance of its ever becoming of the least use) might be advantageous, and a very proper embellishment to the Sermons; and accordigly Mr. Wallis applied, in a respectful manner, to be indulged with the use of it.—The Owner had undoubtedly a full right to refuse; but, I confess, both Mr. Wallis and myself were somewhat disappointed at his receiving the following answer:

"Sir, *August* 2, 1791.

"Though an utter stranger to you, yet, out of regard to the memory of the late Dr. Wallis, you should certainly command the plate; but, when you recollect that a copper-plate will cast off but a certain number, and that number is required for the work it was engraved for, you will excuse me that I cannot render that work imperfect; but, if a few copies for yourself will be any satisfaction to you, in case there are any struck off, I will send some. I am, Sir, Your most humble servant," &c.

I make no comment.—Dr. Wallis's Sermons, however, did not appear without a new engraving of his Portrait.

* The Latin Preface is here transcribed:

"Linguæ Anglicanæ Grammaticam, a viro eximio Johanne Wallisio, S.T.D. Geometriæ Professore Saviliano in celeberrima Academia Oxoniensi, atque Regalis Societatis Londini sodale, Latinè conscriptam, post iteratas editiones visum est, in Exterorum gratiam, denuo recudere, juxtà exemplar inter ejus Opera, Oxon. MDCXCIX. in Folio, prioribus longè auctius.—Subjungitur, utpote quæ cum Tractatu de Loquela Grammaticæ præfixo habet consortium quoddam et necessitudinem, "Epistolæ Auctoris ad Thomam Beverley, De mutis surdisque informandis."—Hujus Grammaticæ subsidio, adhibito Dictionario Anglico-Latino et Latino-Anglico accuratissimi nostratis Roberti Ainsworth, quivis Latine peritus ad Linguæ Anglicanæ notitiam perveniat. Quod si pleniorem ejus indolem pernoscere cupiat, consulat libellum, cui titulus "A Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes," a viro ornatissimo Roberto Lowth, Canonico Dunelmensi, nuper editum, qui studiorum suorum complexu res fere dissociabiles conjunxit, aususque veteris poescos orientalis fontes recludere, patrii sermonis rudimenta exquirere dignatus est.—In usum singularum gentium Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ melius forsan concinnata foret sermone cuique genti

pro-

norca; who distributed them (as directed) to the Spanish Literati *.

In the same year he had many consultations with Mr. Hollis, on a projected edition of Marvell's Works; and from that time to 1767 very frequently turned his thoughts on that subject; consulted Dr. Birch concerning various parts of Marvell's writings; and communicated to Mr. Hollis the result of his various enquiries †.

proprio; Italis una, Germanis altera, tertio Gallis, &c. Si vero hanc præ manibus intueamur exteris omnibus partem aptam, opus esse censebitur non solum utile, sed summo judicio elaboratum. Vale Londini, Jan. 1, 1765."

The intended English Preface began thus;

"As there are many rich treasures of learning and ingenuity contained in our English Writers, Foreigners often regret the want of being masters of them. And some of our Natives, from a zeal for the honour of the Nation, have wished that its language was more disseminated, and not bounded with the extent of its conquests; that so the spirit of liberty, as well as knowledge, which breathes through every page of a Briton, might be communicated in its original channel to the proper objects of such a blessing, even to all mankind. As a manuduction, therefore, to this language, it has been thought proper to re-publish the incomparable Dr. Wallis's Grammar of the English tongue, written in Latin, that by the help of it, joined with the accurate Mr. Ainsworth's English-Latin and Latin English Dictionary, any one who understands Latin may attain to a knowledge of the English, and need no longer have recourse to the treacherous aids of French translations, '*malifidis Versionum Gallicarum auxiliis.*'—The edition which we now offer to the publick is printed from the folio edition of that author's works, of the year 1699, corrected by his last hand, and much augmented beyond the former editions; which yet have left some gleanings for our farther care."—After mentioning a few of these (see his "Miscellaneous Tracts, 4to, p. 471), Mr. Bowyer thus concludes, "I have made these slight excursions as a diversion to the reader, before he enters on the drier study of Grammar, and to convince him that the first elements of it will soon lead him into enquiries of greater importance."

* An hundred copies were purchased by Mr. Hollis for this purpose; which were sent to Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c.

Mr. Markland, in answer to a letter from Mr. Bowyer about this Grammar, says, "I wonder you should think of printing a Latin book on that subject, which at present would not be read (I had almost said *could* not) even in English; but I suppose it is not your own choice. I would as soon write Lectures on *Taste* as any thing on the *Digamma*."

† On this subject I shall transcribe from the Biographer of Mr. Hollis: "The 23d of April [1767] Mr. Hollis and Mr. Baron met

The principal books printed by Mr. Bowyer in the year 1765 were,

met by appointment, and had much discourse concerning the part Mr. Baron should take in a new edition of Andrew Marvell's works. If there is no mistake in the date, Mr. Hollis had thought of this re-publication near two years before, as appears by the following memorandum found among his papers: '*September* 3, 1765. Busied in the morning looking over Andrew Marvell's works, and papers relating thereto, preparatory to a conversation with Mr. Bowyer, concerning the new edition of them.—4. With Mr. Bowyer, with whom I had a full conversation relating to the new edition of Andrew Marvell's Works,* to the printing of which he seemed reluctant, from the difficulties that will attend it; animated him all I could to that end; and we are to talk farther concerning it.'—It does not however appear, from any thing we have seen, that they had farther talk on the subject till the spring of 1767, when Mr. Hollis proposed to engage Mr. Baron as an assistant. The result was, that the new edition was to be in one volume quarto, to be printed by Millar and Cadell; Mr. Baron to correct the press for the prose, and Mr. Bowyer for the poetical and Latin parts. Mr. Hollis and Mr. Baron met on the 29th of April, and had a long conversation on the subject; when it appeared in the end, that Baron, not thinking himself equal to the task, for want of anecdotes, did not seem inclined to undertake it. Hence it appears, that Mr. Hollis expected something more from Baron than just to correct the press. Baron was a great collector of the works, and historical accounts, of the defenders of liberty, civil and religious. Marvell, in that department, was a hero; but it is probable Mr. Baron had not succeeded in searching for materials relating to the history of this consummate Patriot, or such as were necessary to illustrate some passages in his works, which wanted explanation; and here, in all probability, the project dropped. With respect to Mr. Bowyer, a loose paper has been communicated to us, importing, that 'he refused to be concerned in the re-publication of Marvell's Works, upon any account.' What were Mr. Bowyer's reasons for this refusal does not appear. We may venture to say, that party considerations had no share in his reluctance; for this worthy and learned Printer made no scruple to print other works†, published about this time, which were, in their contents, no less obnoxious to the Ruling Powers than the revival of Marvell's principles and strictures would have been. The want of two such able co-operators as Baron and Bowyer put an end to Mr. Hollis's project of republishing Marvell's Works. They have been, however, since republished, in 1776, in three volumes quarto, by Captain Edward Thompson, who acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Hollis's collections (see Memoirs of Mr. Hollis, pp. 361, 362);" and, in order to magnify Marvell, has defamed his own

† *e. g.* "The Confessional," Dr. Harris's "History of Charles II," &c.

"An Ecclesiastical History, Antient and Modern, from the Birth of Christ, to the Beginning of the

contemporaries as plagiaries. Perhaps a more ridiculous and ill-founded charge was never made than that which Captain Thompson has ventured to exhibit against Addison, Watts, and David Mallet, in the Preface to this Work. That the same MS. should fall into the hands of these three gentlemen, and that each of them should be tempted to steal different parts of it, would be too gross an improbability to merit any belief, even if the characters of the accused did not exempt them from such a suspicion. Of the two former several defences have been already produced to the publick; but the latter has yet been without an advocate. It may be therefore candid to observe, that the imputation on his reputation may be clearly wiped away to the satisfaction of every impartial person. The ballad which Mr. Mallet is charged with purloining, was originally printed about the year 1724, and was inserted in the "The Plain Dealer," July 24, 1724. Whoever will compare that copy with the present which is given to Marvell, will find variations in almost every stanza, which would surely not have been made, as they are in general for the worse, had the Ballad originally stood as it is now read in Mallet's Works. In the same paper, August 28, 1724, is a Letter from Mr. Mallet, wherein he gives the history of the Lady who was the subject of the Ballad; whence it appears that the circumstances of the transaction were founded on facts. The alterations were evidently made by him afterwards; and there is little room to doubt but that the MS. was written after the publication of the improved copy."

It was from an apprehension the Works of Marvell would not sell sufficiently to defray the expence, and not from any dislike to the Author, that Mr. Bowyer declined the undertaking. That he was in no respect prejudiced against the writer, appears from his having contributed his advice and personal assistance in collecting the scarce tracts.—And the following memoranda are now first printed from Mr. Bowyer's MS. "In the Admission Book of Scholars of Trinity College, Cambridge, is this entry: '13 April, 1638. Andreas Marvell juratus et admissus.' [Written in Marvell's own hand.]—In the old Conclusion Book, p. 169, is as follows: 'Sept. 24, 1641. It is agreed by the Master and Seniors that Mr. Carter, Dominus Wakefield, D^{s} Marvel, D^{s} Waterhouse, & D^{s} Maye, in regard that some of them are reported to be married, and the others look not after their Days nor Acts, shall receive no more benefit of the College, and shall be out of their places, unless they shew just cause to the College for the contrary in three months.' By *days* above, are meant the certain number allowed by statute in the year to absentees; and the word *acts* means the exercises enjoined also by the statutes to be performed. This from the Rev. Mr. Michael Lort, Greek Professor of Cambridge, and fellow of Trinity College, Nov. 25, 1765. The writer of his Life in the General Dictionary says he was admitted 1633, by a typographical mistake, I suppose. W. B."

The

present Century: In which the Rise, Progress, and Variations of Church Power are considered in their Connexion with the State of Learning and Philosophy, and the Political History of Europe during that Period. By the late learned John Lawrence Mosheim, D.D. and Chancellor of the University of Gottingen. Translated from the Original, and accompanied with Notes and Chronological Tables, by Archibald Maclaine *, M. A. Minister of the English Church at the Hague." 2 vols. 4to.

The following list of Marvell's Works (intended to have formed a quarto volume of about 600 pages) was drawn out by Mr. Bowyer; which shews that he was in earnest in the business.

A Poem against Lancelot de Maniban, entitled, "*Cuidam, qui legendo Scripturam, descripsit formam, sapientiam, sortemque Authoris, illustrissimo Lanceloto Josepho Maniban grammatomanti.*"—"The Rehearsal transprosed, 1672."—"The Rehearsal transprosed, 2d Part, 1673."—"Mr. Smirke, or the Divine in Mode; being certain Annotations upon the Animadversions on the Naked Truth, together with a short historical Essay concerning General Councils, Creeds, and Impositions in Matters of Religion, by Andreas Rivetus, jun. Lond. 1676." 4to.—"An Account of the Growth of Popery, 1677."—"Miscellaneous Poems," one vol. Lond. 1681; reprinted in two volumes 12mo, 1726, under the title of "*The Works of Andrew Marvell, Esq*"—"A short Historical Essay towards General Councils, 1676."—"A Letter to Oliver Cromwell, MS. July 28, 1653."—"Letter to Mr. William Popple, July 17, 1676. See of Marvel in Athen. Oxon. vol. II. fol. 818."—In Dr. Birch's hands, "Two Parts of Rehearsal transprosed;" "Defence of Bishop Croft's Naked Truth;" "Account of the Progress of Popery," 4to pamphlet.—In Thurloe's Papers, "A Letter of Andrew Marvell;" "A Letter to William Popple, Esq. at Bourdeaux," MS.—The second part of "The Rehearsal transprosed," as the title-page expresses, "was occasioned by two Letters: first printed by a nameless Author, intituled, *A Reproof*, &c. the second left for me at a Friend's House, dated Nov. 3. 1673, subscribed J. G. and concluding with these Words: *If thou darest to print any lie or libel against Dr. Parker, by the eternal God I will cut thy throat.*" Marvell's answer is thus introduced:

REPROOF, p. 67. "If you have any thing to object against it, do your worst. You know the Press is open."

Licensed the 1st of May, 1673. By the Author and Licenser of the Ecclesiastical Polity.

Dr. Parker, who was the Author both of the "Reproof" and of the "Ecclesiastical Polity," judged it prudent, it may be concluded, to lay down the cudgels.

* This able Divine was a native of Scotland, son of a minister in Ireland. He published, 1752, a Sermon, preached Dec. 5, 1751, on the Death of the Prince of Orange, Lam. iii. 28, 29.

"An Harmony of the Four Gospels, so far as relates to the History of our Saviour's Resurrection, with a Commentary and Notes, by Dr. R. Parry."

In 1765 his masterly Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History made its first appearance, in two vols. 4to, dedicated to William Prince of Orange. It experienced a most favourable reception, and was reprinted, 1758, in six vols. 8vo; in which form it has had several subsequent editions. The additions to the quarto edition were also published *separately* the same year; but, as is very often the case, not *twenty copies* were sold. —Few publications, on their first appearance, have been more generally read than Mr. Soame Jenyns's "View of the internal Evidence of the Christian Religion." Mr. Maclaine addressed to that gentleman a series of Letters, 1777, in 12mo, written to serve the best purposes of Christianity, on a due consideration of the distinguished eminence of Mr. Jenyns as a writer, of the singular mixture of piety, wit, error, wisdom, and paradox, exhibited in his publication, and of his defence of Christianity on principles which would lead men to enthusiasm or to scepticism, according to their different dispositions. His only other publications are two Fast Sermons, 1793 and 1797.—He was generally *supposed* to be, for many years, a writer of some of the foreign articles in the Monthly Review.—He died Nov. 25, 1804; endeared to a numerous and respectable acquaintance. In deploring the loss of departed worth, sincerity may be permitted briefly to state its claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that, in a probationary course of 82 years, Mr. Maclaine's superior endowments of mind and heart, his genius, learning, and industry, constantly directed by a love of virtue and truth, by piety and charity, diffused a beneficial influence over the whole of his professional and domestic sphere. As a scholar, a gentleman, and a divine, uniformly displaying a judicious taste, an amiable deportment, and instructive example, he was admired and loved by all who courted and enjoyed his society; especially those of whom he was a distinguished archetype—the man of education, the polished companion, the benevolent friend, and pious Christian. Clothed in the invincible armour of the latter, he received with triumph the assaults of the last enemy of mankind; and it is no small consolation to his mourning friends to know, that, great as had been the excellence and utility of his life, they were surpassed by the fortitude which he displayed, and the happiness he enjoyed, in the hour of pending death.—It will be no reproach to this worthy man's memory to add, that he was brother to the person who went by the name of "The Gentleman Highwayman," had been a grocer in Welbeck-street, and was executed at Tyburn, Oct. 3, 1752, attended by Dr. Allen, a Presbyterian minister, who published an account of his behaviour. His brother early renounced him, though he made all the interest he could for him (see Gent. Mag. vol. XX. pp. 392, 423, 475, 473, 480), and wrote a letter to him after condemnation (Ibid. p. 436).

"Moral

"Moral and Political Dialogues; with Letters on Chivalry and Romance*. By the Rev. Mr. Hurd†. The Third Edition." Small 8vo.

"Du Port‡ de Signis Morborum Libri quatuor. Quibus accedunt Notæ Auctoris; aliorum eruditorum Medicorum; et sparsim Editoris Radulphi Schomberg, M. D. Societ. Antiquar. Lond. Soc." 4to.

* "The former editions of these Dialogues were given to the publick without a name, and under the fictitious person of an Editor: 'not for any purpose so silly as that of imposing on the public; but for reasons of another kind, which it is not difficult to apprehend.' *Pref. p.* 1.—The learned and ingenious Author hath now thought it proper to affix his name to these pieces; and to preface them with a Dissertation on the manner of writing Dialogue; which is of itself a considerable tract, extending to no less than sixty pages. In this prefatory discourse, he considers the antients as the best models for the dialogue-form of writing; and what he hath said on the subject is well worth the critical reader's attention." *Monthly Review, vol. XXXIII. p.* 406.

† A little before this time, some elegant productions from the Paris and Parma presses had awakened the attention of the London Printers, particularly of Mr. *Dryden Leach*; who may be styled the Father of *Fine Printing* in this Country.—This improvement in the Art did not escape the watchful eye of the respectable Critic whose Work is noticed above; as will appear by the following brief notes, both written (though a little satirical) with the most perfect good temper.

1. "Rev. Sir, *July* 20, 1765.

"I send another specimen, which perhaps may better suit your taste, the lines being only set at a greater distance. On little causes what great things depend! The smaller letter must be for the Epistles in Latin, and Commentary; the larger for the Dissertations. An hexameter will not come into the width of the page in the larger letter. The smaller letter I shall have new, before you return from your journey, if the Founder keeps his word. But I should be glad to know how this pleases. *W. B.*"

2. "There is some sense in this specimen. I like it perfectly well. Is this the *paper* you sent before? If it be, I have now no objection to it. It is a strange thing that I must instruct you in your own art; but stranger still, that you should not have observed that the success, that is, the *sale* of a book, depends more upon *your* art than upon *mine*!—Once more, I like this paper very well: it must not be a bit worse, and so tell Mr. Millar. *R. H.*"

‡ Francis Du Port wrote his "Signa Morborum" near 200 years ago. The four Books which make up this Work, contain only 714 hexameter verses; consequently many diseases must be omitted, and the descriptions of those which he has taken into his catalogue must necessarily be very concise. The first edition of this Work was printed at Paris, by Duvall, 1534, 8vo.

The

The Latin Works of Lord Bacon, being the fourth and fifth volumes, in 4to, of the *best* * *Edition* of that illustrious Writer.

A Second Part of Bishop Ellys's † "Tracts on Spiritual and Temporal Liberty," 4to.

* This edition was corrected throughout by the learned and industrious Mr. Gambold; and the Latin volumes were also very accurately revised by Mr. Bowyer.

† Dr. Anthony Ellys was born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, and baptized June 8, 1690. He received his academical education at Clare hall, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow, and took the degree of A.B. in 1712, and of A.M. in 1716. In 1719-20, when his father (Anthony) who was a merchant, was mayor of the town (as his grandfather had been in 1708), the Corporation appointed him one of the ministers of the chapel; which appointment he resigned the following year. [According to this account, from Gent. Mag. Dec. 1796, the Parish Register, and the Books of the Corporation of Yarmouth, the inscription on his monument is inaccurate, as he was "aged 70 years."] In 1724, he became vicar of St. Olave Jewry, with the rectory of St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane, annexed; and in the September of the same year was presented by Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, to whom he had been for some time chaplain (and who was removed from his high office early in the January following) to a prebendal stall at Gloucester. On the 25th of April 1728, when King George the Second went to Cambridge, he was favoured with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, being one of those named in the Chancellor's list on that occasion. In 1736 he published "A Plea for the Sacramental Test, as a just Security to the Church established, and very conducive to the Welfare of the State," 4to. In 1749 he published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the 30th of January; and in October 1752 was promoted to the See of St. David's, and consecrated Jan. 28, 1753. This preferment he owed to the recommendation of Archbishop Herring, and held it with his prebend and city living *in commendam*. He was also vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks. About the same time he published anonymously a pamphlet called "Remarks on an Essay concerning Miracles, published by David Hume, Esq. amongst his Philosophical Essays," 4to, no date. In 1754 he published a Sermon preached before the House of Lords, January 30; and in 1759 another, preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He died at Gloucester, Jan. 16, 1761; and was buried in the South aile of the Cathedral there, where a neat pyramidal monument was erected to his memory, with the following epitaph on a tablet of white marble supported by a cherub:

"Near this place
lieth the body of

An-

The second edition of "A Letter * to the Right Reverend Author of the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated; in Answer to the Appendix to the

ANTHONY ELLYS, D.D.
Minister of the united parishes of
St. Olave Old Jewry, and St. Martin's
Ironmonger Lane, in the City of London, 38 years;
Prebendary in this Church 37 years;
Consecrated Bishop of St. David's 28 Feb. 1733;
who departed this life 17 Jan. 1761,
aged 68 years.
A person truly excellent,
learned, just, benevolent, pious;
to whose rare virtues and abilities
Adulation cannot add,
Envy cannot deservedly take from.
He married Anne the eldest daughter
of Sir Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth,
in the county of Bedford, bart.
whom he left, with only one daughter,
to lament the common loss
of one of the best of mankind."

Some verses on his death, by Dr. Dodd, were printed in the Christian's Magazine, 1761, p. 89, and in Dodd's Poems.

He left behind him, ready for the press, the above-mentioned "Tracts on the Liberty Spiritual and Temporal of Protestants in England, addressed to J. N. esq. at Aix-la-Chapelle;" the first part whereof was printed in 1763, and the second in 1765. The Editors of this posthumous work say, "He was not only eminent for his fine parts, extensive knowledge, and sound judgment, jewels truly valuable in themselves; but they were set in him to the highest advantage, by a heart so overflowing with benevolence and candour, as never even to conceive terms of acrimony or reproach towards the opinions or persons of those who differed from him! This Christian temper of his is discoverable in all the parts of these tracts that are taken up on controversy, for he always thought a person, though on the right side of the question, with principles of persecution, to be a worse man than he that was on the wrong."

The following epitaph on the grandfather of Bp. Ellys is on a large tomb in Yarmouth church-yard;

"Exuvias ANTHONII ELLYS, armigeri,
desiderium demissum sui respicientes,
hîc humo mandaverunt superstites
vicesimo nono die Octobris
anno Salutis 1709, æt. suæ 76."

* Of this Letter, whose author was the worthy and learned Dr. Lowth (afterwards successively Bishop of Oxford and of London), there was an extremely rapid sale. The first edition had been printed

fifth Volume of that Work; with an Appendix, containing a former Literary Correspondence. By a late Professor in the University of Oxford," 8vo.

"Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction," by Dr. John Brown, 8vo.

"The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things," by Mr. John Cleland *, 8vo.

printed at Oxford. The second (of which there was a large impression) appeared in November 1765; a third in February 1766; to which immediately succeeded a fourth, with the addition of "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Brown." In the course of this controversy many squibs were thrown out on both sides, in the newspapers; and among others were some by Mr. Bowyer (see vol. IV. p. 334). In "The St. James's Chronicle," June 25, 1766, were some queries which Mr. Markland supposed to have been his; but which I believe were by a different writer. Some letters on the subject I know he wrote, particularly *one* (if not *two*) in answer to *Il Moderato*, in the above-mentioned news-paper of April and May 1766. The principal Pamphlet in reply to the Letter of Dr. Lowth was written in defence of the character of Dr. Bentley, by a relation of his (Mr. Cumberland), and intituled, "A Letter to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Oxford, containing some Animadversions upon a Character given of the late Dr. Bentley, 1767," 8vo.

* This publication was followed, in 1769, by "Specimens of an Etimological ‡ Vocabulary, or Essay, by Means of the Analitic ‡ Method, to retrieve the antient Celtic;" with "A View of a Literary Plan, for the Retrieval of the antient Celtic; in aid of an Explanation of various Points of Antiquity in general, and of the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland in particular," and Proposals for publishing by subscription, in two volumes quarto, "The Celtic Retrieved, by the Analitic ‡ Method, or Reduction to Radicals; illustrated by a Glossary of various, and especially British Antiquities," and in 1769 by "Additional Articles to the Specimen," &c. In these publications Mr. Cleland has displayed a large fund of ingenuity and erudition, not unworthy the education he received at Westminster. In the Proposals for continuing his Celtic labours he says, "As to the recourse to a subscription, I have no apology to make for it, but one, which is, that it is necessary, as being the only one. Not that I am insensible of there being many and just objections to this method, but the candour of a liberal construction will hardly rank among them its being liable to an abuse. This is no more than what it has in common with the best of things. Whoever considers the vast comprehensiveness of this plan, and the aids of all kinds which it must, to have justice done to it, indispensably and implicitly require, will easily allow the undertaking to

‡ "The Writer's *Celtic* has swallowed up his *Greek*." *T. F.*

be

"The Temple Student, a Poem," 4to, by Mr. Keate.

"Crito; or, Essays on various Subjects," by Mr. James Burgh, 12mo.

be not only impossible to a small private fortune; but, even where there might be a large one, the work itself to imply so much of proposed utility to the publick, as not to be without some right to solicit the assistance of the publick. It was the failure of that assistance, that, probably lost to it one of presumably the most useful and valuable works that any language or any nation could have had to boast of, the second part of "The British Archæology," of one of our greatest and solidest Antiquaries, Edward Llhuyd, who, or suppressed, or dropped, or, at least, did not effectually carry it on, from his disgust or discouragement, at his having been forced to publish the first part at his own heavy expence: a loss this to the British republic of letters hardly reparable! Need I mention the celebrated Dr. Hyde's boiling his tea-kettle, with almost the whole impression left on his hands, of that profoundly learned treatise of his, "De Religione Veterum Persarum," admired by all literary Europe, and neglected at home; so low was the taste for literature in this country, already sunk! For the re-publication of this work, we have now, however, the obligation to the public spirit of Dr. Sharpe, that patron and promoter of literature, of which himself is at once an ornament, a judge, and a support, with the greater merit for his not deserting it in its present state of disgrace. With so cold, so unpromising a prospect before me, and very justly conscious of not only an incomparably less title to favourable opinion, but of having much more to apologize for, than of any merit to plead, I have only, in extenuation of my presumption to address the publick under such disadvantages, one solemn and unaffected truth, to offer; and this it is. Finding this retrieval of the Celtic (that language actually existing nowhere as a language, and every-where as the root of all or most of the languages in Europe, dead or living, modern or antient, and entering into the composition of almost every word that we now, at this instant, use in common conversation; finding, I say, the retrieval of this elementary, or mother-tongue, at least included in Proposals from *more than one* Foreigner, I have thought it my duty to form a wish, that it might not be my fault, if the British publick was not, as early as other countries, in possession of the benefit of such a retrieval, for the satisfactory elucidation of some of the most interesting British antiquities. But how far I may find the publick disposed to second that wish, or to enable me to fulfil it, must remain entirely at the discretion of that publick. J. C."

John Cleland was the son of Colonel Cleland, that celebrated fictitious member of the Spectator's Club, whom Steele describes under the name of Will Honeycombe; and was also one of the friends and correspondents of Pope. A portrait of him hung

up

In consequence of overtures from a few respectable friends at Cambridge, Mr. Bowyer had some inclination, towards the latter end of 1765, to have undertaken the management of the University Press, by purchasing a lease of their exclusive privileges, by which for several years they had cleared a considerable sum. To accomplish this, he took a journey

up in the son's library till his death, which indicates all the manners and *d'abord* of the fashionable town-rake in the beginning of the last century. The son, with the scatterings of his father's fortune, and some share of his dissipations, after passing through the forms of a good education in Westminster college, where he was admitted in 1722, at the age of 13, and was contemporary with Lord Mansfield, went as Consul to Smyrna, where, perhaps, he first imbibed those loose principles which, in a subsequent publication, too infamous to be particularized, tarnished his reputation as an author. On his return from Smyrna he went to the East Indies; but quarreling with some of the members of the Presidency of Bombay, he made a precipitate retreat from the East, with little or no benefit to his fortunes. Being without profession or any settled means of subsistence, he soon fell into difficulties; a prison, and its miseries, were the consequences. In this situation he was tempted, by the offer of *twenty guineas* from a bookseller, to write the work above alluded to, and for which he was called before the Privy Council; and the circumstances of his distress being known, as well as his being a man of some parts, John Earl Granville, the then president, nobly rescued him from the like temptation, by getting him a pension of 100*l.* a year, which he enjoyed to his death, and which had so much the desired effect, that, except "The Memoirs of a Coxcomb," which has some smack of dissipated manners, and "The Man of Honour," written as an *amende honorable* for his former exceptionable book, Mr. Cleland mostly dedicated his time to political and philological publications; and was the author of the *long* letters given in the public prints, from time to time, signed A Briton, Modestus, &c. &c. and published three dramatic trifles; 1. "Timbo-Chiqui, an Entertainment in three Acts, 1738;" 2. "Titus Vespasian, a Tragedy, 1760;" 3. "The Ladies Subscription, an Entertainment, 1760." He lived within the income of his pension for many years, in a retired situation in Petty France, surrounded by a good library, and the occasional visits of some literary friends, to whom he was a very agreeable companion, in the enjoyment of which he lived to an advanced age. In conversation he was very pleasant and anecdotical, understanding most of the living languages, and speaking them all very fluently. As a writer, he shewed himself best in novels, song-writing, and the lighter species of authorship; but, when he touched politicks, he touched it like a torpedo, he was cold, benumbing, and soporific. He died in Petty France, Jan. 23, 1789, æt. 80.

to

to Cambridge; and afterwards sent the Compiler of these Anecdotes *, to negotiate with the Vice-Chan-

* Amongst Mr. Gough's papers I find the following letter of my own to Mr. Bowyer, on this subject, which was then to me of the highest importance, and which, I hope, will not be considered as wholly irrelevant to the Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer.

"GOOD SIR, *Sunday afternoon, Sept.* 15, 1765.

"I write to you now from the house of Mr. Labutte, with whom I have dined, and who has most obligingly shewn me all in his power. Mr. Archdeacon is not at home. I have opened to Mr. Labutte my plan, who is of opinion something may be done. I have talked also with a *Compositor*, who is sensible, and who now works in the house. *Six hundred* a year I believe may carry it. They *talk* of *ten* having been *offered*. For seven years last past the University have *cleared one-thousand-three-hundred pounds* annually; besides farming the *Almanack* (200*l.* more). This might at least be *doubled by opening the trade* in new channels. If any bookseller of reputation would enter into a scheme with you, an *immense fortune would be certainly raised*. I believe Mr. Labutte † himself would be of service as *a small* SHARER. To-morrow I wait on Dr. Powell with your Proposals, a little *enlarged*. However, I will not go too far without hearing from you, Sir; on which account I propose to stay till *Tuesday* evening, that I may hear from you what further particulars you have heard, and at the same time shall enquire minutely into circumstances here. Whoever has the lease, Mr. Archdeacon MUST be a LEADING person. This I must acknowledge, even against the vanity I cannot help cherishing in myself. And here, Sir, let me take the opportunity of returning you my heartiest thanks, as for all former favours, so for the present indulgence in particular. As I am sensible whatever has the least resemblance to flattery is to you highly disgusting, I shall not offend by compliments; but shall only assure you, that in whatever state of life I am thrown, I shall be the better man for your good example; and shall ever retain the liveliest sensation of gratitude for the more than paternal kindnesses I have ever met with at your hands. Once more, believe me to be, very invariably, Sir,

Your faithful and obliged humble servant, J. NICHOLS.

P. S. I sleep in a private house. If you think proper to write, please to direct for me at Mr. Labutte's house. I am enamoured with the gardens and shady walks."

Mr. Bowyer, in answer, says, "According to Dr. Powell's discourse with me, I understood the University would not proceed upon making the most *pecuniary* bargain, but on making such

† Mr. R. Labutte was teacher of the French language in the University of Cambridge; and published, in 1764, "A French Grammar; to which is prefixed an Analysis relative to that Subject,"—Originally bred to the profession of a printer, he had been for some time in the employment of Mr. Bowyer. His Grammar had a considerable degree of merit; and he was a worthy and respectable man.

an

cellor. The treaty was fruitless; but he did not much regret the disappointment *.

Mr. Clarke, Sept. 4, 1765, wrote thus upon this subject: "What to say about the University affair, I do not well know—it is certain that you have more

an one as should be consistent with safety and their own credit. I think he said that 400*l. per annum* would satisfy, if they had reasonable security. But be that as it may, and as a computation of the returns shall answer. I suppose an absolute bargain will hardly be struck till I see you; though I think I could leave myself to your direction. A Bookseller joining with me might, as you observe, extend the trade very much. Even so, it is much better to be proposed to him when we have made a bargain, than before. But I almost dread the thought, from the example of ****, who was advised to take ******* partner. The consequence was, they never settled accompts during the whole partnership; and at last they were so intricate, that, upon arbitration, each was to be content with what he had received. Mr. *Archdeacon* ‡, as you observe, must be a leading person, and there is some delicacy necessary to be shewn to him. But *you* must be my *right hand*, or indeed *both hands;* for I would hope from this plan, if it should take place, to have less trouble than I have now with Authors and Booksellers. Besides, my pride will be to see you come forward, and in a way to make a figure like the *Strahans* and the *Woodfalls;* much greater than, good John,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher, W. BOWYER.

"I have heard not a word more of Cambridge affairs since you went. I have worked hard to-day, and hope to give a good account of myself. I have read *your* conclusion of the *Novel*, which is admirable, but too good for the place. It is like a new piece of cloth sewed into an old garment §."

* At the distance of 45 years I have great satisfaction in recollecting this pleasant journey. The world was then all fair before me; and I was looking forward to my future settlement in life. I had never before been above 20 miles from London; and my heart expanded when I mounted on the outside of the coach to undertake so long a journey as to Cambridge. Like other young Travellers, I wrote an account of my tour; which I still carefully preserve as *first impressions*. The Colleges, the Libraries, the Public Walks, and the fertile Gardens, were a source of inexpressible delight; and, though drenched with rain on my lofty seat in returning, I enjoyed my few holidays to the last moment.

‡ Mr. John Archdeacon, a very excellent Printer; whom the University appointed to succeed Mr. Bentham; and who continued in that office several years. He died at Hemingford Abbots, Sept. 10, 1795, æt. 70.

§ The work here alluded to was "The Amours of Lais;" which ending abruptly in the Author's copy, a few pages were added to it by *J. N.*

business

business already than does you good; and such a fortune as will answer all the rational purposes of life, that you need not wish for more. If you were younger, and ambitious of raising a greater fortune, I could tell what to say. But there are certainly two objects in view in this proposal, which, if these objections did not lie in the way, would to me be great inducements. The thoughts of *governing the Booksellers*, either for gain or glory, would give me a greater pleasure, than any other object in trade. In that respect, I think just as you do. But *Tanti non est;* the laurel is scarce worth the labour. Happiness and ease are greater acquisitions than victory.—Besides, the honour of putting the University in a way to get something besides credit, would be a means of enrolling you among her Benefactors; and that not for a temporary, but a perpetual Donation.—But you had better relinquish all these honours, unless you quit business, and think of doing nothing else."

Mr. Markland, to whom he communicated what had passed, tells him, "The subject of your journey to Cambridge I am no judge at all of; but I understand your practical inference at last, which says, "that you are too old to live out a lease;" and I think you conclude right—it not being worth while to put out to sea again, not even if you were sure of making a prosperous voyage. I have received another letter from Mr. Gerison, who tells me that he intends to lay out fifty pounds in books, and desires me to recommend to him fifty pounds worth of Theology and Classics. I have thought of it, and find myself in the condition of Simonides, when he was asked about the Deity, desiring *more time to consider of it.* But I believe I shall not answer it at all; for it seems to me as difficult as to make a pair of breeches for a man you never saw."

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. I.

JOHN BAGFORD *.

JOHN BAGFORD was born in London, most probably some time in the year 1675; for in a volume of his "Collectanea †," Harl. MSS. 5979, on a blank leaf, there is the following endorsement in Bagford's own hand-writing, with a black-lead pencil, 'John, son of John and Elizabeth Bagford, was baptized Oct. 31, 1675, in the parish of St. Anne, Black Friars." He was bred, it seems, to the business of a shoe-maker; for he acknowledges that he practised, or had practised, "the gentle

* This article is principally given in the words of the Rev. Dr. John Calder, who, in his Annotations on the Tatler, says, "This writer, who, in the course of this work, is much oftener a transcriber than a commentator, has been indebted for much of the information in these notes to the collections of the ingenious and industrious Mr. John Bagford, and his singular care in preserving fugitive and perishable papers. He was certainly no very common man, and there is but little known of him in print. It is, therefore, but grateful in the Annotator, and it may be acceptable to some of his readers, to throw together such scattered memorials of this curious person as he has been able to collect, from the difficult reading of Mr. Bagford's own papers, or from other sources."

† Most of the very many volumes in the British Museum, under the general title of "Bagford's Collectanea," consist of printed title-pages, advertisements, hand-bills, fugitive papers of all kinds, vignettes, prints, &c. pasted into paper books, sometimes with MS notes interspersed, but oftener without any. Bagford's MSS. properly so called, are comparatively few, intermixed with the numerous volumes above mentioned, and promiscuously arranged, and deposited along with them, in the department of MSS. Besides, there are very many MSS. in the same rich repository that have printed papers and tracts bound up with them.

craft,"

craft," as he calls it, in a little curious and entertaining tract on the fashions of shoes, &c. and the art of making them, which may be seen in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 5911. It appears that he married, or at least that he was a father, pretty early in life; for there is, in the same Collection, a power of attorney from John Bagford junior to John Bagford senior, empowering him to claim and receive the wages of his son, as a seaman, in case of his death, dated in 1713, when the father could only have been of the age of 38 years. (See Harl. MSS. 5995.) He seems to have been led very early, by the turn of his mind, to enquire into the antiquities of his own country, and the origin and progress of its literature. By such enquiries he acquired a great knowledge of old English books, prints, and other literary curiosities, which he carefully picked up at low prices, and re-sold honestly on moderate profits. In this kind of curious but ungainly traffick, he seems to have spent much of his life; in the prosecution of it, he crossed the seas more than once, with abundance of commissions from intelligent booksellers, and curious people of learning and opulence, who, no doubt, contributed to his support; and there are very many of his bills among his papers in the British Museum, that vouch very strongly for his great skill in purchasing, and his great reasonableness in selling, various sorts of uncommon things. All this while he appears to have been a book-broker, rather than a book-seller, and a most proper and honest person to employ in the purchase of scarce and curious publications, prints, &c. on moderate terms. It is evident that he had been at very extraordinary pains to inform himself in the history of printing, and of all the arts immediately, or more remotely, connected with it. He published, in the Philosophical Transactions, in 1707, his "Proposals for a History of Printing, Printers, Illuminators, Chalcography, Paper-making, &c. &c. On subscription 10*s*.; and 10*s*. more on the delivery of a volume in folio, containing about 200 sheets."

sheets." These Proposals were printed on a half-sheet, with a specimen on another, containing the life of William Caxton, first printer in the Abbey of Westminster, with a list of his books. There are several copies of these Proposals in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 5995.

Whoever will take the trouble of examining the numerous volumes of Mr. Bagford's MSS. on this subject, now in the British Museum, will be thoroughly convinced that he was well qualified for his undertaking, though he wrote a bad hand, and spelt very ill. Destitute as he appears to have been of the benefit of a liberal education, by his great ingenuity and industry he seems to have acquired a degree of accurate knowledge, that, all things considered, is really wonderful. At his death these MSS. were purchased by Mr. Humphrey Wanley, lord Oxford's librarian, for his Lordship's library, and came in course with the Harleian MSS. into the British Museum. It has been said that there are more of this curious man's collections for the same purpose in the Public Library at Cambridge; and that they have never been opened since they came there. But we have the authority of the late worthy master of Emanuel College, to assert, that this is not a fact. It would, indeed, have been a reproach to so curious and inquisitive a man as Dr. Farmer, to have had such papers in his custody, without the curiosity to inspect them.

Mr. Bagford did not confine himself solely to the theory of printing: it appears, likewise, that he practised the art, by two cards, printed on the frozen river Thames, Jan. 18, 1715-16, among the Harl. MSS. 5936. In the first of these cards, he is styled "Dr. *John Bradford* *, patron of printing, Jan. 2, 1715-16. Printed at his Majesty's printing-office in Black-Friars." Round this card are prints of the heads of Gottenburg and W. Caxton, with other devices, the royal arms, and the city of London

* I copy Dr. Calder's words; but this first card could scarcely have been intended for *Bagford*.

below,

below, &c. (Harl. MSS. 5936.) The second card is as follows: "The noble art and mystery of printing, being invented and practised by John Gottenburg, a soldier at Harlem in Holland, *anno* 1440, King Hen. VI. *anno* 1459, sent two private messengers, with 1500 marks, to procure one of the workmen. They prevailed on one Frederick Corsellis to leave the printing-office in disguise, who immediately came over with them, and first instructed the English in this famous art, at Oxford, the same year, 1459." In the area of the card, in capital letters, "Mr. John Bagford," and the four following lines:

"All you that walk upon the Thames,
Step in this booth, and print your names,
And lay it by, that ages yet to come,
May see what things upon the Thames were done.
Printed upon the frozen River Thames*,
Jan. 18, 1715-16."

The very curious and well-written letter of this ingenious man to Mr. Hearne, printed in the first volume of the second edition of "Leland's Collectanea," p. 58, *& seqq.* relative to London, and the antiquities in its vicinity, does Mr. Bagford very great honour. He seems to have been much employed and respected by Lord Oxford, Dr. John Moore, first bishop of Norwich, afterwards of Ely, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir James Austins, Mr. Clavel, &c.; and it is said, that for having enriched the famous library of his patron Bishop Moore with many curiosities †, his Lordship procured him an admission into the Charter-house, as a pensioner on that foundation, in the cemetery of which he was buried. He died at Islington, May 15, 1716, aged 65.

In 1728, a print of him was engraved, by Mr. George Vertue, from a picture by Mr. Howard.

* Of Printing on the Thames, see vol. I. p. 118.

† Purchased at his death by King George the First, and given by him to the University of Cambridge. In Noble's Continuation of Granger, vol. II. p. 91, are two excellent Epigrams, occasioned by this donation.

No. II.

GEORGE BALLARD.

THIS Mr. BALLARD was a most extraordinary person: he was bred in low life, a stay-maker, or woman's habit-maker, at Campden * in Gloucestershire; but, having a turn for letters, and in particular towards the Saxon learning, he became acquainted, from a similarity of study, with Mrs. Elstob, after she was settled at Evesham.

By the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Talbot, vicar of Keinton in Warwickshire, and a recommendation to Dr. Jenner, President of Magdalen College, Oxon, he removed to that University. The President appointed him one of the eight clerks of his college, which furnished him with chambers and commons; and thus being a *Gremial*, he was afterward elected, by the procurement of the President, one of the beadles of the University. He was of a weak and sickly constitution; which determined his parents to put him to the above trade of a habit-maker, as an easy business not requiring much bodily strength. The time he took up in learning the Saxon language was stolen from sleep, after his day's labour was over.

The communicator of this article celebrated with him a festival, which he held for his friends, on having completed a transcript of a Saxon Dictionary, which he borrowed of Mr. Browne Willis, being not able to purchase it, and which he had improved with the addition of near a thousand words, col-

* Among the benefactors to the church and poor of Campden, is Mr. John Ballard, physician of Western-sub-edge (as by the inscription on his tomb 1678); who was elder brother to George Ballard's grandfather Thomas.—Samuel Ballard died July 8, 1710, æt. 46; and Elizabeth, his wife, July 10, 1744, æt. 73. These, probably, were his father and mother.

lected

lected from his own reading. Lord Chedworth and the gentlemen of his hunt, who were used to spend annually in the hunting season about a month at Campden, hearing of his fame, generously allowed him an annuity of sixty pounds* for life, upon which he retired to Oxford, for the benefit of the Bodleian Library.

Mr. Mores (who mentions a curious MS. transcribed by Mr. Ballard) calls him "a mantua-maker †, a person studious in English Antiquities, laborious in his pursuits, a Saxonist, and after quitting external ornaments of the sex, a contemplator of their internal qualifications."

I shall insert below an extract of an unpublished letter from Mr. Ballard ‡ to Dr. Rawlinson, which

* They offered him an annuity of 100*l.*; but he modestly told them that sixty pounds were fully sufficient to satisfy both his wants and his wishes.

† "I know not what additions Mr. George Ballard can make to Mr. Stowe's Life. This I know, that, being a taylor himself, he is a great admirer of that plain honest Antiquary."

Mr. Thomas Hearne to Mr. Baker, Oxford, July 3, 1733.

‡ "Honoured Sir,

"Having been informed by my friend Mr. Rawlinson of Pophills of your noble design of continuing Mr. Wood's 'Athenæ,' and that any notices which would be serviceable towards such an undertaking would be kindly received: I drew up a short account of the life of my late learned and ingenious friend Mr. Graves. I am truly sensible how unfit I am to attempt any thing of this kind, and especially of so worthy a person; but the great veneration I have for the memory of so dear a friend, and imagining but few of his other more learned correspondents had an opportunity of having a more perfect knowledge of him, I have therefore ventured to inform you, that Richard Graves ||, esq. was born at Mickleton, in Gloucestershire, *anno* 1676, and was the son of Samuel Graves, esq. who was the son of Richard Graves § (who was lord of the royalty of the hundred of Kiftesgate, and of the manors of Mickleton, Aston, and Weston, in this county; for many years one of the benchers, and at length reader of Lincoln's Inn), who was the son of Richard Graves,

|| Whose portrait, engraved by Vertue, is preserved in Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire," vol. I. p. 298; where there is a pedigree at large of this family, so "eminent for producing many learned and valuable men." Of his son, Morgan Graves, esq. there is a mezzotinto by Valentine Green.

§ See note § in the next page.

has been obligingly communicated by the Rev. Mr. Price, from the original in the Bodleian Library.

He drew up an account of Campden church in 1731; which was read by Dr. Morell, at the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 21, 1771.

who was the son of John Graves §, of Beamesley in Yorkshire, gent. of the family of Graves of Heyton in that county. He was educated in grammar learning, partly at Campden, and partly at Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, but chiefly at the former place, under the tuition of Mr. Robert Morse. From thence he was sent to Oxford, about the year 1693; was fixed in Pembroke college; how long he continued there, or what degrees he took, as yet I am ignorant. But, being delighted with a private life, he retired to his manor-house at Mickleton; where he was an indefatigable student in antiquities. He was a very obliging communicative gentleman, and of such a sweet deportment, as gained him the love and esteem of all those who had the honour and happiness of his conversation. To be short, he was a gentleman endowed with all those excellent qualifications which might justly intitle him Great and Good; he was a complete master of the Greek, Latin, and Saxon tongues; was admirably well read and skilled in the Roman and British antiquities; and was a most curious Historian, Antiquary, and Medalist. Besides curious letters, pedigrees, &c. that are made public in the performances of several learned men; he has drawn up (in middle-sized octavo) an Historical Pedigree of his own family, most elaborately done; and had likewise made vast collections towards the history and antiquities of Kiftesgate Hundred, and the several places where his estate lay, which he had collected with very great pains and expence from the Domesday Book, from MSS. and records in the Tower, Cottonian and Bodleian libraries, and many other ways; which he designed by way of annals, in imitation of Kennett's Parochial Antiquities; and a little before his death had designed to have methodised and compiled it, in 3 volumes, folio. He was master of many much-esteemed MSS. the greater part of which were purchased after his death by James West, esq. a gentleman of very extraordinary accomplishments. His collection of medals (which were about 500, among which were many very valuable pieces) consisted chiefly of Greek and Roman coins, a great part of which I collected for him, from Worcester, Gloucester, Marlborough, Devizes, and several other places; all which coins were purchased after his death by Roger Gale, esq. an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Graves, who is a great master of those studies, and many other useful parts of learning. He died (to the great grief of all true lovers of antiquity, as well as of all those who knew him) upon Wed-

§ Portraits of both these gentlemen, by Vertue, are preserved by Dr. Nash.

nesday

Mr. Ballard was instrumental in procuring Mrs. Elstob a visit, in 1733, from Mrs. Chapone*, a clergyman's wife at Stanton in Gloucestershire, a woman of letters, and an old acquaintance, for whom he was used to make gowns and mantuas, that being his trade or employment †.

nesday about seven o'clock in the morning, being the 17th day of September, 1729, in the 53d year of his age, and is buried in a vault in the North aile of Mickleton church, near to which is a very neat marble monument fixed in the wall, with the following inscription, composed by James West, esq.

"Subtùs requiescit
RICARDUS GRAVES armiger, hujusce manerii dominus;
vir si quis alius desideratissimus;
qui eximias animi dotes mirâ indolis suavitate temperans,
tam charus omnibus vixit, quam effusâ erat erga
omnes benevolentia:
liberos tenerrimo affectu,
amicos inconcussâ fide, semper prosecutus.
Inter hæc otii literati studiis efflorescens,
Ruris secessum historiarum varietate eleganter defluxit.
Nec vero, ut doctis sæpè contingit,
nullibi nisi in patriâ suâ peregrinus,
cum res Græcas Romanasque penitus perspectas haberet,
nostras fastidiosè prætermisit.
His profecto unicè deditus investigandis
acerrimam operam navavit;
dilucidandis omnem adhibuit diligentiam.
Antiquitates demum loci vicinitate commendatas
propriis illustrare scriptis occeperat;
inchoati operis gloriam adeptus,
consummati fama mortis interventu privatus.
Uxorem duxit ELIZABETHAM filiam et cohæredem
THOMÆ MORGAN armigeri,
ex quâ
quatuor filios duasque filias superstites reliquit.
Quarum una (proh dolor) subtus paterno lateri adhæret.
Obiit ille decimo septimo Septembris,
anno Domini 1729, æt. 53.
Ne tantas patris virtutes nescirent posteri,
hoc monumentum posuit
MORGAN GRAVES, arm.
filius natu maximus."

* See vol. IV. p. 134; where this lady's name is wrongly called *Capon*.

† Dr. Lightfoot, on the authority of the late Duchess Dowager of Portland. See the Notes on the Tatler, ed. 1786, vol. II. p. 392.

He

He died rather young, in the latter end of June 1755, owing, it was thought, to too intense application to his studies; and his tomb is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.
GEORGIUS BALLARD,
Campoduni sui haud vulgare ornamentum:
Qui diurnâ artis illiberalis exercitatione
ita victum quæritabat,
ut animum interea disciplinis liberalibus
excultum redderet.
In celebritatem et literatorum amicitiam
Eruditionis famâ aliquandò evocatus,
et inter Academicos Oxoniæ adscriptus,
otio floruit
nec ignobili,
nec reipublicæ literariæ inutilis;
quippe Fœminarum,
quotquot Britanniam scriptis illustrârunt, memoriam
Scriptor ipse posteris commendavit.
Sed, dum studiis intentus,
vitæ umbratili nimiùm indulgeret,
renum calculo confectus obiit
anno 1740."

He left large collections behind him; but published only the "Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings or Skill in the Learned Languages, Arts, or Sciences, 1752," 4to; re-printed in 8vo, 1775. The work was printed by subscription, and the list of the public contributors towards its support was such as did honour both to the author and themselves.

A very large Collection of his Epistolary Correspondence is preserved in the Bodleian Library.

No. III.

THOMAS CARTE. (Vol. II. p. 192.)

THOMAS CARTE, son of the Rev. Samuel Carte *, (M. A. of Magdalen College, Oxford, prebendary of Lichfield, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and rector, 1699, of Eastwell in that county) was born at Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, in Warwickshire, where his father was at that time vicar; and was baptized there, by *immersion*, April 23, 1686. We have no account of the place where he received his grammar

* Who published two Sermons, in 1694 and 1705; "Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum et Episcopatuum in *Angliâ et Walliâ*, ortus, divisiones, translationes, &c. breviter exhibens; unà cum indice alphabetico nominum, quibus apud authores insigniuntur; concinnata per Sam. Carte, Vic. S. Martini, Leicestr. et explicata per eundem," folio, without date. Part of a letter of his to Mr. Humphrey Wanley, dated Aug. 7, 1710, concerning a tesselated pavement found about 1670, near All Saints church in Leicester, with a drawing of it by B. Garland, is in Phil. Trans. No. 331, p. 324. And his account of that town, in answer to some queries of Browne Willis, esq. (from a MS. in the Bodleian Library) is printed in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. — His assistance to Dr. Willis is gratefully acknowledged in the Preface to the second volume of "Mitred Abbeys;" and to him Dr. Stukeley inscribes his plan of Roman Leicester, plate 92 of his Itinerary, vol. I.—He is said in Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant" to have been vicar of *St. Mary's*, and in Phil. Trans. is miscalled vicar of *St. Margaret's*. Of the last of these misnomers he has himself taken notice in one of his MSS. which was shewn to Mr. Cole by Dr. Farmer; and the other was a mistake. He was vicar of *St. Martin's*; and the time of his death, with some traits of his character, will appear from the following inscription on a stone in the floor of the chancel at the steps of the altar of that church:

"The remains of
SAMUEL CARTE, M. A. many years
Vicar of this parish. He was a person
of great learning, exemplary life
and conversation, strict piety,
sound judgment, orthodox principles,
and a zealous and *able* defender † of the

† This will be illustrated by his conduct to Mr. Jackson; of whom see the Article (No. IV.) which follows this.—It is somewhat extraordinary that the word "able" is an interlineation on the stone.

doctrine

learning; but his academical education was in University college, Oxford, where he was admitted 1698. He took his bachelor's degree in 1702; was afterwards incorporated at Cambridge, and took his master's degree there in the year 1706. In 1712 he made the tour of Europe, as appears by a letter from his father to Henry Wanley:

"My son Thomas is going to travel with my Lord —— into Holland, France, Italy, &c. &c. I suppose he will be in London about ten days or a fortnight hence, when he will wait upon you to desire some instruction in relation to MSS. and other books, and which I hope you will give him, to render his travels more useful to him. S. CARTE*."

Upon his entering into holy orders, he was appointed reader of the Abbey church at Bath; and, preaching there on the 30th of January 1714, he took occasion in his sermon to vindicate King Charles the First with regard to the Irish Massacre, which drew him into a controversy on that subject with Mr. (afterwards the celebrated Dr.) Chandler. He immediately published a pamphlet, in 4to, intituled, "The Irish Massacre set in a clear Light, wherein Mr. Baxter's Account of it in the History of his own Life, and the Abridgment thereof by Dr. Calamy, are fully considered; together with two Letters from Mr. Chandler, reviving the aforesaid Account, to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Carte, at Bath; with his two Replies to Mr. Chandler." This is inserted in Lord Somers's Tracts.

doctrine of the Holy Trinity.
He died April 16th, 1740,
in the 87th year of his age, in full
assurance of a joyful resurrection.
Near this place lie interred
ANN ‡ wife and ELIZABETH daughter
of the said Samuel Carte.
Here lieth the body of SARAH CARTE, daughter
of the Rev. Samuel Carte, who died March
6th, 1773, in the 72d year of her age."

* Birch MSS. 4463. b. 10.

‡ She is supposed to have died young.

On

On the accession of the present Royal Family, he refused to take the oaths to the Government, and put on a lay-habit; and at one time assisted the celebrated Jeremiah Collier, who preached to a Nonjuring congregation up two pair of stairs in a house in Broad-street, London. Yet he would put on his gown and cassock on a Sunday, and perform divine service in his own family. I know not what share he took in the Rebellion of 1715; but am well assured that at the close of it he was concealed at Colerhill, from the search of the King's troops, in the house of Mr. Badger, then curate of that town and of Over Whitaker, chaplain to the Earl of Aylesford, and afterwards rector of Bedworth in Warwickshire. Mr. Carte officiated some time as curate of Coleshill; and is said to have acted as secretary* to Bishop Atterbury before his troubles.

In 1722 he was accused of high treason; and a proclamation was issued, Aug. 13, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending him. He fled, and resided some time in France, under the borrowed name of *Philips;* and, being introduced to most men of learning and family in that country, he gained access to all Libraries, public and private, and collected large materials for illustrating an intended new edition of Thuanus; which was in such forwardness in 1724, that he consulted the munificent Dr. Mead on the mode of publication; who, perceiving that the plan might be made more extensively useful, obtained Mr. Carte's materials, *pretio haud exiguo,* and engaged Mr. Buckley in the noble edition†, in seven volumes folio, already described, in the present volume, p. 25.

* It appears by the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons that he succeeded Kelly; and that a riotous election at Coventry had been greatly animated by Carte.

† It may naturally enough be asked, why Mr. Carte himself was not allowed to superintend this edition of Thuanus. He probably would have been the principal editor, but that he was then abroad in exile. The Latin address to Dr. Mead, prefixed to the work, and dated from the Inner Temple, 7 kal. Jan. 1733, was signed "Thomas Carte," but probably received some corrections

Whilst this was carrying on, Queen Caroline, the universal patroness of learned men, having received some favourable impressions of Mr. Carte, obtained leave for him to return home in security; which he did, some time between 1728 and 1730.

In 1735 he published the *third volume* * of his "Life of the Duke of Ormonde," which he com-

rections from Professor Ward, who translated into elegant Latin the three introductory Letters of Mr. Buckley; whose particular acknowledgments are made to Mr. Carte, for having communicated his numerous collections from MSS. and printed copies; for correcting the orthography of proper names; for his useful explanatory notes; for revising the Life of Thuanus, and compiling the indexes. But Mr. Buckley shall speak for himself: "Variantes lectiones ex MSS. cunctisque editionibus collectas, et nominum propriorum interpretationes, Cartius in exemplari, quod prelo erat parandum, accuratè descripsit. In quem finem dum totum opus evolvit, plurima quoque in utraque Genevensi editione errata typographica correxit, notis etiam brevioribus in extremâ paginâ adscriptis multa explicuit, et quædam emendavit. Ad hæc ingentem numerum propriorum nominum, quæ à Puteano prætermissa erant, ex auctoribus ipsis, unde narrationes suas hauserat Thuanus, aliisque illius ævi scriptoribus, interpretatus est. Quâ in re de omnibus sanè eruditis, atque adeò de Thuano ipso, optimè meritus esse videtur ..... Simile quoque studium et industriam in vitâ auctoris recensendâ idem vir doctus posuit: quæ et in sex Historiæ tomorum, vitæque in septimo tomo, indicibus quos conficere suscepit, eum adhibiturum pariter expectare licebit." Mr. Buckley's first letter is dated "ipsis kalend. Jan. 1728;" the second, "7 id. Dec. 1728;" the third, "ipsis kal. Oct. 1730." His Dedication to King George II. is dated "7 kal. Jan. 1733."

* This volume, which contains a collection of letters written by King Charles the First and Second, the Duke of Ormond, the Secretaries of State, the Marquis of Clanrickarde, &c. &c. (intended to verify the History) was published first, that the references to the proper pages of it might be made in the other volumes. In an unpublished letter to Dr. Z. Grey, dated May 14, 1736, he says, "I was laid up four months this winter by the gravel and a lumbago, caught by coming to town in December, and lying one night at Alderman Barber's, in a bed not lain in since the May before. I thank God it is at last over; but it has hindered my *other two volumes* from being printed before this time. They will be finished in ten days more, there being only about six sheets more to print, and will be delivered in the beginning of June. However I send you now six copies of the Letters, and shall be obliged to you for disposing of them. I suppose you have read that volume, and seen there the letters relating to the Earl of Glamorgan, who certainly forged every com-

pleted, by the publication of the two first volumes, in 1736; a publication which was afterwards of

commission he pretended to from the King. I give you his character in the History very justly, but yet too tenderly drawn, because I am naturally unwilling to lay a load on any man's memory, except I am absolutely forced to it. I intimate (so strongly that nobody of common sense can mistake the thing) that he forged letters and commissions without number; and I could have produced the compiler of the Nuncio's memoirs in evidence (who had all those commissions before his eyes, and all the papers signed by Glamorgan to the Nuncio), to prove the commissions and letters he pretended to from King Charles absolutely forged; for he says he was perfectly acquainted with Glamorgan's secretary, and knew his hand-writing as well as his own; and all those commissions and letters were wrote in the hand of an Irish priest, who was Glamorgan's secretary. I considered that it is a delicate thing to say in express terms that such a writing is forged; *forgery* is a charge to a great Nobleman as little to be used as the word *lie* to a Gentleman; other words are to be used to express the same meaning in both cases. I have done so in Glamorgan's case; and I can very truly tell my friends the Duke of Beaufort and Lord Noel Somerset, that I have treated their ancestor tenderly; though I really believe no man that reads my book will think that I have done so, besides myself, who know what I have omitted to say. I have done the same in other cases; but if any will think fit to dispute that measure of iniquity which I assign to any one man in my History (which I only do for the sake of doing justice to the King or some other injured person) I am ready to make up his full accompt, which my tenderness to him made me decline, till I should be forced to it. I shall write something more to you on this subject when I write less in a hurry than I do now." In a subsequent letter, Jan. 18, 1736-7, he adds, "I am ashamed of being so long silent since my return from Bath in November last, and know not whether you will admit the following relation for a just excuse: I was called thence to take measures for preventing a piratical impression of my work in Ireland, undertaken there by some Dublin booksellers. No friend I had in London, nor any bookseller I was acquainted with, could suggest to me any method of relief; but at last calling to mind an order of the House of Lords, made in 1721, upon Curll's printing the Duke of Buckingham's Life, and pirating his works, I consulted the Parliament-office, and found it full for my purpose, declaring that whosoever should presume to print any account of the Life, the Letters, or other Works of any deceased Peer, without the consent of his heirs or executors, should be punished as guilty of a breach of privilege of that House. I carried an attested copy of this order to Lord Arran; and his Lordship sent it to his agent in Dublin, to serve upon the Booksellers concerned in that design, and discharge them in

his

singular service to Dr. Leland, in the third volume of his History of Ireland.

his name from proceeding herein. This, I hope, has stopped their printing; but as it is a remedy only in my case, and arising from the particular nature of my work, there is still an absolute necessity for a new act of parliament to secure the property of Authors in their Works; and I should hope that your University would petition this session for such an act, of which Lord Cornbury, at the instance of Oxford, has a draught already made, which has been approved by the Speaker, and will cause me a good deal of attendance in town this session. The hurry of that affair was not quite over, when, going out of town sooner than I intended, one night in December, to Winchmore Hill, where all my books and papers are, and getting up at six in the morning (the servants being all in bed), and coming down in the dark into the parlour where I usually sit and keep the papers I am using for the time, I found it on fire, and about three feet in breadth of the top of the wainscot burnt. This was occasioned by a beam being put close under the hearth of a chamber above. Had I not discovered it in time, the whole house would have been burnt. As it was, all my papers were hurried away, and put into a terrible confusion; and though I have looked several times for your last letter, I could not find it till this moment that I sit down to answer it. My book has been entirely printed ever since July last, when I advertised that my Subscribers might have it at my Printer's. It will not be published till next week after the meeting of the Parliament; but if the subscribers you were so kind as to procure for me at Cambridge would have their books sent down, and will tell me how, I will take care to send them. I fancy, after it comes to be generally read, we shall hear no more of accusations or reflections on the King, with regard to the Rebellion of Ireland. I have cleared all that affair so much to the satisfaction of the most considerable men of all parties, that I have received from both Whigs and Tories such compliments and expressions of esteem, that I know not whether I deserve, but I am sure I did not expect. All I shall say of it is, that no book was ever wrote with more integrity and impartiality; and if all the load and odium of the Irish rebellion, encouragement of the rebels, and faint prosecution of the war, is laid upon the Parliament, I could not help it, and wrote what I found, what I can support by undeniable evidence, and what I was in conscience obliged to write. This Glamorgan's Secretary was an Irish priest, bred up with the digester of the Memoirs. I shew in my History that Glamorgan had left Oxford, had put to sea, and had like to have been taken in the Irish Channel before April 30; and though he did escape into the North of England, yet nobody at Oxford knew afterwards where he was, nor could any letters (especially such as that to the Pope) be sent to him. In fine, I have not the least

In this work he appears to have profited considerably by the instructions he had received from Dr. Swift*; to whom, in a letter dated from

least doubt but that Glamorgan forged every pretended power or commission he had; and all of them so fully express his vanity, and are so adapted to his present views (views which in most cases could not arise till after he was in Ireland), that they could have no other author but himself. I must observe to you, that this letter, being directed to the Nuncio, is the only original of the King's writing among his papers (for Glamorgan only gave him copies translated of the others†); and whatever commission, or other powers, instructions, or letters, Glamorgan pretended to the Nuncio to have from the King, must be in a hand agreeable to that which the Nuncio had as an original." In a third letter, Feb. 22, 1736-7, he says, "I will endeavour to do what you recommended to me in a less volume than the work I have now published, that so it may come into the hands of all the world. It shall be done some way or other. But I must first make some searches, which I shall have an opportunity of doing in a short time. For though I am entirely satisfied the Lord Herbert assumed of himself the title of Earl of Glamorgan, and never had any *fiant* for it, nor any privy seal, nor any grant under the signet, much less under the broad seal; yet my exactness will not let me assert a thing positively, till I have searched into every thing that can give any light into the subject. Sir William Dugdale, who had gone through almost all our Records, at least such as relate to our Nobility, takes no notice in his Baronage of any such title. There is among his MS papers in the Bodleian library at Oxford a list of all the fiants, grants under the signet for honours and offices, whilst the King was at Oxford, with the date of each *fiant*, warrant, and grant. There is no such thing mentioned in that catalogue. But I propose likewise to search the Signet or Secretaries-office here, the Privy Seal, and the Paper-office, to see if there be any mention of such a grant or warrant to Lord Herbert; for, if there was none such, nobody can dispute but that all his pretended commissions directed to him as Earl of Glamorgan were mere forgeries."

["If Herbert never was Glamorgan, to be sure no commission could come to him as such; but 'tis wonderful that he should forge such a patent, because if any commission or letter came to him from the King, it would instantly destroy all the commissions he had before pretended to. That bold forgeries, intended to produce important consequences, were practised at that time, is certain; witness the instrument that brought the Scotch into England at the beginning of the rebellion, &c." *T. F.*]

* "Sir, Having at last, after a long application, and in the midst of sharp rheumatic pains, the effects of a sedentary life,

† "If Glamorgan only gave copies translated of the other commissions, it is no great wonder that they should be written in his Secretary's hand." *T. F.*

finished

Mr. Awnshaw's in Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, August 11, 1736, he communicated his plan for writing a History of England.

finished my *History of the Life of the first Duke of Ormonde, and of the Affairs of Ireland in his Time*, I here send you a copy of that work, of which I beg your acceptance. I have endeavoured to follow the instructions you gave me, and hope I have done so in some measure. If it have your approbation in any degree, it will be so much to my satisfaction. It hath been long subject of complaint in England, that no history has yet been wrote of it upon authentic and proper materials; and even those who have taken notice of the military actions of our ancestors, have yet left the civil history of the kingdom (the most instructive of any) untouched, for want of a proper knowledge of the antiquities, usages, laws, and constitution, of this nation. Rapin de Thoyras, the last writer, was a foreigner, utterly ignorant in these respects; and, writing his history abroad, had no means of clearing up any difficulties that he met with therein. He made, indeed, some use of Rymer's Fœdera; but his ignorance of our customs suffered him to fall into gross mistakes, for want of understanding the phraseology of acts, which have reference to our particular customs. Besides, Rymer's collection contains only such treaties as were enrolled in the Tower, or in the rolls of Chancery: he knew nothing of such as were enrolled in the Exchequer, and of the public treaties with foreign princes enrolled in this latter office. I have now a list of above four hundred by me. Rymer never made use of that vast collection of materials for an English history, which is preserved in the Cotton Library; nor ever consulted any Journal of our Privy Council; whenever he refers to any, still quoting Bishop Burnet for his author. He never read the Rolls of Parliament, nor any Journal of either House, where the chief affairs within the Nation are transacted; and did not so much as know there was such a place as the Paper-office, where all the letters of the English ambassadors abroad, and all the dispatches of our secretaries of state at home, from the time of Edward the Fourth to the Revolution (since which the secretaries have generally carried away their papers) are kept in a good method, and with great regularity; so that he wanted likewise the best materials for an account of our foreign affairs. These defects have made several of our nobility and gentry desire a new history to be wrote, in which the above-mentioned, and other materials, as authentic as they, may be made use of. They have proposed it to me: and my objections regarding the vastness of the expence as well as labour, that, to satisfy myself, I must have all materials by me; not only copies out of our records, journals, &c. in England, but even copies of negotiations of foreign ambassadors at this court (*e.g.* of the French; all the negotiations and letters of which, for two hundred years past, I knew where to have copied);

In 1738 he published, on a separate sheet, "A general Account of the necessary Materials for an History of England, the Society and Subscriptions proposed for defraying the Expences thereof, and the Method wherein Mr. Carte intends to proceed in carrying on the same Work*." Of his progress in this business he thus wrote to Dr. Grey, dated from Mr. Ker's, at the Golden Head, in Great Newport-street, Oct. 4, 1738: "When I received the favour of your letter of July 26, I intended to have set out the week following for Madingley, and to have had the pleasure of waiting on you at Houghton Conquest in my way; but an unwelcome summons from Warwickshire calling me thither to appeal against being raised in the land-tax, broke my design, and indeed my journey, because I concluded Sir J. H. Cotton would be gone to Oxford before I could get to his house, when my appeal

copied); they have proposed a subscription of a thousand a year, for as many years as the work will require, to defray this expence. The subscription is begun, and will (I believe) be completed this winter; and then that work will employ all my time. One advantage I already find from the very talk of this design; having been offered several collections and memoirs of particular persons, considerable in their time, which I did not know were in being, and which would else no part of them ever see the light; and the manner of the History's being carried on will probably make every body open their stores. This is one reason, among many others, which makes me very desirous of having your judgment of the work I have now published, and that you would point out to me such faults as I would fain correct in my designed work. It will be a very particular favour to a person who is, with the greatest esteem and respect, Sir, your very obliged and obedient servant, THOMAS CARTE."

Many of the assertions, however, in the preceding letter are erroneous. Whoever will be at the pains of consulting that valuable treasure called Rymer's Fœdera, will find that numberless treaties and other materials were collected from the records of the Exchequer, since removed into the Chapter-house, and also from the Cotton Library. Mr. Carte seems also to have been unacquainted with the condition of the State Papers, which were formerly kept in the old Gateway at Whitehall, but which are now deposited within the buildings of the Treasury.

* Reprinted in Gent. Mag. that year, p. 227. 364.

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was over. However I wrote to Mr. Bettenham that I would take and dispose of ten copies of your Answer to Neal's fourth volume, as I did of your late Answer. I have since sent for them; but have not had them, I suppose because they are not yet published, or (as my bookbinder tells me from Mr. Bettenham's servant when I sent for them) because Mr. Bettenham does not print the book. I judge this last is a mistake of my bookbinder; but if Mr. Bettenham should not print it, I beg of you to send me word who does. I believe Oxford will fill by the end of this month; and then, I believe, about fifteen of the Colleges will subscribe towards my undertaking. As soon as that is done, I propose to try what those of Cambridge will do, in which I promise myself your good offices. I have sent one of my Proposals to your neighbour Mr. Ongley (who, I am told, is a very honest gentleman, of an ample fortune, and generous spirit), and have wrote to him on that subject. I do not know him personally; but he will consider the reason of the thing what is said in my letter, which possibly, with your reasoning with him thereon, may induce him to subscribe. I have now 600*l.* a year either subscribed or promised me by gentlemen at a distance, who will sign their names to the instrument when they come to town; so that I am in little doubt but the work will go on; and nothing troubles me but the delay in completing the subscription, that I may get a meeting of the contributors, and fall to executing my scheme. 'Tis a large sum to be raised by private persons; public bodies will, I hope, follow the example of the Chapter of Durham, who subscribed their 20 guineas a year, and make up the rest."

Soon after the date of this letter, he was resident at Cambridge, collecting materials for such purpose from the University and other libraries. His head-quarters were at Madingley, with the late Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. whose great collection of

of old pamphlets and journals, published during the great Rebellion (between 1640 and the Restoration) he methodized, and had bound in a great number of volumes, now in the Library there.

March 8, 1744, a cause was determined in his favour in Chancery, in which he was plaintiff, and his brother and sister, Samuel * and Sarah, defen-

* Samuel Carte was admitted scholar of Trinity hall, Cambridge, May 5, 1704, and proceeded LL. B. He was afterwards a member of Symonds Inn, practised as a solicifor in Chancery in 1708, was eminent in his profession, and a learned Antiquary. Most of his MSS. and antiquarian papers (it is believed) were sold by his widow all together to the late learned Antiquary Sir Thomas Cave, bart. Mr. Samuel Carte assisted Dr. Jackson, school-master of Coventry, in his "Account of the Benefactions and Charities belonging to that City, particularly that of Sir Thomas White, Lond. 1733, 8vo †. He also, though his name does not appear, was the editor of the "Collectanea Ecclesiastica, by Samuel Brewster, esq. 1752," 4to; and added many learned notes to that curious work. In the latter part of life he had chambers in Symonds Inn, but resided opposite to Dr. Stukeley, in the passage which leads from Queen's-square to Southampton-row. He was alive in 1760, but died not long after. I have some valuable letters of his in MS. on various matters of Antiquity.—His brother John was admitted of the same Hall Jan. 9, 1707, where he took the degree of LL. B. He was chaplain to William the fifth Lord Digby; and was presented by his father (who possessed the advowson in right of his prebend) to the vicarage of Tachbroke, in the county of Warwick; and afterwards, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to that of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, where he was inducted Dec. 20, 1720, and resided till his death, Sept. 17, 1735. He seldom failed to preach twice every Sunday in the church at Hinckley, and once in Stoke church, of which he enjoyed the rectory as annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley. The last time he preached was the Funeral Sermon of his Clerk James Merry, after which he never more was able to attend the duties of the church. The Sermon at his own funeral was preached by Dr. Jackson above mentioned to a crowded congregation at Hinckley, where Mr. Carte was buried, in the chancel, near the communion table; and where no other memorial remains to his memory than an inscription on a gallery, that it was erected in 1723, while he was vicar; though his surviving parishioners still speak of his learning, his probity, his simplicity of manners, and his unaffected piety, with a degree of veneration. He was a most zealous asserter of the rites and ceremonies of the Church

† MS note by Dr. Richardson, communicated by the Rev. William Cole.

dants, occasioned by a doubt in his father's will. By the report in this case (Atkyns III. 174.) it ap-

of England, which, he justly observed, were equally remote from the extremes of Popery and Fanaticism; and his opinions were founded on the firm basis of Scripture, with which he was so intimately acquainted, as to be able to repeat the greater part of the Bible. A favourite book of his was "Bisse's Beauty of Holiness;" which, he said, was worth its weight in gold.—Moses Emanuel, a Jew of uncommon learning, well known in that part of the country as a travelling pedlar, received always much pleasure from the conversation of Mr. Carte; who, in return, took amazing pains to convince him of the truths of Christianity. Their friendly altercations were long and frequent, and turned principally upon the fifty-first and fifty-third chapters of Isaiah.—His absence of mind is recollected in many remarkable particulars. Some years before his death he paid his addresses to Miss Dugdale, of Blyth Hall, near Coleshill (a lineal descendant of the illustrious Antiquary), and the wedding-day was fixed; but he actually forgot to go till the day after that which was agreed on, when the lady with indignation refused her hand, and the match was broken off. Perpetually absorbed in thought, he was careless in his dress, and totally destitute of œconomy. He even carried his carelessness in money matters to such a degree, that when the inhabitants of Stoke have brought to him the tithes, which he never took the trouble to ask for, he has not uncommonly (if he chanced to be engaged with a book) requested them to come at a future time, though perhaps the next hour he was obliged to borrow a guinea for subsistence. The vicarage-house adjoins to the church-yard; yet he was frequently so engaged in study, that the sermon bell rang till the congregation were weary of waiting, and the clerk was under the necessity of reminding him of his duty.—During the fifteen years in which he was vicar of Hinckley, he neglected to make any demand for tithes of the hamlet of The Hyde in that parish; which his administrator discovering after his death, made a claim on the inhabitants of that hamlet for tithes in kind; and, to recover them, filed a bill in Chancery; which came to a hearing in Easter term 1747. The Defendants insisted that the vicarage was never endowed, and that a contributory payment of seventeen shillings which had formerly been made was in lieu of all tithes; and that tithes in kind were not paid within memory of man. Mr. Thomas Carte, being obliged to prove the endowment, as his brother was only vicar, and not rector, procured from the Abbot of Lyra in Normandy, to which abbey Hinckley had formerly been appendant as an alien priory, an attested copy of a grant, in 1209, to the vicar of that parish. This instrument, however, as Dr. Ducarel informed me, having been unluckily signed by the Abbot, and not by the Registrar of the Abbey, it was not admitted to be read in evidence; and as the

pears that Mr. Samuel Carte the elder had made Thomas his eldest son executor and residuary le-

the impropriators (the Dean and Chapter of Westminster) did not think proper to disclaim their right to the tithes, which might have put an end to the question in favour of Mr. Carte, an issue was directed, "to try whether the vicar of Hinckley is intitled to tithes in kind for the hamlet of Hide, in the parish of Hinckley." (Atkyns's Reports, III. 426.) This issue was afterwards tried; when the jury found that the vicar in his life-time was not intitled to tithes in kind; and on July 17, 1749, the bill was dismissed with costs. The arrears of the *modus*, however, were adjudged to Mr. Carte. (Vezey's Reports, I. 3.)

The following very interesting letter, addressed "To the Rev. Mr. John Carte, at Coleshill in Warwickshire," is transcribed from the original (amongst the MSS. of his brother Thomas) in the Bodleian Library, U U U U, N° 110.

"Sir, *Sept.* 18, 1716.

"I now sit down to answer your last kind letter of the 16th of July, which I had done sooner but that I have been from home this vacation, and I know the nature of your unhappy accident will necessarily confine you a considerable time; so that I thought nothing was to be done in relation to the Monasticon as yet. I hope by this time Mr. Dugdale has sent to Mr. Bowyer for the plates of St. Paul's, so that he may be at liberty to put his intended book to the press, which it will be now as convenient a time as any to do; that it may be published before the new edition of Guillim's Heraldry; which, you may find by the advertisements, is hastening on apace. I should therefore be glad to have Mr. Dugdale's thoughts of the matter, and to have the manuscript (when he has added what he thinks proper) sent up to me, that the printer may cast it off, and see how much it makes, and what volume it will be best to print it in. I have now one of the Baronage by me; and, considering what large additions Sir William has made to it, I begin to think a Proposal for re-printing it cannot be amiss, in case we can procure a good hand to continue it to the present time, in Sir William's method. I have the same opinion of the Warwickshire, if it can receive any additions from any worthy hand that resides amongst you. It now grows scarce; and, as the plates are all in being, it will very much moderate the expence. The printing of this Tract you mention will enable me to feel the pulse of the publick in relation to the two last works, as well as the Monasticon; the plates of which, for the first and third volumes, I look upon to be quite lost. I have renewed my enquiry about the Executors of Mr. Newcomb, and find he left his son executor; who died a great many years ago, and left his wife executrix, and one son a minor; who is since dead, and the wife old, and *non compos mentis*. The printing-house, and all the utensils, they sold to Mr. Jones, who formerly printed

gatee; but in one clause (added in 1739), it was provided, "that if he should be molested and prosecuted by the Government, by which he might incur a forfeiture, or could not be his executor," then Samuel and Sarah * were to be executors, and to possess what was given to Thomas.

On the 9th of May 1744 Mr. Thomas Carte was discharged out of custody †, into which he had been taken (with Mr. Garth) on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act; and on the 18th of July that year, the Court of Common Council of the City of London agreed "to subscribe fifty pounds a year for seven years to Mr. Carte, towards defraying the charges of his writing the History of England."

"A Collection of the several Papers published by Mr. Thomas Carte, in relation to his History of England; containing, 1. His Proposals ‡ for re-

the Votes; since whose death it came into the hands of one Nutt; whom I have discoursed, but he cannot give the least account of them; and I am afraid they have been destroyed long since. I beg the favour of you, with my humble service, to communicate this to Mr. Dugdale; and when either of you have leisure I should be glad of a line, to know your opinion of these matters. Wishing you all health and happiness, I am,

Your most obliged humble servant to command, THO. WARD.

"Pray my humble service to my Lord Digby, if at Coleshill Hall. I shall begin to send the News this post.'

* This lady left 48*l.* a year to the parish of Great Wigston, in Leicestershire, for prayers to be read there on Wednesdays and Fridays, and a second time on Sundays, for ever.

† Whilst under examination, the Duke of Newcastle asked him if he was not a Bishop. "No, my Lord Duke," replied Mr. Carte; "there are no bishops in England but what are made by your Grace; and I am sure I have no reason to expect that honour." *Dr. Ducarel, ex ore.*—In the Westminster Journal of May 12, 1744, it was insinuated that Mr. Carte "was confined for he knew not what, and discharged he knew not why."

‡ "No country in Europe affords such a quantity and variety of materials for its History, as England does; and yet none is so destitute of a good one: a defect easy to be perceived, and much to be lamented. Such of our writers, as have assumed the venerable name of Historians, have generally, to provide themselves with materials, had recourse to some old Chronicles, preserving short and indigested memorials of public facts and transactions in this kingdom; and have thence derived those accounts

of

moving the Impediments of writing such a History; 2. His general Account of the Materials, &c. (as

of affairs; which, being dressed up in their own manner and language, make the substance of their several histories, containing little more than the military exploits of our ancestors. Materials of this kind were easily procured, being borrowed from former Annalists without either labour or expence; and, when, by being put into a modern style, they became more agreeable than they were in their uncouth originals, served well enough to answer the views of those writers.—The *Civil History* of this nation hath not been so much as attempted by any man, except by Dr. *Brady*, formerly keeper of the records in the Tower. But, as his work is a dry performance, and the records which he has added to verify it make near half of the volumes whereof it is composed, few persons find an entertainment in the reading of his History. The work too, by his death, was left imperfect; so that an History of our Constitution, Laws, Usages, Customs, and Manners, with the various, sudden, or gradual alterations which these have undergone in the course of time, and the effects thereof on the Nation, is still wanting; though infinitely more interesting and useful than any relations of battles, sieges, and military actions, which, excepting a difference as to persons and places, and some variety of circumstances, are much the same from the beginning to the end of the world. To finish such a *Civil History* as the importance of the subject deserves, requires a vast expence as well as labour; it cannot be done without painful searches into Antiquity, and a large correspondence with learned men who have made it their study, nor without travelling through an infinite number of old records, not easy to be read, nor always to be understood and applied to their proper uses, without a constant attention and careful observation.—The *Cotton Library* containeth a prodigious number of Memoirs for this purpose; and it is easy enough to be consulted. But whether the great pains requisite to peruse, examine, and digest them, in order to form a judgment upon the whole; or the want of a proper knowledge in matters of Antiquity, and consequently of a taste necessary to engage people to examine into them; or, in fine, the defect of ability to defray the expence of living in London and maintaining a correspondence with learned men, have deterred writers from searching as they ought into that great treasure of *English* Antiquities; it is certain that no proper use hath yet been made of the valuable pieces there reposed, for the clearing up of many material passages in our History. The like reasons have probably hindered them from making the like searches into our Records; though a small number of the instruments there preserved would in many cases give a much better light into some of the most remarkable transactions in several reigns, than all the Histories of England hitherto published.—Rapin, later in time than our other writers, enjoyed by that means one advantage which all his predecessors

noticed in p. 479); and, 3. Advertisement in relation to Mr. Carte's History;" 8vo; was printed in

cessors wanted; but withal he laboured under greater disadvantages than any of them with regard to a Civil History of this Nation; as being a Foreigner, and utterly unacquainted with our Constitution, Laws, and Customs, any farther than he could learn in conversation, or pick up in coffee-houses, the common habitation of his countrymen in this city; so that his reasonings or reflections upon the passages of former times are too often founded upon the modern notions which he had thus imbibed. Writing his History abroad, he wanted an opportunity (if the self-sufficiency, to which some natures are subject, had not stifled in him the inclination) of consulting persons better versed than himself in Antiquity, whose knowledge might have supplied his defects, and whose informations might have helped to form or correct his judgment. The only advantage he had over others was, that he wrote after *Rymer's Fœdera* was published: and this circumstance, more than any other, contributed to recommend his History. But as a great number of technical words, relative to our particular usages, are every where to be found in the instruments published in that Collection, he, through the want of a sufficient knowledge of those usages, did not always understand their true meaning. The part which he made most use of in that work was, the public treaties with foreign princes; but of these Rymer himself hath given us only an imperfect collection; his work containing no treaties but such as were enrolled in Chancery, and are preserved in the Tower of London, or in the Office of the Rolls.—Whilst I was in France, I was curious in searching for every thing that concerned my own country; and have taken notes, or made abstracts, of near a thousand instruments of treaties and transactions between the Crowns of *England* and *France*, which do not appear in Rymer, and yet are preserved in the King of France's *Tresor des Chartres*, and in the Registers of the *Chambre des Comptes* and of the *Parlement* of *Paris*. There lie concealed at this time in our own Archives some hundreds of the like public treaties with foreign princes and states, which would afford great light to our History.—I never observed in Rapin any quotation out of the Journals of our Privy Council, unless at second hand from Dr. Burnet's History of the Reformation; though a conscientious Historian would never take up any thing on trust, where he might examine the original, and a careful one would never have omitted to consult the Books of that Council, wherein the most important affairs, that pass as well within as without the Nation, are debated and transacted.—It doth not appear from his Work, that he ever read, either the Rolls of Parliament, or the Journals of either House; which yet must be deemed absolutely necessary for an *English* Historian. It is certain that he never so much as saw the *Paper Office*, or he could never have been guilty of that

August. On the 18th of October, the Company of Goldsmiths voted "twenty-five pounds a year,

that gross mistake, in affirming, that there is not any one letter, that passed between Queen *Mary* of *Scotland* and Queen *Elizabeth* and her Ministers, preserved in any of our Archives or Repositories of public Papers; when, if he had ever looked into the press in that Office marked SCOTLAND, an hundred labels would have offered themselves to his sight, put on different bundles, and expressing them to be letters from those very persons to one another in different years from 1569 to 1587. In this Office are preserved the Letters of all our Embassadors in Foreign Courts, and the Dispatches of the Lords of the Privy Council, of the Clerks of the Council, and of our Secretaries of State to those Embassadors, in a constant series, from the time of *Edward* IV. down to the Revolution, in a regular order; besides a great number of original Treaties and other papers, which will be found exceeding useful for an *English* History. It will appear strange to every one, who considers how necessary these are for the right understanding of our negotiations abroad, and our transactions with foreign states, that no Historian hath yet made any use of the papers in this Office.—It is highly fitting, that a writer of the History of any kingdom should be in a good measure acquainted with the constitution, history, interests, and situation of the countries adjoining, with which there is a continual intercourse of friendly or hostile transactions. The Records likewise of all Countries for the same reason furnish abundance of Memoirs for the History of their Neighbours. This I have found particularly in *France*, where the territories which our Kings held of that Crown obliged them to a perpetual Correspondence; as the oppressions which the provinces subject to *England* suffered from their Governors caused continual representations and complaints of grievances to the Kings of *France* or the *Parlement* of *Paris*, and gave occasion to those quarrels that broke out so often into open wars. I have likewise seen, in the Negotiations of the *French* Embassadors in *England*, much better accounts of passages in our Court, of the characters of the great men about it, and of transactions in this kingdom, than I have yet seen in any of our Histories. I have by me some transcripts of these Negotiations: I have read others; and as the *French* are careful to preserve in their families all the acts of their ancestors, it is easy enough to procure them for at least 200 years past.—These materials for an History of *England* are mentioned, not only as the most necessary and useful for that purpose, but also as serving to point out the reason, why we have hitherto wanted a good one; which I would fain think to be, not so much a dread of the labour requisite for such a work, as the greatness of the expence in procuring these materials; an expence which no private person is able to support. But what a single man cannot do, may easily be done by a Society. The world

for seven years, towards the charge of transcripts of records, negotiations, &c." and in December the

world seems to be satisfied of the use of such Societies in other cases. There is one lately formed for the *Encouragement of Learning*; and as the very nature of the materials to be procured shews the necessity of another in the present case, it is hoped that a Society may be likewise formed to *encourage the writing of an History of* England; which, notwithstanding the great expence of the necessary materials, &c. will not perhaps cost more annually, than an *Opera Subscription* hath done of late years; though this serves only for the transient amusement of some winter evenings to particular persons, whereas a good History founded on such materials will be a lasting benefit to the publick.—It may not be improper to observe farther, that no time should be lost in setting about such a work, because many materials are daily decaying and perishing; and those in private hands are subject to various accidents, besides that of fire, which lately made such destruction in the *Cotton Library*; and that, when a Work of this nature is undertaken upon public encouragement, every private person who hath any useful materials for it will (as I have already experienced) be disposed to open his treasures, and communicate them for the public good, and for advancing the perfection of a Work that may do some honour to his country. T. CARTE."

The preceding *Proposals* were dated March 4, 1736-7; the *Advertisement*, dated August 9, 1744, was thus expressed: "Six years are passed, since I published *A general Account of the necessary Materials for a History of England*, and of the Method wherein I proposed to carry on that Work. The vast expence of procuring those materials, too heavy for any private person to support, rendered it necessary to attempt the raising of a fund sufficient to defray it, by the contribution of public bodies as well as of particular persons for that purpose. It was proposed that the Contributors 'should form themselves into a Society, and choose a Treasurer, for receiving their respective contributions, and for issuing out money to defray the necessary charges of transcripts, &c. in such form, manner, and proportion, as shall be directed in a General Meeting of the Society, or by a Committee of Contributors chosen out of the whole Body for those purposes, as well as for overseeing the progress of the Work.' As it is highly fitting that every Contributor should have entire satisfaction given him in all those respects, it was provided in the instrument drawn up to be signed by the Subscribers, that Reports thereof should be made from time to time by the Committee to the General Assembly; and each Contributor, in case he found any ground of exception, should be at liberty to withdraw his contribution whenever he pleased or should think fit to notify the same.—The Undertaker of that History, for which the most important and chargeable materials were to be thus provided, had engaged in it out of no motive

but

Companies of Grocers and Vintners subscribed twenty-five pounds a year each for the same purpose.

but public spirit, and with no view but that of doing service to his Country. He was ready to bring all the knowledge he had acquired in the different studies of his life, and all the observations he had made in the course of thirty years searching into the Records, the Antiquities, and the History of this Nation; and to employ all his time and labour for the future, towards carrying on the said Work: but he resolved to touch none of the Contributors' money; and the Regulations above mentioned shew plainly, that he had no view of any private advantage to himself. The world in general was so well satisfied of the fairness of the Proposals, and so fully convinced of the necessity of a general contribution for raising a fund answerable to the expences requisite for procuring the materials mentioned in the said *General Account*, that a great many Noblemen and Gentlemen, actuated by a public spirit rarely equalled in any country, subscribed their twenty and ten guineas a year, for the space of seven years, towards the charges of the said materials, and of the amanuenses necessary for the greater dispatch of the Work.— But, as the sums subscribed by particular persons did not appear sufficient for the needful expences, it was thought proper to take in the assistance of Corporate Bodies, and to apply particularly to the City of *London*, in which the most generous encouragers of all public works have been ever found, and whose example might probably have a proper influence upon others.— The State of the Case, and the *Account* of *the necessary Materials*, were accordingly communicated to the greatest part of the Representative Body of that City; and there seemed a general disposition in all parties to encourage the undertaking, and to subscribe a considerable yearly sum in the name of the City. But the affair of the Mansion-house having at that time given occasion to various disputes, and raised great animosities among the Citizens, it was thought advisable by those who were most zealous in promoting the subscription (which at any other time would not, in their opinion, meet with the least opposition) to defer the motion to a more favourable opportunity.—'Till that opportunity offered, I resolved to go on with the work at my own expence; which has been much greater than is proper for me to mention, or can be easily conceived by others: and have dedicated to it all the time I have since had to command. I went to *Paris*, where, through the humanity and friendship of the learned Abbé *Sallier*, keeper of the Royal Library, I had an opportunity of perusing all those materials for an *English* History, which are taken notice of in the *General Account*, p. 23. He lent me all the manuscripts of that Library, which I had occasion for; and, upon my simple note of receipt, sent them home to my lodgings, by four or five, and sometimes more, volumes at a time; so desirous are they *abroad* to make their Libraries use-

Mr. Carte's Proposals for printing his "History of England" were circulated in 1746; and the first

useful to the world; and such a facility do learned men meet with in *that Country*, in having the most curious manuscripts, that can contribute to any public work they have undertaken, communicated to them, with all the saving of time and circumstances of *convenience* that they can desire. There I read over several volumes of original Letters wrote by our *English* as well as other Princes of *Europe* to the Kings of *France*, the instructions given to *French* Embassadors sent into *England* and other countries, Dispatches of their Ministers of State, abundance of other Memoirs relative to our History, and several antient Chronicles and Annals of *English* affairs, which are to be seen in that Library, the best furnished with manuscripts of any in *Europe*. There I copied *Robert Wace*'s History of the Dukes of *Normandy* and the Conquest of *England*, from a manuscript of the Author's age; and a great many Treaties between the Crowns of *France* and *Scotland*, and even *England*, which are not printed in *Rymer*. There I perused all the Letters and Negotiations of the *French* Embassadors in *England* mentioned in the Catalogue at the end of my *General Account*, from the year 1396 to 1660, and those of Signor *Valarezzo*, and other *Venetian* Embassadors at the Court of *England* in the time of King *James* I.; all which are preserved in that Library; except some few, which I met with in private hands, or copied from other libraries.—Of this last sort are the Negotiations of M. *D'Effiat* in 1624 and 1625, of M. *de Monstreuil* from 1646 to 1650, and of *Antoine de Neuville Sieur de Bordeaux* from 1652 to 1660, which I copied from the Manuscripts in the Library of *S. Germain des Prez*. The three brothers *Antoine*, *Francois*, and *Gilles de Noailles*, ancestors of the present *Mareschal* of that name, were embassadors here, during all the reign of Queen *Mary* and the first year and half of Queen *Elizabeth*. Their letters and negotiations are only to be found in the Cabinet of the Mareschal *de Noailles*; and are so very valuable that, *Anisson*, the bookseller on the *Quay des Augustins* at *Paris*, offered his Grace thirty thousand livres for a copy thereof, in order to print them. The *Mareschal* refused the offer; yet, by a wonderful generosity, allowed me to take a copy of all those Negotiations, without any condition, but the obliging one of sending him a copy of my History, when it was published. The Letters and Negotiations of *Bertrand de Salignac Sieur de la Mothe-Fenelon*, who resided eight years at the court of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was embassador here from the beginning of A. D. 1569 to 1576, are only in the hands of the present Marquess *de Fenelon*. They take up five large volumes closely wrote in folio, and contain an infinite number of curious passages; particularly in relation to Queen *Mary* of *Scotland*, a great many of whose letters are there inserted. The Marquess coming, in the Lent of 1740, from his embassy in *Holland*, to pass three

volume was actually completed in December 1747; when unluckily the credit of the whole was over-

three or four weeks at *Paris* in settling his private affairs, I applied to him for the use of those Volumes, which he very kindly granted; and I would gladly have copied them entirely: but, he expecting every day to be ordered back to the *Hague*, I was apprehensive that I should not have time enough for a transcript, and was therefore forced to content myself with making extracts of all the material passages and principal circumstances therein, though I yet made them as ample as the time would allow. I was, for another reason, full as cogent, I mean the want of ability to defray the charge of entire transcripts, obliged to take up with the like extracts of the Negotiations of several of the Embassadors mentioned in the aforesaid list; that is, of such as resided here in settled times; for as to those who resided at this Court in times of revolution, as Messrs *de Noailles* at the time of the Reformation, and Messrs *de Sabran, de Monstreuil*, and *de Bordeaux*, who were here during the confusions and usurpations that happened between 1641 and 1660, I have been ever careful to take entire copies of their Negotiations. — As for the last seven or eight *French* embassadors in *England* after the year 1660 mentioned in the aforesaid list, their Negotiations are not in the King of *France's* Library, nor even in the hands of any of their descendants; for I spared no pains in enquiring after them among every branch of their families. *P. Le Long* indeed, in his *Bibliotheque Historique de la France*, says of those of M. *de Colbert* in 1672, and of M. *de Colbert Croissy* in 1668 and 1669, that they were in the Library of the late M. *de Colbert Croissy*, Bishop of *Montpelier*: but M. *de Torcy* himself, to whom that Prelate had left his library, on condition of paying a sum of money to an Hospital, and to whom I applied for them, told me *it was a mistake;* and that *they had been delivered up to Louis* XIV. (which I am persuaded was the general practice in that Prince's reign), and were now only to be found in the *Depot pour les affaires etrangeres*. — This *Depot* answers to our *Paper Office* in *England*, and is under the direction of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who appoints the Keeper of it. It is kept over the West Gatehouse of the *Old Louvre*, in several chambers; there being a distinct one allotted to the negotiations of each Country. That for *England* is full of treaties, negotiations, and letters of embassadors at the court of *London*, from the time of *Philip Augustus* to the present age. These are kept in great order, and very well preserved; not tied up in bundles (as those in our *Paper Office* are) but always ready for use, bound up in volumes, with very good tables to each volume; and a general table to the whole, so well digested, that a Minister may, by looking into it, and calling for the volumes to which it refers, inform himself in an hour's time of all that has ever been transacted or determined, with regard to any disputed claim, right, possession, place, or

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thrown by a story which he unnecessarily introduced to *illustrate* his history a thousand years

ceremonial, in any treaty or negotiation for several ages past between *France* and other Potentates; which must certainly be a great advantage to their Ministers on many occasions. I spent a morning with M. *Le Dran*, the late Keeper of it, in looking over this *Depot;* and he assuring me of his endeavours to procure me free access to it, I drew up and gave him a *Memoire* for that purpose: but he dying immediately after, and *Abbé de Ville*, who succeeded him, being ordered away for *Holland* presently after he was put into that post, I had no answer to my *Memoire*, and made no farther application, as imagining it too great a confidence to be asked by a stranger. I have since had some reason to think myself mistaken in this notion; for, after a diligent search during my last stay at *Paris* for the negotiations of M. *de Barillon*, embassador here from A. D. 1677 to 1689, after enquiring for them of the present M. *de Barillon*, counsellor of the Parliament of *Paris*, grandson to the former, and of the Marquesses of *Bligny* and *Malcissis* (who married his two sisters), and finding they were in none of their libraries, I desired, at my coming away, a friend to apply to another grandson of the Embassador's, by his only daughter; and it was signified to me on that occasion, that if M. *de Barillon's* Negotiations were not in his own library, they were at least in the *Depot* for Foreign Affairs, and I should have them thence, whenever I wanted them, to transcribe as I should see proper; it being a fitting civility to be rendered to a person who had done so great a service to that country by publishing a Catalogue of the *Gascon*, *Norman*, and *French* Rolls, in the Tower of *London*, and thereby acquainting the Gentlemen of *France* with many thousands of Records relating to their families and estates in the provinces formerly subject to the Crown of *England;* which they had ever before sought for in vain. — A man that expects to be served in any country, must always make himself useful to it; and if they will favour me with a course of Negotiations of so late a date, the latest I had to desire, I may reasonably expect the like favour with regard to any others in that *Depot* of a longer standing and remoter antiquity. To go through the treasures in it, would be well worth another journey to *Paris*, when I come to that part of our History to which they relate. But though I did not in my former journeys meet with those Negotiations in the reign of King *Charles* II. which I expected, I was amply recompensed by finding there another Body of Memoirs, the best and most authentic that are any where in being, of all transactions from the beginning to the end of that Prince's reign; which took me up four months, every week-day from morning till night, without a moment's intermission, in transcribing, and are very well worth all the pains I took, and fatigue that I underwent on that occasion. — These searches after *Memoires* in later ages, did not hinder me from examining into the transac-

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preceding, which in reality was not his own, but which he was over-persuaded to insert, after the

tions of remoter times, and collecting whatever could give light to the *British* affairs in the first ages of our History. The Lives of our *British* and *Saxon* Saints, that appear in the Collections of *Bollandus*, *Surius*, *Mabillon*, *Colgan*, and others, have furnished some materials for that purpose. I have gone through the papers and collections of the late Mr. *Edward Lhuyd*, keeper of the Museum at *Oxford*, and have there found a great number of transcripts of historical passages out of the *Liber Landavensis*, or Register of the Church of *Landaff*, begun in S. *Theliau's* time, about A. D. 520, and continued down (as Bishop *Godwin* says) to A.D. 1110, and other antient Registers, Leiger Books, and Manuscripts, and abundance of observations on the antient customs of the *Britains*, besides copies of antient charters to *Welsh* Monasteries, and of some Dissertations of the learned Mr. *Robert Vaughan* of *Hengwrt*, for adjusting and rectifying some mistakes in the chronology of the Old Annals of *Wales*, and clearing up some parts of the *British* History. I should have been glad to have found out that Gentleman's Annals of *Wales*, which he had prepared for the press, and sent to Archbishop *Usher* for his perusal; but it is not now in the Library of *Hengwrt*; and notwithstanding Bp. *Nicolson* seems to have thought it to be there, when he published his *English* Historical Library, I am persuaded it has not been there these 50 years, since it is not mentioned in the Catalogue of that Library, which Mr. *Lhuyd* took so many years ago. The present Mr. *Vaughan* of *Hengwrt*, great-grandson to the former, who has favoured me with other of his MSS. believes it to be in the Library of the late Sir *W. Williams* of *Lhanvorda*, where, Bp. *Nicolson* says, most of Mr. *Robert Vaughan's* collections for the History of *Wales* were lodged. A Catalogue is now taking of that Library of *Lhanvorda*, in order to favour me with the use of such materials as are in it, fit to clear up the antient History of *Britain*. It would be very acceptable news to the learned world, and give me an infinite pleasure, if those Annals should be found therein so seasonable a juncture. However it be, as they are not to be expected any where else, and I can't propose to discover any farther materials for that antient part of our History, than either are now, or will, in a week or two, after the aforesaid Catalogue is taken, be in my power, I resolve after *Christmas* next to begin the impression of the First Volume of my History, and to finish it before the end of the year. It will go down to the time when our Records begin; and as soon as I have published it entire, shall afterwards, for the better spreading of it into the hands of all the world, when every body may judge of it, distribute it, according to the present mode, in such numbers as the generality of people find it so much for their ease and convenience to purchase, that they take them in without being able to form a judgment or

even

sheet in which it was printed was actually committed to the press.

even guess what they are to have for their money.—By the time when our Records begin, I mean the reign of *Richard* I. when the Acts and Grants of our Kings under the Seal of their Chanchery or Exchequer began to be regularly enrolled, and kept in proper repositories. The Survey of the Lands of the Kingdom in *Domesday Book*, and the Sheriffs Accompts for one year of *Henry* I. and for all the reign (except the first year) of *Henry* II. among the Rolls in the Pipe Office, are indeed more antient: but these are not properly acts of our Kings, nor were the acts of other Kings in *Europe* usually enrolled and entered upon record before that time; for I am sure they have not in *France*, nor could I ever hear that they have in any other *European* country, any series of Records more antient. Before that time, the Chancellor kept by him copies of all Grants that passed the Great Seal, and when he died (for in *France* the Chancellor enjoys his post for life) a warrant was issued for his executor or heir to deliver those copies to his successor; but perhaps this was not constantly done, at least there are very few of those warrants preserved. 'Tis very probable that the like method was observed in *England*, and perhaps generally throughout *Europe*.—An accident seems to have altered this method universally. *Philip August* (as *W. de Breton* a contemporary writer tells us, at the end of the fourth book of his *Phillippiade*) was surprized in an ambush at a place called *Bellefoge*, between *Blois* and *Freteval*, by *Richard* I. of *England*, who there took, besides all that Prince's equipage, the Great Seal of *France*, and the copies of all Grants that had been passed under it during his reign, which it was usual in those days for Kings to take with them into the field. M. *Guerin*, the then Chancellor, took care by a Proclamation to oblige all persons, to whom any of those Grants had been made, to bring in their originals, that new copies thereof might be taken: and the misfortune having made them more sensible of the inconveniences of not knowing how to have recourse on occasion to authentic copies of former grants, an office was erected for the regular enrolment thereof, and a fixed place appointed for their safer custody. This method seems to be introduced at the same time in *England*, where from the time of *Richard* I. all the Acts of our Kings in the course of their Government, that have passed under any of their Seals, have been constantly entered on record.—'Tis from these Records then, that we are to derive the surest accounts of the conduct of our Princes, and the manner of their government; 'tis by these we see how the Prerogative was exercised in wise and good, or abused and stretched in weak and bad reigns; 'tis by going regularly through these, that we shall be enabled to clear up the rights and privileges of the Subject, to discover what encroachments have been made from time to time upon them in any instance,

This imprudence was fatal to his interest *. The Corporation of London (in consequence of a

instance, and by what steps, or under what pretences, this hath been done; and to trace up to the beginning the various changes that have happened in our Courts of Judicature, in our maxims of Law, in our methods or forms of Justice, and in received usages and practices which served once for Barriers to our Liberties. 'Tis from thence indeed that the chief and most important materials for the Second and Third Volumes of my History (which will contain a relation of our *English* affairs from the time of *Richard* I. to the Revolution) are to be taken.—'Tis the extraordinary expence of going through the immense quantity of these records in the different archives of this kingdom, that induced so many persons of quality and distinction to contribute towards it in so generous a manner, and to agree in the above-mentioned Subscription. 'Tis this that has engaged the City of LONDON, the most considerable body in the kingdom, and the most interested in its common good, to subscribe fifty pounds a year for seven years towards those charges; which has effectually removed all the apprehensions I ever had in relation to the success of the undertaking. And as I have some reason to think that their example will be soon followed by other Bodies, as well as by several particular Gentlemen, I hope the Subscribers will be pleased to hold a general meeting some time in the month of *October* next, to put matters into form; to order what shall be needful for the transcribing of such Records and Papers in our Archives, as shall appear necessary for the Work, in which no time ought to be lost; and to appoint a select Committee, for regulating the measures proper to be taken, and for overseeing every thing that is to be done in the execution of so important a design. THO. CARTE."

April 25, 1775, the following advertisement appeared: "Carte's Collection of Papers. All that part of them which was to serve as materials for the continuation of his History of England, from the dissolution of Oliver Cromwell's Parliament, in 1654, down to the Revolution in 1688, remains still unpublished, consisting of 20 folios, 15 quartos, and some loose papers, to all which are copious indexes. They contain chiefly the Papers of Admiral Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich; those of the Earl of Huntingdon and Philip Lord Wharton, comprehending the Correspondences between those Noblemen and the principal Officers of State during that period, with many other curious and interesting Papers. Any person willing to treat for the use of them, may see an abridged Catalogue thereof at Mr. Challoner's, linen-draper, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden."

* The substance of the obnoxious note shall here be given.—Speaking of the unction of kings, and the gift of healing the scrophulous humour called *the King's Evil*, exercised by some European Princes, anointed at their Coronations, and succeeding

motion made by Sir William Calvert, one of his earliest subscribers, and seconded by Sir John Bar-

ceeding lineally to their Crowns by proximity of blood, he says—"But whatever is to be said in favour of its being appropriated to the eldest descendant of the first branch of the Royal line of the kings of France, England, &c. I have *myself* seen a very remarkable instance of such a cure, which could not possibly be ascribed to the Regal Unction. One Christopher Lovel, born at Wells in Somersetshire, but when he grew up residing in the City of Bristol, where he got his living by labour, was extremely afflicted for many years with that distemper, and such a flow of the scrophulous humour, that, though it found a vent by five running sores about his breast, neck, and arms, there was such a tumour on one side of his neck, as left no hollow between his cheek and the upper part of his left shoulder, and forced him to keep his head always awry. The young man was reduced, by the virulence of the humour, to the lowest state of weakness; appeared a miserable object in the eyes of all the inhabitants of that populous city; and, having for many years tried all the remedies which the art of physick could administer, without receiving any benefit, resolved at last to go *abroad* to be touched. He had an uncle in the place, who was an old seaman, and carried him from Bristol, at the end of August A. D. 1716, along with him to Cork in Ireland, where he put him on board a ship that was bound to St. Martin's in the Isle of Ree. From thence Christopher made his way first to Paris, and thence to the place where he was touched, in the beginning of November following, by the eldest lineal descendant of a Race of Kings, who had indeed, for a long succession of ages, cured that distemper by the *Royal touch*. But this descendant and next heir of their blood had not, at least at that time, been crowned or *anointed*. The usual effect however followed: from the moment that the man was touched and invested with the narrow ruband, to which a small piece of silver was pendant, according to the rites prescribed in the office appointed by the Church for that solemnity, the humour dispersed insensibly, his sores healed up, and he recovered strength daily, till he arrived in perfect health, in the beginning of January following, at Bristol, having spent only four months and some few days in his voyage. There it was, and in the week preceding St. Paul's fair, that I saw the man, in his recovered vigour of body, without any remains of his complaint, but what were to be seen in the red scars then left upon the five places where the sharp humour had found a vent, but which were otherwise entirely healed, and as sound as any other part of his body. Dr. Lane, an eminent physician in the place, whom I visited on my arrival, told me of this cure, as the most wonderful thing that ever happened; and pressed me as well to see the man upon whom it was performed, as to talk about his case with Mr. Samuel Pye, a very skilful surgeon, and I believe still living in that city, who had tried in vain, for three years together, to cure the man by physical

nard) unanimously resolved to withdraw their subscription in April 1748; and the History in-

sical remedies. I had an opportunity of doing both; and Mr. Pye, after dining together, carrying me to the man, I examined and informed myself fully of all particulars, relating as well to his illness as his cure; and found upon the whole, that if it is not to be deemed miraculous, it at least deserved the character, given it by Dr. Lane, of being one of the most wonderful events that has ever happened. There are abundances of instances of the cure of the King's-evil, by the touch of our English Princes in former times, mentioned by Tooker in his book on that subject: and it is observable, that the author was himself an infidel on that head, till convinced of his mistake by the late learned Mr. Anstis, Garter King of Arms, who furnished him with those proofs out of the English records, which attest the facts, and are printed in that treatise. But I am apt to think, there never was an instance, in which the distemper had prevailed to an higher degree, or the surprizing cure of it was known to such infinite multitudes of people, as in the case of Christopher Lovel."

Three pamphlets were in a few days occasioned by this note: 1. "Remarks on Mr. Carte's General History of England;" 2. "A Letter to the Jacobite Journalist, concerning Mr. Carte's History, by Duncan Mac Carte, a Highlander;" and, 3. "Some Specimens of Mr. Carte's History of England, with Remarks thereon, by Donald Mac Carte."—Mr. Carte, in "The General Evening Post*," Feb. 23, 1747-8, says, "When I published my History, I did not doubt but a shoal of little anonymous writers would be nibbling at some particular passages in it; and, in defect of something more material, would attack any small incident, even in the notes, though not inserted in the body of the work. It is the duty of an Historian to give an account of every institution when it comes to take place in a kingdom; and I have discharged that duty so far as I have gone (I would fain hope) to the satisfaction of the Reader. This obliged me to make a short Discourse on the Unction of Kings, and to take notice of the extravagant effects ascribed to that unction. The sanative Virtue of touching for the King's-evil being one of those effects, the relation of Christopher Lovel was inserted in a note, to shew it was erroneously ascribed to the unction. It was put there with no other view than to refute that notion, and without any design of publishing it; but the note (perhaps for want of a mark, directing it should not be copied, as I used in some other cases) being transcribed, together with the Discourse, for the press, I did not, when the proof-sheet was sent me, strike it out, observing nothing in it that could reasonably give offence, were it not for the comments

* See Whiston's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 363; where are likewise preserved two letters from "The General Evening Post," Jan. 7 and Jan. 16, which gave rise to the vindication.

stantaneously fell into almost total, but certainly into undeserved, neglect; from which, however, it appears to be now recovering very fast, by the great

of malevolent people; for the person touching is not named, and what is said of him agrees to more than one person. I have not in that Discourse delivered my own opinion on the subject, contenting myself with relating those mentioned by W. of Malmesbury. Several curious and knowing persons have wrote upon it; particularly Dr. Tooker, a Divine, and Mr. John Browne, Surgeon to King Charles II. the book of the former being published, 1597, under the title of 'Charisma;' that of the latter, 1684, under the title of 'Charisma Basilicon.' I have not seen Tucker's or Tooker's book these thirty years; so long is it since the relation I quoted thence was copied. I have transcribed others, very remarkable (particularly the cure of a German, who had been thirteen months his patient, by the royal touch), from Clowes, an experienced surgeon in Queen Elizabeth's time, who published a treatise, 1602, of the artificial cure of that distemper; though he owns throughout it, that the Queen's touch was the only infallible remedy. But, though I have not these books by me, nor a thousand others from which I have extracted passages, I think I may fairly make use of my own transcripts. The late learned Mr. Anstis, in the 26th page of a MS discourse on Coronations, which he left at his death unfinished, hath these words, 'The miraculous gift in curing this distemper [the King's-evil] by the Royal Touch of our Kings, as well as of the French King's, is undeniable;' and in p. 49, taking notice of his having convinced a Surgeon of the antiquity of our Kings touching by several citations from our records, he adds, 'That he [the Surgeon] published these citations, and therefore I refer you [i. e. his son, the present Garter, to whom the Discourse is addressed]' to that pamphlet.' I passed some days with him at Mortlake about twenty-six years ago, when a pamphlet, wrote by a surgeon, about the King's-evil, was advertised in the newspaper, and had a good deal of discourse with him on the subject; and, by what was then said, I am persuaded that Mr. Becket's Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's-evil, printed in octavo, 1722 (according to the booksellers' style, who begin their year even before Christmas), was the pamphlet in question: but I never saw it, and had entirely forgot the name of the surgeon; when, having Mr. Anstis's Discourse above mentioned before me, and consulting a learned gentleman (who had studied and practised physick above forty years, and transcribed my note for the press) about the name of the surgeon referred to by Mr. Anstis, it was either by his opinion, or my own inadvertence, that I put down Tooker for the name of that surgeon. I have endeavoured to find out this pamphlet, but in vain; the present Mr. Anstis had neither that nor any other treatise on the subject in his library. Whoever hath it, may observe by the records cited in it (especially if the accounts of the Household in

6th

advance of price both in the booksellers' catalogues and at the public sales.

6th of Edward I. which there is scarce a man in England, besides Mr. Anstis, hath ever looked into, be cited for the cure of 182 persons of the King's-evil by that Prince) whether the author be the surgeon to whose book he refers. After all, whether the surgeon's name be Tooker, or Becket, or any other, is a matter of very little consequence. *Dean's Yard, Feb.* 13, 1747-8."

See more on the subject in Carte's History, book IV. sect. 43.

"Verses from the Jacobite Journal, addressed to the immortal Mr. Carte," appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1748, p. 135.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, c. 10, § 125, Plate 16, N° 5, gives a drawing of the Touch-piece supposed to be given by Edward the Confessor. The ribbon, he says, was white.

Mr. Barrington has preserved an anecdote, which he heard from an old man who was witness in a cause with respect to this supposed miraculous power of Healing. "He had, by his evidence, fixed the time of a fact, by Queen Anne's having been at Oxford, and touched him, whilst a child, for the evil: when he had finished his evidence, I had an opportunity of asking him whether he was really cured? Upon which he answered, with a significant smile, that he believed himself to have never had a complaint that deserved to be considered as the Evil; but that his parents were poor, *and had no objection to the bit of gold.*" The learned and honourable Writer very properly observes on this occasion, "that this piece of gold, which was given to those who were touched, accounts for the great resort upon this occasion, and the supposed afterwards miraculous cures."—Fabian Philips, in his Treatise on Purveyance, p. 257, asserts, "that the angels issued by the Kings of England on these occasions amounted to a charge of three thousand pounds *per annum;* and Queen Elizabeth was so tired of touching those who desired to be cured for the Evil, that in Gloucestershire, during one of her progresses, she told those who were pressing on her, that 'God only could relieve them from their complaints.' By a Proclamation, March 25, 1616, it appears that the Kings of England would not permit such patients to approach them during the summer; and, by another proclamation, June 18, 1626, it is ordered, that no one shall apply for this purpose, who does not bring a proper certificate that he was never touched before; a regulation which undoubtedly arose from some supposed patients, who had attempted to receive the bit of gold more than once.—Sir Kenelm Digby informed Mons. Monconys, that, if the person had lost the piece of gold, the complaint immediately returned.—Gemelli (the famous Traveller) gives an account of 1600 persons being presented for this purpose to Louis XIV. on Easter Sunday, 1686. The words used were, *Le Roy te touche, Dieu te guerisse.*

The first volume, printed in 1747, and sold by J. Hodges, on London-bridge; was inscribed,

Every Frenchman received 15 sous, and every Foreigner 30. *Observations on the Statutes*, 1775, p. 107, 108.

Since the above was first printed, my old friend the Rev. William Bickerstaffe sent me a copy of the original Proclamation; which, to use his own words, "in print and enframed, is yet preserved in St. Martin's church vestry in Leicester, of which the late Historian Carte's father was vicar; which faculty in the Stewart Family the said Carte in his History of England having asserted, suffered the loss of his annual subsidy from the Chamber of London."

"At the Court at Whitehall, 9th of January 1683. Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty; Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Ormond, Duke of Beaufort, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Bridgewater, Earl of Peterborow, Earl of Chesterfield, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Bathe, Earl of Craven, Earl of Nottingham, Earl of Rochester, Lord Bishop of London, Mr. Secretary Jenkins, Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy, Lord Chief Justice Jeffryes, Mr. Godolphin. Whereas, by the grace and blessing of God, the Kings and Queens of this Realm, by many ages past, have had the happiness, by their sacred touch, and invocation of the name of God, to cure those, who are afflicted with the disease called the King's-evil; and his Majesty in no less measure than any of his Royal Predecessors, having had good success therein; and, in his most gracious and pious disposition, being as ready and willing as any King or Queen of this Realm ever was, in any thing to relieve the distresses and necessities of his good subjects; yet, in his princely wisdom, foreseeing that in this (as in all other things) order is to be observed, and fit times are necessary to be appointed for the performing of this great work of charity, his Majesty was therefore this day pleased to declare in Council his Royal will and pleasure to be, That (in regard heretofore the usual times of presenting such persons for this purpose have been prefixed by his Royal Predecessors) the times of public healings shall from henceforth be from the Feast of All-Saints, commonly called Alhallow-tide, till a week before Christmas; and after Christmas until the first day of March, and then to cease till the Passion-week, being times most convenient, both for the temperature of the season, and in respect of contagion, which may happen in this near access to his Majesty's sacred Person. And when his Majesty shall at any time think fit to go any progress, he will be pleased to appoint such other times for healing as shall be most convenient. And his Majesty doth hereby accordingly order and command, that, from the time of publishing this his Majesty's order, none presume to repair to his Majesty's Court to be healed of the said disease, but only at or within the times for that purpose hereby appointed as aforesaid: And his Majesty was farther pleased to order,

"To the Duke of Beaufort, President, and to the Society of Noblemen and Gentlemen [for the

order, that all such as shall hereafter come or repair to the Court for this purpose, shall bring with them certificates, under the hands and seals of the parson, vicar, or minister, and of both or one of the churchwardens of the respective parishes where they dwell, and from whence they come, testifying, according to the truth, that they have not, at any time before, been touched by his Majesty, to the intent to be healed of their disease. And all ministers and churchwardens are hereby required to be very careful to examine into the truth, before they give such certificates, and also to keep a register of all certificates they shall from time to time give. And, to the end that all his Majesty's loving subjects may the better take knowledge of this his Majesty's command, his Majesty was pleased to direct, that this Order be read publicly in all parish-churches, and then be affixt to some conspicuous place there; and for that end the same be printed, and a convenient number of copies sent to the Most Reverend Father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Archbishop of York, who are to take care that the same be delivered to all parishes within their respective provinces. LOYD.

"London, printed by the Assigns of John Bill deceased, and by Henry Hills, Printers to the King's most excellent Majesty."

In "The London Gazette," No 1893, from Monday, January the 7th, to Thursday January the 10th, 1683-4, is the following advertisement; viz. "*Adenochoiradelogia*; or, an Anatomick-Chyrurgical Treatise of Glandules and Strumaes, or King's-evil-swellings. Together with the Royal Gift of Healing or Cure thereof, by contact or imposition of Hands, performed for above 640 years by our Kings of England, continued with their admirable Effects and miraculous Events; and concluded with many wonderful Examples of Cures by their Sacred Touch; all which are succinctly described by John Browne, one of his Majesty's Chyrurgeons in ordinary, and Chyrurgeon of his Majesty's Hospital; published with His Majesty's Royal Approbation: Together with the Testimony of many eminent Doctors and Chyrurgeons. Sold by Samuel Lowndes, over against Exeter-Change in the Strand." To this volume is prefixed a head of the Author, by R. White, not enumerated by Mr. Granger, on which is written, "Johannes Browne, Regis Britannici, nec non Nosocomii sui Chirurgus Ordinarius;" with a picturesque View of the Sovereign's performing the Ceremony; and by this publication it appears, that from May 1660 to April 1682 no less than 92,107 persons had been touched by the King.

The Form of "Prayers at the Healing," an Office which is omitted in Dr. Nichols's "Supplement to the Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer, 1711," was originally printed singly, and re-printed among the Additions to L'Estrange's "Alliance of Divine Offices," folio. The whole Form is also preserved by

Bp.

Encouragement of an Essay towards a complete English History;] the Chancellor, Masters, and

Bp. Kennett, in his "Register," p. 731; with a remark, that "he thinks this was the only Office changed by King James II. and performed by his own Priests;" and "that it was restored by Queen Anne, with very little correction." Mr. Thomas Fuller, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence," hath recorded, from Dr. Heylin, the Form of the Service at the Healing of the King's-evil by King Charles I. with no difference in the Form but in the Collect; for which see Bp. Kennett's Register, *ubi supra.*

Dr. Ducarel informed me, that being, in 1746, on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Bush, then vicar of Wadhurst in Sussex, he was shewn, in the Register-book of that parish, the following entry:

"We, the minister and church-wardens of the parish of Wadhurst, in the county of Sussex, do hereby certify, that Mr. Nicholas Barham of this parish, aged about 24 years, is afflicted (as we are credibly informed) with the disease commonly called the King's-evil; and (to the best of our knowledge) hath not heretofore been touched by his Majesty for the said disease. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 23d day of March, 1684. JOHN SMITH, Vicar.

ROBERT LONGLY, } Church-wardens.
THOMAS YONGE, }

Registered *per me*, JOHN SMITH."

Dr. Ducarel did not find in the Register that any other person had a certificate for the King's-evil except Nicholas Barham. That branch of the family of the Barhams is lately extinct, though many of the same name remain now in the parish; and their estate is gone to the family of the Eagles.

The London Gazette, No 2180, from Thursday Oct. 7 to Monday Oct. 11, 1686, contains this advertisement:

"White-hall, Oct. 8, His Majesty is graciously pleased to appoint to heal weekly for the Evil upon Fridays; and hath commanded his Physicians and Chirurgeons to attend at the office appointed for that purpose in the Meuse, upon Thursdays in the afternoon, to give out tickets. Hereof all ministers of parishes are required to take notice, and to be careful to register the certificates they grant, in a book kept for that purpose."

Ridiculous as this mode of cure may appear, there was a regular form of service in the Book of Common Prayer for the occasion. It may be seen in those printed in Queen Anne's reign, and, I believe, in them only. I have looked over many editions of former reigns without being able to find it. The service is short; but certainly implies a belief in the cure.

It appears by the Newspapers of the time that on the 30th of March, 1714, *two hundred* persons were touched by Queen Anne: Amongst these was the famous *Samuel Johnson;* who was sent by the advice of Sir John Floyer, then a physician at Lichfield; and who many years afterwards, being asked if he could remember

Queen

Scholars of the University of Oxford, with the Societies of New, Magdalen, Brazen-nose, and Trinity

Queen Anne, said, "he had a confused, but somehow a sort of solemn recollection of a lady in diamonds, and a long black hood."

The following ingenious remarks on this subject were communicated to me, in 1781, by the learned and very ingenious Dr. Aikin. "Though the superstitious notions respecting the cure of the King's-evil by the touch of our English kings are probably at present entirely eradicated, it is still a curious and not uninstructive object of enquiry, by what means they were so long supported, and by what kind of evidence they have been able to gain credit even in the dawning of a more enlightened period. The testimony of Richard Wiseman, Serjeant-Surgeon to King Charles I. has been alleged as one of the strongest and most unexceptionable in favour of the Touch. He was a man of the greatest eminence in his profession; and his Works (collected in a folio volume, intituled, "Several Chirurgical Treatises, by Richard Wiseman, Serjeant-Chirurgeon, 1676") bear all the marks of an honest and upright disposition in their author. On the subject of the Royal Touch he delivers himself in the following strong and unequivocal terms: 'I myself have been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his Majesty's touch alone, without any assistance of Chirurgery; and those many of them such as had tired out the endeavours of able Chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to recite what I myself have seen, and what I have received acknowledgments of by letter, not only from the several parts of the Nation, but also from Ireland, Scotland, Jersey, and Guernsey.' The question which will naturally arise upon this passage is, Did Wiseman really believe what he asserted, or was he knowingly promoting an imposture? Both suppositions have their difficulties, yet both are in some degree probable. His warm attachment to the Royal Family and early prejudices might in some measure make his faith preponderate against his judgment; and, on the other hand, certain passages in his treatise necessarily shew a consciousness of collusion and fraudulent pretensions. It was his business, as Serjeant-surgeon, to select such afflicted objects as were proper to be presented for the Royal Touch. In the history of the disease, relating its various states and appearances, he says, 'Those which we present to his Majesty are chiefly such as have this kind of tumour about the *musculus mastoideus*, or neck, with whatever other circumstances they are accompanied; nor are we difficult in admitting the thick-chapped upper lips, and eyes affected with a *lippitudo*; in other cases we give our judgment more warily.' Here is a selection of the slightest cases, and a manifest doubt expressed concerning the success in more inveterate ones. A little below, observing that the *strumæ* will often be suppurated or resolved unexpectedly from accidental ferments, he says, 'In case of the King's touch, the resolution doth often happen where our endeavours have signified nothing; yea, the very *gummata*; insomuch that I am cau-

Colleges; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, and the worshipful Companies of Grocers, Goldsmiths, and Vintners; by whose generous encouragement the work was undertaken. Printed for the Author, at his house in Dean's Yard, Westminster."

On a petition from Mr. Carte to the Court of Common Council, Oct. 11, 1750, fifty pounds were paid him for the year which was nearly elapsed when the subscription was withdrawn. And it is to the honour of his fortitude, that he was not discouraged from prosecuting the undertaking; and perhaps he might receive private aid and support, though public assistance was withdrawn.

The second volume (containing an Account of all Public Transactions from the Accession of Henry the Third, in 1216, to the death of Henry the Seventh, in 1509) appeared in 1750; and in the preface to this volume, he vindicates the obnoxious note in the first, and asserts his own accuracy *.

cautious of predicting concerning them (though they appear never so bad), till 14 days be over.' From this we learn, that the Touch was by no means infallible, and that the pretence of its succeeding was not given up till a fortnight had passed without any change for the better. Indeed it appears very plain that the worst kind of cases were seldom or never offered the Touch; for in no disease does Wiseman produce more observations from his practice of difficult and dangerous chirurgical treatment, and in not one of these did he call in the assistance of the Royal Hand. It was indeed proposed in a single instance, but under such circumstances as furnish a stronger proof of imposture, than any thing hitherto related. A young gentlewoman had an obstinate scrophulous tumour in the right side of the neck, under the maxilla. Wiseman applied a large caustic to it, brought it to suppuration, treated it with escharotics, and cured it. 'About a year after,' he says, 'I saw her again in town, and felt a small gland of the bigness of a lupin, lying lower on that side of the neck. I would have persuaded her to admit of a resolvent emplaster, and to be touched; but she did not, as she said, believe it to be the King's-evil.' Here, after allowing his patient to undergo a course of very severe surgery, he is willing to trust the relics of the disease to the Royal Touch, assisted by a resolving plaster; but the complaint was now too trifling to engage her attention. Surely the greatest opponent of the touch will not place it in a more contemptible light!"

* He had, as he himself says, p. 43, of his Vindication of the full Answer to a Letter from a By-Stander, "read abundance of col-

The third volume, to which a Preface is also prefixed *, was published in 1751; and contains an Account of all Public Transactions, from the Accession of Henry VIII. A. D. 1509, to the Marriage of the Elector Palatine with the Princess Elizabeth, Daughter of James I. in A. D. 1613.

The fourth volume (containing an account of all Public Transactions, from the Marriage of the Elector Palatine with the Princess Elizabeth, A. D. 1613 to A. D. 1654, about five years before the Restoration) was published, after the Author's death, in 1755, by W. Russel †, at Horace's Head, without

collections relating to the time of King Charles II. and had in his power a series of the memoirs from the beginning to the end of that reign; in which all the intrigues and turns at Court, at the latter end of the King's life, which Bishop Burnet, with all his *goût* for tales of secret history, and all his genius for conjectures, does not pretend to account for, are laid open in the clearest and most convincing manner; by the person who was most affected by them, and had best reason to know them."—In the second volume of this History there is a very clear account of the constitution of our Parliament, and of the time when Cities and Boroughs first came to be represented; shewing the difference between the King's Council in parliament and the Parliament itself; in which he has removed the mistakes of writers, who had confounded them. In the early part of the English history Mr. Barrington prefers the authority of Carte to any other Historian. As he was indefatigable in his researches, having dedicated his whole life to them, so was he most exact in his authorities, many of which were new ones. He was assisted, in what relates to Wales, by the labours of Mr. Lewis Morris, of Penryn in Cardiganshire (vol. I. p. 33). His political prejudices cannot be supposed to have had any bias in what relates to a transaction 500 years ago, and which has nothing to do with the royal touch for the cure of the king's evil. But perhaps the best account of this work is that given by Mons. D'Eyverdun, in a note to his critique on Mr. Walpole's "Historic Doubts," in his "Memoires Litteraires de la Grande Bretagne pour l'an 1768. Lond. 1769," 8vo, p. 24. "M. Carte a donné une histoire generale de l'Angleterre en 4 volumes en folio, dans le dessein de l'opposer à celle de Rapin. Il est mort avant d'avoir achevé ce grand travail, qu'il a poussé jusqu'au Protectorat de Cromwell. Ce scavant ouvrage, d'ailleurs assez mal ecrit, est rempli de recherches fort utiles, et de prejuges qui ne le sont gueres."

* Twenty-two copies of the three volumes were sent, in 1752, to Mons. De Lemoignon, Grand Chancellor of France.

† Son of a Nonjuring Clergyman, who was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and kept a boarding-house in Westminster

Temple Bar. At the conclusion is the following short apology: "The Author proposed to have carried on this volume to the Restoration; but Death unhappily put a period to it sooner." For the purpose of completing his History to the above-mentioned period, he had taken great pains in copying every thing valuable in England, Scotland, Ireland, &c.

Mr. Carte died April 2, 1754, at Caldecot House, near Abingdon, in Berkshire; and was buried at Yattenden, in that county *.

The following are the dates of his publications:

1. "The Irish Massacre set in a clear Light, 1714," a pamphlet, in 4to.

minster for young scholars whose parents were Nonjurors. In 1732 the father was editor of "*Marci Hieronymi Vidæ, Cremonensis, Albæ* Episcopi, Poemata quæ extant omnia; quibus nunc primùm adjiciuntur ejusdem Dialogi de Reipublicæ dignitate; ex collatione optimorum exemplarium emendata, additis indicibus accuratis," 2 vols. 12mo, inscribed (in a poetical dedication) "Alexandro Pope armigero, Poetarum inter Anglos celeberrimo." And in 1746 he was editor of "SS. Patrum Apostolicorum Opera genuina, &c. Curâ Richardi Russel, A. M." 2 vols. 8vo.—The bookseller failed in business, became afterwards an itinerant in that profession, and was principally supported by the benevolent Charles Jennens, esq. of Gopsal in Leicestershire, whom I have had occasion to speak of in vol. III. as an Editor of Shakspeare.—Another son was James Russel, the author of "Letters from a young Painter in Italy, 1748," 2 vols. 8vo. This gentleman, who is supposed to have made no great figure in his profession, resided at Rome, and supported himself by acting as Cicerone to the English gentlemen who visited that immense repository of antient and modern *virtù*. He died, at the Baths of St. Casciano near Radeofani in Tuscany, in August 1763.

* Dr. Bellas, who knew Carte intimately, and buried him, told me, in 1784, that he had all the appearance of living to an old age; but was taken off by a diabetes. He was buried in a leaden coffin, in a remarkably dry vault; and the following entry is inserted in the Register. "The Rev. Thomas Carte, editor of Thuanus's History of his own Times, and author of a Life of the great Duke of Ormond, and a General History of England; by which, and other pieces, he approved himself one of the best writers of his time, died at Caldecot, near Abingdon, on Tuesday April 2, and was buried at Yattenden, in a vault on the North side of the chancel, the 11th, 1754, by me George Bellas."

2. "Thu-

2. "Thuani Historia sui temporis, 1733," 7 vol. folio (in conjunction with Mr. Buckley).

3. "The History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde, from his Birth in 1610 to his Death in 1688; by T. C. A. M. 1735, 1736," 3 volumes folio, dedicated to the Earl of Arran, who delivered to him 153 bundles of his grandfather's papers*.

4. "A Preface to a Translation, by Mrs. Thompson, of the History† of the memorable and extra-

* See before, p. 474. In 1747 Dr. Birch published "An Enquiry into the Share which King Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan;" asserting, in opposition to Mr. Carte, that the King was privy to the negotiations of that nobleman. Mr. Walpole observes, that seven years elapsed without Mr. Carte's reply; but that, two months before he died, he was supposed to be the author of an advertisement, promising an answer. In 1758 a work appeared, which was written and designed for the press in 1748, and was announced in the newspapers in 1754, intituled, "The Case of the Royal Martyr considered with Candour;" part of which contains strictures upon Dr. Birch's work. In the preface the author (John Boswell§ of Taunton, M. A.) mentions his obligations to Mr. Carte, who favoured him with a great many letters upon the subject; and observes, "that Mr. Carte's great learning and critical skill in our History will always have its due weight with men of sense and unprejudiced minds; and as to his peculiar notions of government, they chiefly affected himself. He seldom," proceeds this gentleman, "troubled his friends with any thing of that kind. During a correspondence with him for many years, I can truly say, that I could never have guessed at his political principles by any one single hint or notice in all his letters." Mr. Boswell concludes, "He was a credit to every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and I esteem it my peculiar happiness that I have this opportunity of paying a grateful respect to the memory of a man who did honour to Literature while he lived, and at his death left a monument of his abilities behind him, which bids fair to outlive the malice of Scotish criticism, the noisy, the virulent efforts of ignorance and prejudice, if not the force of Time."

"Eheu! Britannia!
Quando ullum invenies parem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit;
Nulli flebilior quam tibi, Britannia?"

† The original of this work is (or rather *was*, for probably it now no longer exists) preserved in MS. in the Library of the Abbey of St. Germain des Prez at Paris, with a History by the same writer (in French) of "the Administration of Cardinal Wolsey," of which latter work Dr. Ducarel had a fair transcript.

§ Author of "A Method of Study, or a useful Library, 1738," 8vo; and two pamphlets called "Remarks on the Free and Candid Disquisitions," 1750 and 1751.

ordinary

ordinary Calamities of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of England, &c. by the Chevalier Michael Baudier, London, 1736," 8vo.

5. "Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter, translated from the French of the Marchioness de Lambert, London;" several editions.

6. "Farther Reasons, addressed to the Parliament, for rendering more effectual an Act of Queen Anne, relating to the vesting in Authors the Right of Copies, for the Encouragement of Learning, by R. H." [about 1737; see p. 476.]

7. "A Collection of Original Letters and Papers concerning the Affairs of England, from 1641 to 1660; 1739," 2 volumes, 8vo.

8. "The History of the Revolutions of Portugal, from the Foundation of that Kingdom to the Year 1567; with Letters of Sir Robert Southwell, during his Embassy there, to the Duke of Ormond; giving a particular Account of the deposing Don Alfonso, and placing Don Pedro on the Throne *, 1740," 8vo.

9. "A full Answer to the Letter † from a By-stander, 1742," a pamphlet, 8vo.

10. "A full and clear Vindication of the full Answer to a Letter from a By-Stander, 1743," a pamphlet, 8vo.

* Though Mr. Carte forgot to mention this work in his "Vindication of the full Answer to a Letter from a By-stander;" where he gives a list of his writings; I can venture to call it his on good authority. The letters of Sir Robert Southwell were amongst the papers he received from the Earl of Arran.—At Dr. Campbell's sale, Mr. Isaac Reed bought a copy of Sir Robert Southwell, with the language of the book corrected by that gentleman, seemingly with a view to a new edition.

† Corbyn Morris, esq. commissioner of the Customs, who died Dec. 24, 1779, wrote the "Letter to the By-Stander."—Among Dr. Birch's MSS. is an advertisement, dated Feb. 2, 1742-3, assuring Mr. Carte, that he (Dr. Birch) had not the least hand in this "Letter," nor ever saw one line of it before it appeared in print.—There is also a tract, intituled, "A Second Letter to Trotplaid, Esq. Author of the Jacobite Journal, concerning Mr. Carte's General History of England; plainly shewing, that the Letter in the General Evening Post, Feb. 23, 1748, signed "Thomas Carte," could not have been wrote by Thomas Carte the Englishman."

11. "Ca-

11. "Catalogue des Rolles * Gascons, Normans, et François, conservés dans les Archives de la Tour de Londres; tiré d'après celui du Garde desdites Archives; et contenant la precis et le sommaire de tous les titres qui s'y trouvent concernant la Guienne, la Normandie, et les autres Provinces de la France, sugettes autrefois aux Rois d'Angleterre, &c. Paris, 1743," 2 vol. folio, with two most exact and correct indexes of places and persons. This valuable collection, being calculated for the use of the French †, is preceded by a preface in that language.

* "The titles only of these Rolls make two folio volumes. It would certainly, however, be a work deserving the encouragement of all learned men throughout Europe, to print these instruments at length. The same may be said with regard to the records of the Bermingham Tower at Dublin, some of which go as far back as the time of Edward I." *Barrington's Observations on the Statutes, p.* 109, *n.*—The utility indeed of such publications is so obvious, that it is really wonderful that neither of the great Nations who are interested should have engaged in them.—Since this note was first written, many antient and valuable National Records have been presented to the publick by the wisdom and munificence of the British Parliament.

† Dr. Ducarel informed me, that the authority of the Records in the Tower, so far as relates to Normandy and other provinces in France formerly belonging to the English, have always (and to his knowledge for at least forty years) been admitted as evidence in the Courts of Judicature, where exemptions from the quartering of soldiers on their estates, or any other privileges formerly granted, have been received as evidence; the instruments being duly authenticated by the Keeper of the Records.—Mr. Barrington has also observed, that on an alarm occasioned by an edict issued by Cardinal Fleury at the latter end of his administration, the French inhabitants of those Provinces, which formerly belonged to the Crown of England, were furnished, in several instances, with evidence of their titles to franchises from our Records.

‡ "There is not a great City in Europe so ill provided with Public Libraries as London. In Paris there is not a day in the week but, both morning and afternoon, some Public Library, well furnished with books of all kinds of Learning, is, by the appointment of the Founder, open for the convenience of learned men, who meet with no difficulty in finding any books they want to consult in the course of their studies. In the same City they have noble hotels for the residence of the Chancellor of the Kingdom, and the First President of the Parliament, besides the town-house for the *Prevôt des Merchands* (who answers to our Lord Mayor); and Libraries in these places, which is the room of

12. "A Proposal of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Carte, M. A. for erecting a Library in the Mansion-house

of audience generally for particular friends and persons of distinction, though the rooms of state serve for giving audience to the world in general, and for dispatching the ordinary business incident to those great Offices. But I think *London*, the most opulent city upon earth, should not be inferior to others in any respect, much less in a point of magnificence, which is not barely pompous, but may be infinitely useful, by assembling together in one place a vast collection of the materials of Learning, which are not perhaps to be found at all in any other: or else, being dispersed in many different, remote, or unknown places, cannot be consulted by the Learned without a great deal of expence, without loss of time (which always sits heavy on a man that knows how to use it), and without inconceivable inconveniences to their private affairs. In other countries, where arbitrary government prevails, or the truth of the Established Religion is suspected even by those who think to secure it by force and penalties, there are great restraints in the way of Learning, and an infinite number of books are prohibited. I have known one of the wisest and most learned men in France [M. Freret], and the best qualified, by his knowledge of the world, his deep searches into antiquity, his profound reflections on all historical events, his admirable judgment and unbiassed integrity, to write the history of that Monarchy, clapped up in the Bastile for several months together, only because he had set about that work, and it was thought would execute it with an inviolable regard to truth, and without flattery to that arbitrary Power which has now trampled on all the antient liberties of that Nation; nor could he regain his liberty without a promise to desist from the enterprize. It is fit such a work should be undertaken for England, whilst she yet retains her liberties: and a great City, the chief bulwark of the liberties of our Country, cannot exert her public spirit more properly than in procuring and preserving for ever a Library of the choicest materials for that purpose, and equally fit to clear up and vindicate the just rights and privileges of a free people. There is now a magnificent structure almost built for the habitation of future Lord Mayors of this City †; and it is still easy to contrive at the top of it a gallery, or range of rooms, for a Library. There is now likewise an opportunity of buying a most valuable collection of books, viz. the Earl of Oxford's Manuscripts. They contain a noble treasure of English History and Antiquities; and it will be an irreparable loss to Learning, and perhaps no inconsiderable one to Liberty, if such

† In the mayoralty of Sir James Shaw, bart. (1806) a fine Collection of English Classics was placed in the Mansion-house, at the expence of the Corporation of London; which forms a good foundation for a future public-spirited Magistrate to proceed with.—The Libraries also of the Royal and London Institutions are already of so considerable a magnitude as to reflect honour on the Metropolis of the British Empire.

a col-

of the City of London; communicated by Thomas

a collection of rare Manuscripts, singular in their kind, and chiefly regarding the history of this Nation, and the antient rights and privileges of Englishmen, comes to be sold by auction, and dissipated into a thousand hands ‡. To prevent this loss, it were to be wished, that the twelve rich Companies (out of which the Lord Mayor is usually chosen) would, out of their large revenues, give each 2000*l.* towards this purchase, and repose it in the Mansion-house, where the most considerable members of those Companies are in their turns to reside, and to the furniture of which they can contribute nothing nobler than such a Library, the only thing wanting to complete its magnificence. It consists of about 10,000 Manuscripts, which cost the late Right Honourable Proprietor prodigious sums of money; but as it is in few people's ability to purchase, and the late Earl designed it for public use, the Executors may be willing to abate considerably of its value on those accounts, and I imagine it may be bought for 20,000*l.*; so the remaining 4000*l.* may serve for a fund, to purchase printed books in all languages, relating as well to trade, arts, and sciences, as to the History and Antiquities of this Nation, or indeed of others in our neighbourhood, which in many cases help to illustrate our own; as relations of voyages serve often to give light to several branches of Commerce. 'Tis to these subjects that the Books to be purchased from time to time may be chiefly confined, and a fund of this kind in the City may be most properly applied; and if a Library was once founded, every body would be naturally disposed to leave what is most curious in that way to it, as a safe and perpetual repository, thereby to render it a complete magazine of every thing relating to Trade, History, and Antiquity. Learning of this kind is of all others the most discouraged, by a corrupt Administration, who would fain engross all the materials thereof to themselves, and care to see it in no hands but those of their own creatures, who would prostitute it to their purposes. But when all branches of Learning whatever are neglected elsewhere, and discountenanced where they ought most to be favoured, it would be exceedingly for the glory of the City to give it encouragement there; and if it should meet with no other, it may still flourish under her protection. No Body of men have ever distinguished themselves more eminently in the cause of Liberty than the City has always done: the Nation looks upon her as one of the chief bulwarks of her liberties; and indeed the only Body (when Parliaments by growing corrupt shall cease to be the guardians thereof) capable, by its weight, to assert the rights and privileges of our Country. She will take a proper step to prevent these from being subverted, if she takes care to preserve so inestimable a treasure of monuments of Antiquity, which, if reposed in the Library of the Mansion-house, will remain to all future ages an irrefragable

‡ These truly valuable national treasures have, since this suggestion was thrown out by Mr. Carte, been deposited in the British Museum.

evi-

Coxeter *, Esq. November 9, 1743, to me Richard Rawlinson."

evidence of those rights and liberties which our ancestors enjoyed, and, conveying down inviolate to our times, have entailed upon us the obligation of transmitting them safe to posterity."

* This gentleman (who was Secretary to the Society noticed in p. 502) was born of an antient and respectable family at Lechlade in Gloucestershire, Sept. 20, 1689. He was educated in grammatical learning, first under the Rev. Mr. Collier, at Coxwell in Berkshire; and afterwards under the Rev. Mr. Collins, at Magdalen school in Oxford. In his sixteenth year he was entered a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, July 7, 1705. (His tutor there was the Rev. Mr. Edward Cranke, one of the fellows, afterwards preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and presented by the said College to the living of Great Waltham in Essex.) From Oxford, where he wore a Civilian's gown, he came to London, with a view of engaging in the practice of the Civil Law; but, losing his friend and patron Sir John Cook, Knt. Dean of the Arches and Vicar General, &c. he abandoned all thoughts of that and every other profession. An anonymous Funeral Poem to the memory of Sir John Cook, intituled, "Astræa Lacrimans," the production probably of Coxeter, appeared in 1710. Continuing in London without any settled pursuit, he became acquainted with booksellers and authors; and amassed materials for a Biography of our Poets, some of which appear to have been communicated to Mr. Warton by Mr. Wise, Radclivian librarian, and a contemporary with Mr. Coxeter at Trinity college. He assisted Mr. Ames in his History of British Typography; had a curious collection of old plays; and pointed out to Theobald many of of the black-letter books with which that Critick illustrated Shakspeare. He compiled one, if not more, of the Indexes to Hudson's edition of Josephus, in 1720. In 1739, he published a new edition of Dr. Bailly's (or rather Dr. Richard Hall's) Life of Bishop Fisher, first printed in 1655. In the beginning of the year 1744, he circulated Proposals for printing May's Plays, of which this is an exact copy. "*Speedily will be published*, The DRAMATIC WORKS of THOMAS MAY, Esquire, a contemporary with Ben Jonson, and, upon his decease, a competitor for the Bays. With Notes, and an Account of his Life and Writings. By THOMAS COXETER, Esquire, some time of Trinity College, Oxford. The Editor, intending to revive the best of our OLD PLAYS, faithfully collated with all the editions that could be found in a search of above thirty years, happened to communicate his scheme to one who now invades it. To vindicate which, he is resolved to publish this deserving Author, though out of the order of his Design. And, as a late spurious edition of GORDOBUC is sufficient to shew what mistakes and confusion may be expected from the Medley now advertising in ten volumes, a correct edition will be added of that excellent Tragedy: with other Poetical Works of the renowned Sack-

A translation of his History of England into French was intended by several hands; the first book was undertaken by M. l' Abbé Delacroix; the second and sixth by Pere Peter of Dublin; the third by Pere de Monchelon; the fourth by M. Goffort; the fifth by M. D. Lavirotes. This Translation, I believe, was never finished; but Dr. Ducarel had the second and sixth books, and the greater part of the third and fifth, in the hand-writing of the Translators.

At Mr. Carte's death, all his papers came into the hands of his widow *; who afterwards married Mr. Nicholas Jernegan †, a gentleman intended for orders in the Romish Church, though he declined

Sackville, his Life, and Glossary. These are offered as a specimen of the great care which is necessary, and will constantly be used in the revival of such old writers as the Editor shall be encouraged to restore to the publick in their genuine purity." Though this design did not take effect, we learn from it, that he was the first who formed the very excellent scheme of publishing an ample selection of our obsolete Dramas, adopted by Dodsley, and lately perfected with great improvements. Sackville's "*Gorboduc*," here referred to, is the same edition that was conducted by Mr. Spence in 1736. He died of a fever, on Easter-day, April 19, 1747, in his 59th year; and was buried in the chapel-yard of the Royal Hospital of Bridewell; leaving an orphan daughter; who, for the merits of her father, was much noticed, and occasionally assisted with money, by Dr. Johnson; and after the death of that benevolent Moralist, her latter days were in some degree cheered by the notice taken of her by the Committee of the Literary Fund. She died in November 1807.

* This lady was a daughter of Colonel Brett.

† Whose father Henry, a goldsmith and jeweller in Russel-street, made the curious silver cistern which was disposed of by Lottery about the year 1740, and of which there is a fine engraving by Vertue. The price of a ticket was either five or six shillings, and the purchaser had a silver medal into the bargain, value about 3*s*. There were, I believe, 30,000 tickets; and the medal induced numerous people to buy them. The ingenious Artist was fourth son of Sir Francis Jerningham (or *Jernegan*, which was the original name), a family long seated at Cossey in Norfolk. He died Nov. 8, 1761; and was buried in the church-yard of St. Paul Covent Garden; where the following lines by Mr. Aaron Hill are inscribed on his tomb:

"All, that *accomplish'd body* lends mankind,
From earth receiving, he *to earth* resign'd:
All, that e'er graced a soul, from *Heaven* he drew,
And took back, with him, as an Angel's due!"

taking them, after having received an education for that purpose. She left them to her second husband for his life, and after his death to the University of Oxford; where they are now lodged in the Bodleian Library, having been delivered to the University, in the life-time of Mr. Jernegan, for a valuable consideration (I believe 50*l.*), in 1778.

While they were in Mr. Jernegan's possession, the late Earl of Hardwicke paid 200*l.* for the perusal of them *. Mr. Macpherson also obtained the use of them, by a present of 300*l.* made by his publisher to the proprietor; and out of these and other papers compiled his History and State Papers, 1775 †.

Mr. Carte left in MS. "A Vindication of King Charles the First, with regard to the Irish Massacre." He also possessed (what afterwards came into the Library of Dr. Winchester) a copy of Dugdale's Baronage; in the first volume of which are some corrections and alterations ‡; in the last, large corrections and additions, whole articles written afresh, and at the end an account of several new peers; in the hand-writing of Sir William Dugdale.

Soon after the accession of King George I. walking in a heavy shower, he was plied with "A coach,

* Mr. Jernegan asked Lord Hardwicke 1500*l.* for the papers. From these and from memory of what he read every day in the Scots College at Paris, Sir John Dalrymple compiled his Memoirs. The Jesuits intended to print the letters of James II. preserved in their College. Those from that King to William III. from his accession to within six weeks or a month of the Revolution, are signed "Yours as you wish, as you desire, and as you deserve." An English Nobleman (living in 1802) saw the original letters of William III. to the Duke of Marlborough and others, which do the King great honour, and shew the duplicity of the other side.

† "The Stuart papers contained in these volumes consist of the Collection of Mr. Nairne, who was under-secretary, from the Revolution to the end of the year 1713, to the ministers of King James II. and to those of his son. The extracts from the Life of King James II, consisting of more than thirty sheets of print, were partly taken by the late Mr. Carte, and partly by the Editor in a journey he made for that purpose to France. Mr. Nairne's papers came into the possession of Mr. Carte some time before his death." MACPHERSON.

‡ The ground of this improved work may be seen in Wood's Fasti, vol. II. col. 16, last edition.

your

your Reverence?" "No, honest friend," answered Carte, "this is not a *reign* for me to ride in a coach*."

It appears by the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, that Mr. Thomas Carte succeeded Kelly as secretary to Bishop Atterbury; and that a riotous election at Coventry had been greatly animated by Carte.

I have mentioned above, p. 472, that Mr. Carte was originally of University college; but have been since told that he afterwards removed to Brazen Nose. He was a man of strong constitution, laborious and indefatigable in his studies. Dr. Mangey †, who was universally allowed to be a man of great learning, said, "that he always thought he could sit as long at his studies as any man, till he came to live in the same house with Mr. Carte, who, used to write or read from early in the morning till night, only allowing himself time to take a dish or two of tea, or something of that kind; so that," adds the Doctor, "I could not keep pace with him at all. When his studies of the day were over, he would eat heartily; and when he was in company, was very cheerful and entertaining, without the least tincture of moroseness or reserve, but extremely negligent of propriety or neatness in externals."

By a letter to Mr. Williams ‡, preserved below §, it appears that he was in Ireland in 1732, collect-

* This story is told, by Dean Swift, of Daniel Purcell, another Nonjuror.

† The Doctor acknowledges himself obliged to Mr. Carte for many communications out of the King of France's library, for his edition of Philo Judæus, and calls him "Vir præclaræ industriæ, eruditionis et ingenii."

‡ A Welsh clergyman, who had the honour of being one of the intimate friends and correspondents of Bishop Atterbury.

§ "DEAR SIR, *London, Nov.* 21, 1732.

"I was in Ireland when yours arrived here by Mr. Walker; he left it for me, and I saw him afterwards at Dublin, where I was detained four months in digesting three Irish-carr-loads of papers that I found at the Castle of Kilkenny, and which contain all the first Duke of Ormond's letters, and those of the great men his Correspondents, from 1660 to 1685, and a vast quantity of papers relating to the administration of the government and the affairs of that kingdom within that time. I did not return thence till last Wednesday; and calling on Friday and Saturday at the

ing Materials for his History of the Duke of Ormond. Lord Orrery, in a letter to Mr. Carte, soon

place where Mr. Walker had left my letter, I received yours; but not the medals, which were in the City; at the merchant's who had taken them out of the Custom-house. As soon as I receive them, I will arrange them with the others, and insert them in the Catalogue of the cabinet. I have not seen our friend Wat yet, but hope to do it soon, and that the purchaser he had in his view may now be disposed to buy them. Your former, which you sent by a private hand, I wrote an answer to as soon as I received it, and told you nakedly all my sentiments and conduct on that occasion. I hope you have received it, and then you will see by it how wrongfully I was charged with encouraging those reflections and reports on the person at whose request it was wrote. I always had a great regard for him, and never believed any of those surmises; and whenever they were mentioned where I was, I always declared my disbelief of them, and was his advocate instead of being his accuser; and this the most intimate of his friends can assure him of, when he shall be able to see them. I hope you have had my letter, in which I was more full and particular. I had heard of a certain gentleman's extraordinary step; but, I own, I am so faithless with regard to flying reports, having found so many false ones of late, that I could not tell what to think of it, till yours assured me of the truth of it. If it proved so, I naturally imagined it would produce the consequence you mentioned. The accounts in yours were very agreeable to me; I wish I could send you any from hence that would be as satisfactory to you. But I can only tell you that I am now finishing the Index to my Thuanus, and that the whole work will be printed off and delivered to subscribers by the end of February or beginning of March next. I shall then be master of myself and my time; but, by what I say in the beginning of this letter, you may guess how both will be employed. The work will be very pleasing to me, because my materials are so numerous and so authentic. They are printing on copper-plates Mr. Anderson's Collection of the Seals of the Kings of Scotland; the price is great, being six guineas; and Mr. Forbes is going to publish a very curious Collection of public papers and letters relating to Queen Mary and the Scotch affairs, from the first to the last of Queen Elizabeth, which he has taken out of our Paper-office, the Cotton Library, and other repositories. It will expose the ill faith or gross ignorance of Rapin de Thoyras in what he says upon that subject in his History. This Collection will make three volumes in folio. We have little else, besides Dr. Mangey's edition of Philo-Judæus, going forward in the way of Literature. As to the affairs of the kingdom, they seem preparing every where for a new election; and interest is making in all places. Disputes never ran so high as they are likely to do when that time comes. At the election of a Mayor of Chester in the last month 18,000*l.* was spent, and Sir Thomas Grosvenor carried it by a great majority. People (for what reason I can't conceive) imagine that this parliament will

after that History was published, tells him, "Your History is in great esteem here. All sides seem to like it. The Dean of St. Patrick's honours you with his approbation. Any name after his could not add to your satisfaction. But I may say, the worthy and the wise are with you to a man, and you have me into the bargain. *Feb.* 10, 1736."

will be dissolved after the next session; I do not see what foundation they have for it, because the ensuing will be but the sixth session; but we may be able to guess better when we see the list of Sheriffs appointed for next year. There is a great talk of a shilling in the pound being taken off the land, and of a general excise being established; and a paper war is carrying on on this account. For my part, I am apt to think that a general excise is not aimed at, at least for the present; yet it is not improbable to suppose there may be a design to lay an inland duty upon wine, as they did some years ago on coffee, tea, and chocolate. The duty on these never brought in above 100,000*l.* a year till that regulation, and since it has 590,000*l.* a year. If the inland duty on wine should produce a proportionable increase of the revenue, it would raise an immense sum; and, except some harm should appear in the manner of levying it, I see none in a duty which would prevent our being poisoned with the detestable wine we meet with in the country here, and put every body upon improving their own manufacture of malt-liquor, of which you can hardly get any good at present, the use of it being almost laid aside in gentlemen's houses. Our South-Sea Company have left off their Greenland trade, and are going to part with their right of sending a ship to the Spanish West Indies, in consideration of some equivalent or other. Our trade in general is certainly at a low ebb; and some measures must be taken to retrieve it, or we shall lose all that of our Sugar plantations, which has been the only one (except the Portugal) that we have got by of late years. I am sorry to tell you that Mr. John Robinson of Gwersytt was buried the day I landed at Holyhead, the 8th of this month; and his brother Mr. W. Robinson of Knebworth is since dead. We could not lose two more worthy gentlemen, or more useful. I suppose you knew them, so I mention what gives me pain to relate. My best wishes wait upon you and all friends where you are; and I am ever, dear Sir,

Yours, &c. T. CARTE."

"Mr. Robinson had also property at Cheshunt; where, in the windows of his house, are these arms: Az. 5 escalops Or. Crest a falcon Or. impaling O. a cap of maintenance, Sable and Argent, (Robinson). Crest a stag's head, Sable and Ermine, horned Or.—2. O. three blackmoors heads Sable, banded about A. Crest and hand Gules issuing from a cloud Azure, holding a sword piercing a blackmoor's head as before.—3. Per chevron Azure and Gules, 3 cups O. crest on a helmet, a hand and arm A. holding a cup O. Supporters 2 leopards Sable. Motto: *Sal sapit omnia.* Salters Company." *Note by Mr. Gough.*

No

No apology is necessary for introducing a little squib which was intended by Mr. Bowyer for some public newspaper, but was accidentally left unfinished: "One ill-judged note in Mr. Carte's History has occasioned the City of London to withdraw their subscription. A note in which the writer indeed is guilty of a misnomer, by citing one book for another, and in which he had paid too superstitious a regard for the eldest branch of the Stuart family, by ascribing to it the virtue of curing the King's-evil. I acquiesce in the wisdom and loyalty of this opulent body. But, as every thing has two handles, I could have been content to have taken hold of another; viz. to have learned from the narration how King-craft and Priest-craft go hand in hand to delude the credulity of the people. For the point discussed in the History is, whether the King of England had from the time of Edward the Confessor the power of Healing inherent in him before his unction, or whether it was conveyed to him by the intervention of Ecclesiastical hands *. A point which may be discussed in these days without any ill consequences to the reader. But the City was alarmed, and resolved to knock a history on the head, though it was a child of their own production, and named, to their honour, the labour of an *Englishman*. And will not a Stander-by say the whole procedure is entirely *English?* With warmth it was set on foot by *Englishmen*, and by *Englishmen* with precipitation suppressed. I don't doubt but this characteristic trait of *English* levity will be drawn to the diversion of posterity by some *French* hand; or perhaps the picture will turn out a city piece, a groupe of more awkward patrons than loyal subjects."

* Queen Elizabeth's coronation was performed by Owen Oglethorpe, bishop of Carlisle, according to antient custom, and directed by the Roman Pontifical. None but the Bishop of Carlisle could be prevailed on to officiate at the ceremony."
Collier's Eccles. Hist. vol. II. p. 412.

No. IV.

No. IV.

REV. JOHN JACKSON,

ELDEST son of the Rev. John Jackson (first rector of Sensey near Thirsk, and afterwards rector of Rossington, and vicar of Doncaster, in Yorkshire), was born at Sensey, in that county, April 4, 1686; and educated at Doncaster school, under the famous Dr. Bland (afterwards head master of Eton school, dean of Durham, and from 1732 to 1746 provost of Eton college); who, observing his proficiency, often left the instruction of the younger scholars to his care.

Thus accomplished, he was entered of Jesus College, Cambridge, towards the end of 1702; and from his residence at Midsummer following prosecuted the academical studies with diligence, and learned Hebrew under the celebrated Simon Ockley*.

* This eminent Orientalist was born at Exeter, in 1678; and educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He took the degrees in arts and that of B. D. and entered into holy orders; was skilled in all the Oriental languages, and well acquainted with most of the modern ones, particularly French, Spanish, and Italian. By marrying early in life he precluded himself from a fellowship. In 1705 he was presented, by Jesus College, to the vicarage of Swavesey in Cambridgeshire; and in 1711 was chosen Arabic Professor, and appointed chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, after whose disgrace, in 1714, having a numerous family, and being a bad œconomist, he became so much embarrassed in his circumstances as, in the summer of 1717, to be thrown into prison, in Cambridge castle, for debt; from which he was, however, discharged before his death, which happened at Swavesey, August 9, 1720. The first volume of his principal work, "The History of the Saracens," was printed in 1708, 8vo, and inscribed to Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church. To the second volume, which appeared in 1718, inscribed to James Earl of Caernarvon, were annexed "Sentences of Ali, Son-in-law of Mahomet, and his fourth Successor," inscribed to Thomas Freke,

He afterwards took the degree of B. A. in 1706; and, leaving the University in 1707, was appointed

Freke, esq. In the Introduction to that volume, dated "Cambridge castle, Dec. 2, 1717," Mr. Ockley, after a handsome encomium on the great application of M. Petit de la Croix, the famous Oriental Interpreter to Lewis IV. observes, "My unhappy condition hath always been widely different from any thing that could admit of such an exactness. Fortune seems only to have given me a taste of it out of spight, on purpose that I might regret the loss of it. Though perhaps I may accuse her wrongfully for befriending me with an excuse for those blemishes, that would have admitted of none had I been furnished with all those assistances and advantages, the want of which I now bewail. If that was her meaning, she hath been very tender of my reputation, indeed, and resolved that my adversaries should have very little reason to accuse me of the loss of time. The first volume cost me two journies to Oxford, each of them of six weeks only (inclusive of the delays upon the road, and the difficulty of finding the books without any other guide than the Catalogue, not always infallible). But my chief business lying then in one author [Alwákidi], it was so much the easier to make a quick dispatch; because it is of no small moment in affairs of this nature to be once well acquainted with the hand of the manuscript, and the style of the author. But in my second undertaking I found a quite different appearance of things in more respects than one. Either my domestic affairs were grown much worse, or I less able to bear them, or, what is more probable, both. What made me easy as to my journey and charges during my absence, was the liberality of the worshipful Thomas Freke, of Hannington, Wilts, esq. to whom the world is indebted for whatsoever is performed at present in this second volume; I mean with regard to the expences of it: which still would not have answered the end, if I had not been indulged all possible conveniences of study, first by the favour of my much honoured friend, the incomparable Dr. Halley, who, with the consent of his learned colleague Dr. Keill, allowed me the keys of the Savilian study; and in the next place by the reverend and learned Dr. Hudson, chief library-keeper of the Bodleian; who, according to his wonted humanity, permitted me to take out of the library whatsoever books were for my purpose; otherwise, though I had five months time, much could not have been done, considering the variety and difficulty of the manuscripts; besides that I was forced to take the advantage of the slumbers of my cares, that never slept when I was awake; and if they did not incessantly interrupt my studies, were sure to succeed them with no less constancy than night doth the day. Though it would be the height of ingratitude in me not to acknowledge that they were daily alleviated by the favours and courtesies which I received from persons of the greatest dignity and merit in that noble Uni-

tutor to the children of Mr. Simpson, at Renshaw in Derbyshire. In the mean time the rectory of

University; too numerous to be all hare inserted, and all too worthy (should I mention any one of them) to be omitted. Some such apology as this will always be necessary for him that undertakes a work of this nature upon his own bottom without proper encouragement. If any one should pertly ask me, 'Why then do you trouble the world with things that you are not able to bring to perfection?' Let them take this answer of one of our famous Arabian authors; 'What cannot be totally known, ought not to be totally neglected; for the knowledge of a part is better than the ignorance of the whole.' The only way that I know to remedy these misfortunes, is that which I proposed before, the encouragement of our youth. They will hardly come in upon the prospect of finding leisure in a prison to transcribe those papers for the press which they have collected with indefatigable labour, and oftentimes at the expence of their rest, and all the other conveniences of life, for the service of the publick. No; though I were to assure them from my own experience, that I have enjoyed more true liberty, more happy leisure, and more solid repose, in six months here, than in thrice the same number of years before. Evil is the condition of that Historian who undertakes to write the lives of others, before he knows how to live himself. But, if there be no encouragement given, perhaps those learned gentlemen whom the world hath so liberally obliged *gratis*, will think themselves bound in honour to make some return; unless their loathness to quit that impregnable fortress against envy (that always attends the merit of the virtuous) into which they are so happily retreated, should restrain them. Not that I speak this, as if I thought I had any just reason to be angry with the world: I never stood in need of its assistance in my life, but I found it always very liberal of its advice; for which I am so much the more beholden to it, by how much the more I did always in my judgment give the possession of wisdom the preference to that of riches." A third edition, to which the late Dr. Long, master of Pembroke Hall, prefixed a Life of Mahomet, was, by the permission of Mr. Lintot, proprietor of the copy-right, printed in 1757 at Cambridge, in 2 vols. 8vo, "for the sole benefit of Mrs. Anne Ockley," the Author's daughter, and a very deserving woman, for whom a handsome subscription was by this means made.—His other publications were, 1. "Introductio ad Linguas Orientales, &c. 1706," 8vo. 2. "The History of the present Jews throughout the World. Translated from the Italian of Leo Modena, a Venetian Rabbi, 1707," 12mo. 3. "The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan; written in Arabick above 500 years ago, by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail. In which is demonstrated, by what Methods one may, by the mere Light of Nature, attain the Knowledge of Things natural and supernatural,

Rossington having been reserved from the death of his father for him, by the Corporation of Doncaster*, he took Deacon's orders, in 1708; and in 1710 was ordained priest, and entered into the full possession of that rectory. But the parsonage-house being gone to decay, he boarded at Doncaster; and in 1712 married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cowley, esq. collector of excise there. On this marriage, he entirely rebuilt the parsonage-house at Rossington, and went to reside in it.

He commenced author in 1714, by publishing three anonymous Letters in defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke's "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." He was not at that time personally acquainted with Dr. Clarke; but met with him soon after at Lynne Regis in Norfolk.

Mr. Tonson, in 1716, intending to publish a Bible, with paraphrase and notes by several hands, applied

ral, more particularly the Knowledge of God and the Affairs of another Life. Illustrated with proper Figures. With an Appendix; in which the Possibility of a Man's attaining the true Knowledge of God, and Things necessary to Salvation without Instruction, is briefly considered, 1711." 4. "A Sermon on the Divinity and Authority of the Christian Priesthood, preached at Ormond Chapel [now St. George's church], 1710." 5. "A new Translation of the Second Apocryphal Book of Esdras, from the Arabic Version of it, as that which we have in our common Bibles is from the Latin Vulgar," about 1712. 6. "An Account of South-West Barbary, containing what is most remarkable in the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. Written by a Person who had been a Slave there a considerable Time, and published from his authentic Manuscript, 1713." 7. "The Necessity of Instructing Children in the Scriptures. An Anniversary Sermon preached on Whitsun Tuesday (May 26, 1713), at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, founded by Dr. Robert Wilde (author of *Iter Boreale*), who gave six Bibles yearly to the poor Children of that Parish, 1713."—A Letter of his to Dr. William Wotton, dated June 25, 1714, in answer to some queries relating to the Confusion of Tongues, &c. and the Construction of Eastern Languages, is printed among the "Miscellaneous Tracts of Mr. Bowyer, 1785," 4to, p. 661.

* The Corporation might do ill or well on this occasion, in reserving their living for a minor, as it should happen; however, against his death, they sold the next turn for 800*l.* and with the money paved the long street of their town, that forms part of the great North road. *T. F.*

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to him, by Dr. Clarke, to undertake the comment upon the Prophets, proposing a handsome gratuity; but he declined the offer, and immediately engaged in the cause of his friend Dr. Waterland *. In the same year there passed several Letters between him and Mr. Whiston, on the subject of infant baptism.

In 1718 he went to Cambridge, to take his degree of M. A.; but, finding such an opposition raised against it as he was unable to remove, he desisted from the pursuit. Presently after his return, he received a consolatory letter from Dr. Clarke, who also procured for him the confratership of Wigston's Hospital † in Leicester; to which he was presented in 1719 by Lord Lechmere, in whose gift it then was as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to whom Dr. Clarke had been the year before indebted for the mastership of that Hospital. On this promotion Dr. Jackson left Rossington, and removed to Leicester; where, as confrater, he was also afternoon preacher or lecturer of St. Martin's church; for which purpose, he took out a regular licence, May 30, 1719, from his diocesan, Dr. Gibson, bishop of Lincoln. He continued, however, constantly to visit his flock at Rossington for two or three months every year during his life.

In 1721 and the following year several preserments were lodged against him in the Bishop's

* Nine Treatises by Mr. Jackson on this controversy, from 1716 to 1738, are enumerated in the Supplementary Volume [vol. VI. part 2.] of the Biographia Britannica, 1776, p. 107.

† The confratership of Wigston's Hospital is held (for life) by patent from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was particularly acceptable to Mr. Jackson, as it requires no subscription to any Article of Religion. Chillingworth had it, who also refused (for a time) to subscribe. Neal (History of the Puritans, vol. III. chap. II. p. 101, 8vo) says, Chillingworth was persuaded to subscribe for the two preferments he before mentioned, viz. the chancellorship of Sarum and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital. Both these are held by patent and require no subscription. But Chillingworth was not chancellor of the diocese, but of the church of Sarum, which stall undoubtedly requires subscription, as much as any simple prebendal stall in a cathedral.

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Court, as also in that of Dr. Trimnel, archdeacon of Leicester, for preaching erroneous doctrines *; but he so strenuously vindicated himself, as to defeat the prosecutions. Yet, after the case of the Arian Subscription was published by Dr. Waterland, he resolved, with Dr. Clarke, never to subscribe the Articles any more; by which resolution he lost, about 1724, the hopes of a prebend of Salisbury, which Bishop Hoadly refused to give him without such subscription †. The Bishop's denial was the more remarkable, as he had so often intimated his own dislike of all such subscriptions. However, he had been presented before by Sir John Fryer to the private prebend of Wherwel in Hampshire, where no such qualification was requisite.

In 1723 Mr. Jackson published "The Duty of Subjects towards their Governors; a Sermon preached before the Hon. Charles Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons, at their Camp near Leicester, August 1723;" and in 1728, "The Duty of a Christian set forth and explained in several Practical Discourses, being an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; to which is added, a Discourse on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the Use of Families."

Mr. Jackson was editor of "Novatiani Presbyteri Opera, quæ extant omnia, post Jacobi Pamelii Brugensis recensionem, ad antiquiores editiones castigata, et à multis mendis expurgata, 1728," 8vo.

On the death of Dr. Clarke, in May 1729, he succeeded, by the presentation of the Duke of Rutland, then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital; which office he held till his death. He repaired and made several

* Complaint was made to Bp. Gibson that Mr. Jackson did not read the Athanasian Creed in the chapel of the Hospital; to which Mr. Jackson replied, that the Chapel was not in the Bishop's jurisdiction, and that the statutes of this house directed the Apostles' Creed to be read, and no other.

† See a letter of Mr. Jackson's on this occasion, Biog. Brit. p. 108.

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additions to the master's house; repaired the Hospital, and by degrees augmented the stipend of the poor to 3*s.* a week. In 1730, he was denied the use of the pulpit at St. Martin's *; and published that year "A Defence of Human Liberty, in answer to the principal Arguments which have been alleged against it, and particularly to Cato's Letters on that Subject, &c. The Second Edition; to which is added, A Vindication of Human Liberty, in answer to a Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, written by Anthony Collins, Esq." 8vo. And in that and the following year, he published four tracts in defence of Human Reason, occasioned by Bishop Gibson's "Second Pastoral Letter."

In 1731, he attacked Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation;" in 1733, he published an answer to "Things divine and supernatural, conceived by Analogy with Things natural and human," a work attributed to Bishop Browne of Corke; in 1734, "The Existence and Unity of God proved

* "In 1730, Mr. Jackson being then master of the Hospital, and intending to officiate in the place and at the desire of Mr. Hacket the confrater, Mr. Carte (then vicar), without sending Mr. Jackson notice, set the sacristan at the bottom of the pulpit stairs to refuse him admittance to the pulpit, alleging he would preach himself; which he did, having first of all thus publicly affronted Mr. Jackson; who immediately removed the Sermon from Sunday to Friday, alleging he had a power to do so by the Earl's deed. Some of the parishioners on this filed a bill (which is always in the nature of a petition) against him in the Duchy Court. The Chancellor, October 23, 1731, decreed the Sermon should be on Sunday, according to the former usage; but dismissed the other complaints in the bill, which were indeed spiteful and frivolous. Mr. Jackson lived to see some of those who signed the petition, and were most violent against him, so reduced, as to be glad of a place among the poor of Wigston's Hospital; which, with a true Christian temper, he bestowed upon them, without hesitating, or reproaching them for their former behaviour. This account is taken from a copy of the bill (or petition) filed against Jackson, Jackson's answer, and the Duke of Rutland's determination. The original articles are in the Evidence-room, with innumerable leases (for lives) of lands belonging to the same, terriers, &c. and in the utmost dirt and disorder." *This Note is by the Rev. W. Ludlam.*

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from his Nature and Attributes. To which is added an Appendix, wherein is considered the Ground and Obligations of Morality," which led him into a controversy with Mr. W. Law, and other writers*; in 1735, "A Dissertation on Matter and Spirit, with some Remarks on a Book, intituled, *An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*" [by Mr. Baxter]; and in 1736 "A Narrative of the Case of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's being refused the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Bath;" which had been done in a very public manner by Dr. Coney.

In 1742 he had an epistolary debate with his friend Mr. William Whiston, concerning the order and times of the high priests.

In 1744 he published, "An Address to the Deists, being a Proof of Revealed Religion from Miracles and Prophecies, in answer to a Book, intituled *The Resurrection of Jesus considered by a Moral Philosopher*," 8vo; and soon after entered the list against Mr. Warburton, in "The Belief of a Future State proved to be a fundamental Article of the Religion of the Hebrews, and held by the Philosophers; the Heathen Theology explained, and the Time of Job; with Remarks on Mr. Lardner's fifth Volume, &c. 1745†," 8vo.

Mr. Jackson either published a second part of his "Belief of a Future State," or added an Appendix to his former part, "occasioned by some severe reflections on the author and his writings, contained

* Of which the particulars may be seen, Biog. Brit. p. 109.

† Of this production Mr. Warburton not unpleasantly remarked, that all its objections, even to the very *blunders*, had been long ago obviated or answered. "But I would recommend," he says, "Mr. Jackson's Pamphlet to the reader's perusal, as a specimen of that illustrious Band in which he has thought fit to enlist; and which indeed would have been imperfect without this *Answerer General;* and, after having written against the *Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul,* does me too much honour to be overlooked."

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in the second Part of Mr. Warburton's Remarks," which appeared in 1746. Mr. Warburton, in March 1747 replied, in a Preface to Mr. Towne's "Critical Inquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the Antient Philosophers, &c." Mr. Jackson immediately pursued the subject, in "A further Defence of the antient Philosophers, against the Misrepresentations of a Critical Enquiry, prefaced by Mr. Warburton, 1747;" and by "A Treatise on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticism, collected out of the Writings of a celebrated Hypercritic; by Philocriticus Cantabrigiensis, 1748." Mr. Warburton having made some remarks on this treatise, the controversy closed *, by "A Defence of a late Pamphlet called, A Treatise on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticism, being an Answer to some Remarks made upon it, 1749."

Mr. Jackson's next work was, "Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Power supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church after the Days of the Apostles." From this time he does not appear to have published any thing till 1752, when his last and capital work, "Chronological Antiquities †," &c. came out, in three volumes, 4to. He afterwards made many collections and preparations for printing an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with Scholia in the same language; and would have inserted all the various read-

* "Long after that period, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Jackson, who had never seen each other, had a transient interview. Jackson was accidentally in the shop of his friend Mr. Whiston the bookseller, when Warburton passed through it in his way to the *sanctum sanctorum*, Mr. Whiston's back-parlour. Jackson, observing but not knowing him, enquired his name of the shopman; and, hearing it, observed, "I thought it was some such conceited fellow." Warburton, in like manner, having eyed his antagonist, asked a similar question; and, on hearing the name, replied in almost the identical words which had been used by Mr. Jackson." *Dr. Owen, MS. ex ore Johannis Whiston.*

† In a quarter of a sheet of "Addition" to this Work, is an answer to a note printed at the end of a new edition of the first volume of "The Divine Legation."

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ings, had not the infirmities of age, which he felt some years before his death, prevented him from finishing the design*. His bodily strength declining, and the faculties of his mind gradually decreasing (of which he seemed but too sensible), he became incapable of close application to study †; but retained his thirst after knowledge till his death; which happened at Leicester, on the *Ascension-day*, May 12, 1763. By his wife, who died before him, he had twelve children; of whom one son and three daughters were living in 1764.

I have been furnished with the following hints on Mr. Jackson's character by a friend, who was acquainted with him from the year 1750: "He always seemed to me rather a man of industry than genius, at least such genius as is necessary to reconcile the inconsistent accounts of antient writers, and make out a clear system of antient chronology. He certainly took all that he has said about Hieroglyphics and Mysteries from Warburton; but so totally forgot or overlooked it (as was his custom on other occasions), that he verily thought it all his own; nor did he understand any of the Eastern languages, except a little Hebrew. He was a strict follower and strenuous defender of Dr. Clarke. He was much offended at Dr. Coney (and would have been with any one) for saying 'that he denied the Divinity of the Son.' But then he would not on any account give the Son the appellation of *self-existent*, *necessarily-existent*, &c. or any of those metaphysical titles. His being so early a defender of Dr. Clarke, and

* An account of the materials he had collected for this intended edition, with notes containing alterations, corrections, and additions to his Chronology, are inserted in an Appendix to "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Mr. John Jackson, &c. London, 1764 [by Dr. Sutton of Leicester]," 8vo. whence this Memoir is principally extracted. There are also many particulars relating to Mr. Jackson in Whiston's Life of Dr. Clarke.

† He had published thirty-six separate books and pamphlets. And in "The Old Whig," No. 33 and No. 39 were his productions.

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his political zeal for the Hanover family, got him his preferment; and his earliest writings *, especially his "Plea for Human Reason," appear to have been his best."

To this account I shall not scruple to annex a letter †, though compounded of insolent egotism

* Mr. Warburton, in a letter to Mr. Hurd, *July* 8, 1752, says, "You talk of Jackson's Chronology, on which occasion you quote a line of Mr. Pope, which he would have envied you the application of; and would certainly have drawn a new character of a *diving Antiquarian*, for the pleasure of applying this line to him. As for Jackson, you would hardly think (after what had passed between us) that all his account of the Mysteries should be one entire theft from me, a transcript of my account, without one word of acknowledgment: for which I shall make him all due acknowledgments in a note. The wretch has spent his days in the republic of letters, just as your vagabonds do in the streets of London, in one unwearied course of *begging*, *railing*, and *stealing*."

† "Sir, *July* 4, 1752.

"I received your letter, with your account; but find you have *out-reckoned me about a sheet and a half*, besides 15*s.* 6*d.* in odd matters not fit to be allowed. I paid 1*l.* 8*s.* for a copper-plate; and you charge 5*s.* for printing it, when you had no letters to set, and charge me also for the printed page! Sure this is wrong. Next, you charge me 5*s.* 6*d.* for cutting a few *Greek* characters in wood, which I suppose is not usual to be done: and you undertook to print all but what was on the copper-plate. You also charge me 5*s.* for printing a little bit of a page, and charge me for the whole page printing besides. This is very wrong! But you was to charge these extraordinaries towards paying Mr. Noon; which I wonder you should do, considering I dealt so honourably with you. I am not willing to pay this over-charge, which I think is an imposition; all especially but the wooden characters, and this *may* be so too. The sheets of the volumes printed are as follow: First volume, 531 pages or 66 sheets and $\frac{3}{8}$ths; second volume, 505 pages, 66 sheets, $\frac{1}{8}$th; third volume, 373 pages, 46 sheets, $\frac{5}{8}$ths; so in all 176 sheets $\frac{1}{2}$th. In this account I have reckoned some half pages, or less, for whole pages; but you have reckoned mere blank paper as if printed. I am going into the country, and shall not return to Leicester till the week after Michaelmas. But I write by this post to Mr. Noon, to take the 3*l.* 3*s.* for his trouble, and to pay you 38*l.* 6*s.* on my account, in full of all demands for printing (errors excepted, if there be any either on your side or on mine). Your strictness in reckoning the printing will make me more careful how I agree again, if I should have occasion. I had no meaning but to pay for so many pages as should be actually printed; and wonder you

and meanness, on a subject wherein inexperience in typographical mechanism misled Mr. Jackson to suppose himself unhandsomely treated. However

should reckon a sheet and more of mere blank paper, that has not a letter upon it. I will send to Mr. Noon your account of the paper used; so that, if there be any error, it may be amended.

Your very humble servant, J. JACKSON."

On this impertinent letter, a friend of Mr. Jackson, who saw it before it first appeared in print, remarks, "He was extremely ignorant of every thing but books. No wonder he did not understand the art of printing, nor that he could not be convinced of the reasonableness of what is the universal custom. All printing is estimated and contracted for by the sheet. But if there must be a deduction for every piece of white paper in a page, no accompt could ever be settled."—Another friend, soon after it was first published, says, "This letter is truly in character: Mr. Bowyer and the Writer's Friend suppose Mr. Jackson to have been inexperienced in printing: that supposition is good-natured; but, is it just? I think not. The whole letter is compounded of meanness and insolence, particularly when it is considered to whom it was written. Oh, self! self! when that is uppermost, to what littleness does human-nature descend! Notwithstanding the impertinence of the letter, I am glad to see it in print, for the sake of the excellent answer."

Mr. Bowyer's very proper answer was this:

"Had you, Sir, been an Author of a lower class, one of those who are paid by the sheet, you would more easily have digested it, that no deductions should be made for a blank page; that titles, dedications, and the like, though of a larger letter, should be paid for at the same rate as the body of the book. And it is the more reasonable the printer should be paid so, because he pays the very same price to the workman. He contracts with him at so much a sheet one with another; and if there are any blanks, the advantage is divided between the author who gets his living by his brains, and the journeyman who picks it up by his fingers' ends. Nay, the proprietor or bookseller receives an advantage likewise, the blank pages go to the buyer for full ones, and help to make up the number of sheets. But what a world should we have, if every thing was brought to mathematical nicety; if every subscriber was to cavil at a blank page, and complain he had paper imposed on him instead of print! The copper-plate you mention was printed off at the rolling-press, another branch of business; and the money I charged is what I paid for working it. Ask Mr. Whiston, who prints Boyle's head in most of his title-pages, and is the son of a mathematician, and himself a philomath. The few letters I paid for cutting in wood are such as no printer has in town, viz. the *Episemon Vau*, *Koppa*, and *Sanpi*, and two or three more. I furnished Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and I told you (though you have forgot it)

that

trifling the subject may appear, Mr. Bowyer's answer will vindicate himself, and give some degree of instruction to those who are not conversant with the operations of the press.

that I should be obliged to get a few letters cut in wood, which would come to a very small matter extraordinary. I called upon Mr. Noon with my bill the day after you went out of town, and left it with him soon after, in whose hands it lay till I told him I would clear his *demand* of three guineas. He then gave it me, and said I might send it to you. But I find my honour is a snare to me, and my compliance with his demand only makes me suspected by you. Hard fate, whichsoever way I turn myself! But I attribute it all to your inexperience in printing; and am, Sir, your most humble servant, W. BOWYER."

To *another* Author, a most worthy Divine, for whom Mr. Bowyer had a very high regard, but who thought himself aggrieved where in reality there was no cause of complaint, the following letter was addressed:

"REV. SIR,

"I am sorry you are not sensible of the openness of my dealing, and that I have taken no advantage of my own proposal or yours. Your question at first was, 'Whether quotations in Greek, and some printing in black letter, would not add to the expence?' It would, you was told; but how much it would add to the expence could not be determined till I saw what quantity of Greek there was. You tell me, March 6, 1742-3, 'As to the Greek of any sort that may occur, it must be charged hereafter according to the quantity, or the extraordinary trouble occasioned by it. I promise myself that OTHERWISE the charge will not exceed in London the proposal from our University press. The first nine sheets,' you observe, 'have very little Greek in them.'—I have charged the whole; as if they had little or none. I have not stood for a word or two, though of accents and subscripts I mended hundreds. I would farther observe, that I paid as much to the compositor for the first nine sheets as I did for the rest, and even for the dedication, though in so large a letter. It is some small advantage allowed to him from the invention of printing. Reduce every thing to the poor workman to the hardest standard, what tyranny would be exercised! The mower agrees for so much an acre; perhaps a shower comes, and his task is easier: shall he make a deduction for it? W. B."

No. VI.

ZACHARY GREY, LL. D.

Dr. Zachary Grey was of a Yorkshire family, originally from France *. He was admitted a pensioner in Jesus college, Cambridge, April 18, 1704, but afterwards removed to Trinity hall; where he was admitted scholar of the house, Jan. 6, 1706-7; LL. B. 1709; LL. D 1720; and, though he was never fellow of that College, he was elected one of the trustees for Mr. Ayloffe's benefaction to it †.

* "The Greys, or Grays," says Rapin, "came from Gray, a town in Franche Comté, and had probably lands given them by the Conqueror, or his immediate successors, among other Normans and Frenchmen who made the possessions of the former inhabitants their prey." Several noble families of this name appeared very early, and they have continued pretty prolific, great numbers of them being dispersed all over the kingdom both in high and low life. See a letter to Dr. Grey on this subject from the late Charles Grey, esq. in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. II. p. 171.—Mr. Isaac Reed had a Collection of records, pedigrees, &c. of the family (bought out of the Northampton Catalogue, mentioned in p. 545), with some curious particulars of the Greys Earls of Kent; amongst others, "Summons to Parliament of the Lord Greys of Codnover, Wilton, Ruthyn, and the other Lords of that name, collected out of Rymer's Volumes and Dugdale's Summons;" and also, "My Lord's expences for his houshold in seven weeks ended 5 April 1593; distinguished under the respective articles of "Buttry and Pantry," "Seller," "Spycery," "Ewery," "Wood and Cole," "Accator of Store," "Presents," and "Redy Money." See this article in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 457.

† It was perhaps to this election that the following letter to him alludes.

"Good Sir, *Whitehall, Feb.* 3, 1734-5.

"I wrote yesterday to Mr. Barnard and Mr. Lowe, a separate letter to each, to let them know that I wished you success, and should be obliged to them for their favour to you on this occasion. Dr. Wilmot proposed to send the letters, and I suppose some others, by a messenger on purpose. I do not recollect that my acquaintance with any other of the fellows is such as will justify my writing to them. I am, Sir,

Your faithful friend and brother, Edm. London."

Dr.

Dr. Grey was rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire; and vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's parishes in Cambridge, where he usually passed the winter, and the rest of his time at Ampthill, the neighbouring market-town to his living*.

He had one brother (George †, born in 1680), a chamber counsellor at Newcastle.

* Whilst resident in Bedfordshire he received the following letter from his Diocesan:

"Good Dr. Grey, *Buckden, May* 15, 1738.

"I am very much for making the letter of the Canons my rule, in all my administrations; especially in the article of conferring orders; and, as the 33d of our Canons expressly forbids the admission of any one to holy orders unless he hath a title, as is therein described; and as the reason of this limitation was not barely for securing the Church or the Bishop from the burthen of an indigent unprovided Clergy, but also and moreover for guarding against the scandals that might be apprehended from the extravagations of a supernumerary and unemployed Clergy; I have very rarely if ever admitted any upon the title of an estate, as it is sometimes called. Indeed, I have of late, at the solicitation of some of the Heads in the Universities, made a favourable construction of one clause of this Canon, with respect to Exhibitioners from Christ's Hospital, the Chartreuse, and Merchant Taylors' school, &c. But I have done this under persuasion that these Exhibitions had the nature of Fellowships, as they not only sustained their proprietors, but *employed*, and in some sort *confined* them too: which, as experience informs us, is more than can be said for that maintenance which arises from an hereditary estate. So that, if I might, without offence, offer you my advice, it should be, that you would have your candidate provided with some title, or employment, before he offers himself for orders. — Nevertheless, as I know Dr. Grey to be as heartily concerned for the honour and service of the Church as any man, if, after what has been said, you shall have reasons for desiring this young gentleman to be ordained, before he can be provided with a better or more beneficial title, I will (upon your account, and as knowing that you will advise him usefully to employ his time) take him in, *ad titulum Episcopi*. I am,

Good Dr. Grey, your affectionate friend and servant,

[Dr. Reynolds] R. Lincoln."

† I have a number of this gentleman's MS letters to Dr. Grey, by which it appears that they were both very industrious in collecting memorials of their family; which, with an ample pedigree, were in the hands of Mr. George Grey, who often mentions his "brother and sister Hindmarsh" and "brother Warcop." In several of his letters he observes, that their father died at the age of sixty, and that he did not himself expect to exceed that age. He lived, however, to be at least 65. In one letter he says,

He was of a most amiable, sweet, and communicative disposition; most friendly to his acquaintance, and never better pleased than when performing acts of friendship and benevolence.

Dr. Grey was often at Wimpole in the time of Edward Earl of Oxford; from whom he received many marks of friendship, particularly a present of a noble silver cup and ewer.

By several original Letters in my possession *, from the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Berkshire,

says, "As to our family, you have a particular account in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 710, viz. 'Henry Lord Grey of Codnover gave to Nicholas, his second son, the manor of Barton in Yorkshire, about 2 Edward II.' The posterity of Nicholas enjoyed it till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and my great-grandfather was a son of that family, and I believe was father to him who sold the estate. Our arms are the original arms of that; for when I first went to London, I applied to one of the Heralds of my acquaintance to get me a seal cut, and he told me it was the arms of the Codnover family; and that family, as appears by Dugdale, is the original of all the Greys." The following little circumstance, in another of his letters, dated July 30, 1731, may be worth preserving: "I had a letter lately from aunt Milton, who is very well, and lives at Namptwich. There were three widow Miltons there, viz. the Poet's widow, my aunt, and another. The Poet's widow died last summer." — In another letter he says, "My grandfather Cawdrey, after he lost his fellowship, went to live with one Dr. Mason, who was master of requests to King Charles the First; but I cannot find who this Doctor was." [Of this Dr. Mason see Bibl. Topogr. Brit. No XLIII. p. 416.]

* Among these are, Mr. Christopher Anstey; Mr. Henry Astry, a London Divine, Treasurer of St. Paul's; Mr. Montague Bacon; Mr. W. Baker; John Bedford, M. B.; Mr. William Bedford; Dr. Birch; Dr. C. Byron; Mr. T. Carte; Dr. J. Chapman, archdeacon of Sudbury; Sir P. Charnocke, knt.; Mr. John Church; Mr. W. Cole, of Milton; Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart.; Dr. Henry Dawson; Mr. Ambrose Dickins; Dr. Francis Dickins; Mr. T. Doughty; Dr. Ducarel; Sir Henry Every, bart.; Rev. Sir John Every, bart.; Bp. Gooch; Mr. Alexander Gordon; Dr. Humphrey Gower; Dr. Richard Grey; Dr. John Hildrop; Mr. John Jones; Mr. Arthur Kynnesman; Lord Chief Justice Lee; Dr. Egerton Leigh; Bp. Osbaldeston; Admiral Osborne; Mr. Joseph Pote; Mr. Thomas Potter; Mr. W. Reading; Dr. G. Reynolds, archdeacon of Lincoln; Dr. W. Richardson; Mr. Salmon; Mr. J. Slater; Mr. Robert Smyth; Dr. Snape; Mr. Matthew Symson; Dr. Cornewale Tathwall; Dr. James Tunstall; Dr. Richard Warren, archdeacon of Suffolk; Dr. William Warren, president of Trinity hall; Dr. Waterland, &c. &c.

Bristol,

Bristol, Gainsborough, Oxford, and Sandwich, Lord Trevor, Lord St. John, Lord Royston, and others *,

* A few of these, on literary subjects, shall here be given.

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Dec.* 4, 1740.

"You have observed an Advertisement probably in the public papers of the last week, promising the publication of *The Life of Cicero* on the 2d of February; this obliges me to remind all my friends, who have been so kind as to dispose of any receipts for me, to send me the names of their Subscribers, to be inserted in my List, which I am now preparing for the press. I received some time ago, by your order, the names of *Mr. Lewis, Mr. Crofts,* and *Mr. Clark.* If you since happened to pick up any more, I should be glad to have an account of them at any time before January, distinguished by small and large paper; if not, I shall insert the three above mentioned for the small paper, and will take care to reserve one of the large for yourself, in return for the many presents of the same kind, with which you have favoured me. I am sorry, that either your affairs or your inclination should engage you to desert Cambridge; where we still flatter ourselves with the hopes of your return, which would give a sensible pleasure to all your friends, and in a particular manner to, dear Sir, Your faithful and obedient servant,

C. MIDDLETON."

[This favour Dr. Middleton afterwards very amply repaid, by obtaining many subscriptions for Dr. Grey's Hudibras.]

"REV. SIR, *Graystock, May* 31, 1743.

"I was favoured yesterday with your obliging letter, and am very sorry that I cannot return a more satisfactory answer. The account which I gave Mr. Lindsey I had from a brother of Lord Southwell, who now lives at Cockermouth. He is positive that such a MS. was left by the famous Lesley, and is in the custody of a son of his now living in Ireland; but could not tell how to direct to him. I shall see Mr. Southwell again shortly, and if I can learn any more particulars, shall not fail to acquaint you with them. In the mean time you will please to set me down among your Subscribers for a copy of 'Hudibras.' You may depend on my communicating the Proposals to the Booksellers of Carlisle and Penrith, the first opportunity. I heartily wish all the success to your undertaking which it must deserve; and beg the favour of you to let Mr. Rooke know that I should be glad to hear, as soon as he is able to determine, when he will be with us. My compliments attend on your good Lady, respects to honest Mr. Gay, and all friends in St. John's, from, reverend Sir, Your most obliged humble servant, E. LAW."

[Archdeacon of Carlisle, afterwards Bishop.]

"REVEREND SIR, *Bishop-Thorp, June* 19, 1743.

"I was this morning agreeably surprized by the favour of an obliging letter from you; and think myself highly indebted to you

it appears, that, being in the commission of the peace, and a man of respectable character, he was

you for the kind promise you are pleased to make me in return for so very small a present. It is a real satisfaction to me to be any ways instrumental in promoting so useful and entertaining a design; and, if I was as much a Critic as I am a well-wisher to the Work, I should perhaps be vain enough to let the world know, I am acquainted with Dr. Grey.—I am at present under the hospitable roof of an Archbishop, of which I can send you no regular account, for it was built at a time of day when men paid more regard to convenience than to uniformity; and therefore it would be in vain to attempt an exact description of it. The rooms are very large, and furnished in character; and that apartment where I now sit to write is ornamented with the adventures of Samson, curiously wrought in old tapestry, the work perhaps of some religious dame. In one of the bed-chambers, on each side of the chimney, there are two cherubims, weeping most bitterly; and the story says, that when the Carver was asked by somebody how it entered into his head to represent them crying, his answer was, that he appealed to the *Te Deum*, for the propriety of what he had done. Upon the whole, it is a most agreeable house, and pleases me better than if it had been designed by Lord Burlington, or any other genius of the age.—To-morrow we set out upon a second part of the Visitation, which will continue about ten days. I am, reverend Sir,

Your much obliged, &c. THOMAS HERRING ‡.

"P. S. My Lord desires me to insert his compliments."

"REVEREND SIR, *Kensington, April* 13, 1744.

"My uncle Dr. Herring, in the hurry and bustle of removing some goods, has lost his subscription to 'Hudibras,' and desires me to beg the favour of you to furnish him with another. I should not much care to appear in a petition of this sort, but that you know my uncle very well, and I dare say are thoroughly persuaded that it is far from being his design to make an ill use of your indulgence. When I desired you to change the name of Pery into Wm. Herring, I believe I forgot to tell you my brother is not a clergyman.—I was almost ashamed to leave the University without waiting upon you; but I came away much sooner than I intended; and indeed I could not help considering every impertinent visit to you at this juncture as an injury to the publick.—I met Dr. Middleton yesterday in Westminster Hall. I hope he is come to town in order to publish his new Work. My attachment to that branch of knowledge makes me wish to see

‡ Thomas Herring, of Bene't College, Cambridge, B. A. 1740; M. A. 1744; rector of Chevening in Kent, and Cullesdon in Surrey; treasurer of Chichester; and one of the principal registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. He was nephew to Abp. Herring, and one of his executors; married a daughter of Sir John Torriano; and died at Kensington, April 28, 1774.

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much courted for his interest in elections. He was not, however, very active on those occasions, preferring literary retirement.

it every time it comes into my thoughts, and I have the highest opinion of the author's learning and ingenuity. I wait for the appearance of 'Hudibras' with the same impatience, and shall not be so delicate as to deny that I expect as much entertainment too from that quarter.—I take the liberty to trouble you so far as to make my compliments to Mr. Cole when you see him; and to tell him, that if he has any further occasion for 'Ariosto,' or wants at any time to look into my large edition of Fontenelle, his friend Mr. Heaton will furnish him with the key of my books, which are all very much at his service. The Archbishop sets out with his family for Yorkshire the 26th of this month; and I suppose we shall hardly return hither again till the dark winter months come upon us. I am, reverend Sir,

Your obliged humble servant, THOMAS HERRING."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 24, 1744.

"I have had an opportunity since my arrival in London of collecting a few more subscriptions for you, which I desire you to add to your list.—I hope to be at Cambridge again sometime in the next week; in the mean while, with our compliments to Mrs. Grey, am, Your faithful humble servant, C. MIDDLETON."

"SIR, *July* 19, 1748.

"I received the papers by Mr. Hurd, and take the freedom of troubling you with an acknowledgement of the obligations I owe you on that account. The loss of your company at Mr. Hurd's yesterday was as much lamented, as it was impossible for you to give it us. I think myself very unfortunate in leaving Cambridge just upon my being known to you; and I shall endeavour to convince you of it, by making as proper a return as I can in the character of a Protector, when time and experience shall enable me to it. This, Sir, you are at least entitled to from the great civilities you have shewn, and of which no one has a stronger sense than, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, EDW. LITTLETON."

"DEAR SIR, *Tedgeley-Coppice, Jan.* 21, 1753.

"After you had almost despaired of ever seeing Sir Walter Raleigh again (for such I take it for granted must have been the case) I dare say your present satisfaction almost equals that you had on the first acquisition of it. The truth of the case is, that the opportunity of a safe hand to entrust it in has not till now offered; and which I am determined, on no account, not to lose. I return you many thanks for the favour of it, and sincerely wish the present occasion of conveying it to you had long since happened. I am, dear Sir,

Your very much obliged humble servant, EDW. LITTLETON."

"DEAR

The number of his publications was so great, that Mr. Warburton insulted him for them.

Among them were,

1. "A Vindication of the Church of England, in two Parts; in Answer to Mr. Pearce's Vindication of the Dissenters; by a Presbyter of the Church of England. 1720," 8vo.

2. "Presbyterian Prejudice displayed, 1722," 8vo.

3. "A Pair of clean Shoes and Boots for a Dirty Baronet; or, an Answer to Sir Richard Cox; 1722."

4. "The Knight of Dumbleton foiled at his own Weapons, &c. In a Letter to Sir Richard Cocks, Knt. By a Gentleman, and no Knight. 1723."

5. "A Century of eminent Presbyterians; or, a Collection of choice Sayings from the public Sermons before the Two Houses, from Nov. 1641, to Jan. 31, 1648, the Day after the King was beheaded, By a Lover of Episcopacy. 1723."

6. "A Letter of Thanks to Mr. Benj. Bennet*, 1723."

7. "A Caveat against Mr. Benjamin Bennet, a mere Pretender to History and Criticism. By a Lover of History. 1724." 8vo.

8. "A Defence of our Antient and Modern Historians against the frivolous Cavils of a late Pretender to Critical History, in which the false Quotations and unjust Inferences of the anonymous

"Dear Sir, *Tedgeley-Coppice, July* 30, 1755.

"I have perused my papers very diligently twice over, but do not find any such letter to your friend Dr. Baker from Archbishop Wake as you speak of; and dare say it was to some other person that you gave it, and not to me. Nor have I any thing of any other person of which you could serve yourself in your present undertaking. If I had, it would be at your service. Of late I have been so little among collectors, that I have made but a small addition to my collection. I am obliged by the hands you inclosed me.—In a day or two I expect our friend Mr. Hurd here; to whom I am sure it will be a pleasure to hear of you and your family. I am, dear Sir, your very obliged and obedient humble servant, Edw. Littleton."

* "Who published, "A Memorial of the Reformation, 1721;" and a "Defence" of it, 1723.

Author

Author are confuted and exposed in the Manner they deserve. In two Parts. 1725," 8vo.

9. "An Appendix by way of Answer to the Critical Historian's Review *. 1725."

10. "A Looking-glass for Fanaticks; or, the true Picture of Fanaticism; by a Gentleman of the University of Cambridge. 1725."

11. "The Ministry of the Dissenters proved to be null and void from Scripture and Antiquity; 1725."

12. In 1732 he wrote a Preface to his Relation Dean Moss's Sermons †, "by a Learned Hand."

13. "The Spirit of Infidelity detected, in answer to Barbeyrac, with a Defence of Dr. Waterland. 1735," 8vo.

14. "English Presbyterian Eloquence. By an Admirer of Monarchy and Episcopacy. 1736." 8vo.

15. "Examination of Dr. Chandler's History of Persecution. 1736," 8vo.

16. "The true Picture of Quakerism, &c. 1736."

* Mr. Oldmixon published "A Review of Dr. Zachary Grey's Defence of our Antient and Modern Historians. Wherein, instead of dwelling upon his frivolous Cavils, false Quotations, unjust Inferences, &c. it is proved (to his Glory be it spoken) that there is not a Book in the English Tongue, which contains so many *Falshoods* in so *many pages*.

Non vitiosus Homo es, Zacary, sed vitium.

By the Author of the Critical History of England Ecclesiastical and Civil, &c. Printed for James Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane."

† I am aware that this "learned hand" has been always supposed to be Dr. Snape (see vol. IV. p. 236); and it is ascribed to him by the Rev. Mr. Masters, in his "History of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge," p. 349. I now transfer it to Dr. Grey, on the authority of the following letter from his brother: "I received the favour of your kind letter, and also the Dean's valuable Sermons, for which I return a great many thanks. When I read them, I remember the extraordinary pleasure I had in hearing most of them delivered from the pulpit by that admirable orator; and must beg an account of the day and place each of them was preached, having several memorandums or notes by me, and the day when I heard them at Gray's Inn. *Your Preface* I think a very good one, and think you should have put your name to it." *Mr. G. Grey to Dr. Grey, May* 14, [1732.]—Dr. Snape was possibly the editor of the Sermons, but the Preface was probably by Dr. Grey.

17. "Ca-

Sett of Cuts" [from the admirable Designs of Hogarth].*

25. "An Edition of Hudibras, 1744, 2 vols. 8vo.

26. "A serious Address to Lay Methodists; by a sincere Protestant, 1745," 8vo.

27. "Popery in its proper Colours, with a List of Saints invocated in England before the Reformation, 17..," 8vo.

28. "Remarks upon a late Edition of Shakspeare, with a long string of Emendations borrowed by the celebrated Editor from the Oxford Edition without Acknowledgment. To which is prefixed, a Defence of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. addressed to the Rev. Mr. Warburton, Preacher of Lincoln's-Inn," 8vo. No date (about 1745).

29. "A Word or Two of Advice to William Warburton, a Dealer in many Words. By a Friend. With an Appendix, containing a Taste of William's Spirit of Railing, 1746," 8vo.

30. "A free and familiar Letter to that great Refiner of Pope and Shakspeare, the Rev. Mr. William Warburton, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. With Remarks upon the Epistle of Friend W. E. In which his unhandsome Treatment * of this celebrated Writer is exposed in the Manner it deserves. By a Country Curate, 1750." 8vo.

31. "A Supplement to Hudibras, 1752," 8vo.

32. "Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes† on Shakspeare, with Emendations of the Text and Metre, 1755," 2 vols. 8vo.

University of Cambridge; Dr. Dickens, Professor of Civil Law; Professor Ward; Dr. Heberden; William Cole, esq.; and many other reverend and learned Friends.

* See before, in this Volume, p. 169; and vol. V. p. 598.

† On this work Dr. Johnson has observed, that "Grey's diligent perusal of the old English Writers has enabled him to make some useful observations. What he undertook, he has well enough performed; but, as he neither attempts judicial nor emendatory criticism, he employs rather his memory than his sagacity.

33. "Chronological Account of Earthquakes," 1757, 8vo.

In 1756 he assisted Mr. Whalley in his edition of Ben Jonson. In the Preface to that Work is the following acknowledgment: "I am likewise obliged to the learned Dr. Zachary Grey, who communicated to me some classical imitations he had observed in Jonson; and who hath pointed out some allusions to the times with that exact knowledge which he hath shewn in clearing up the various references of the like kind which abound in Hudibras."

Dr. Grey corresponded regularly with Mr. Francis Peck; and furnished him with several articles for the second volume of his "Desiderata Curiosa," and also that annexed to his Life of Cromwell. I have several Letters addressed to Dr. Grey by Mr. Peck *, from 1732 till his death.

sagacity. It were to be wished that all would endeavour to imitate his modesty, who have not been able to surpass his knowledge." *Preface to Shakspeare.*

* A few extracts will, perhaps, not be disagreeable to the reader: "I ought sooner to have thanked you for the civilities and the promise of your correspondence, which you made me at Cambridge. I am settling materials for a third volume of *Desiderata Curiosa*, because, when I print the second, I must give the contents of the third at the end of it, according to the method laid down in my first. I remember you said you had a copy of the Exercise performed at the entertainment in 1564, and Dr. Boyce's Life, both from Mr. Baker's papers; and you was so kind as to say, with Mr. Baker's leave, I should be welcome to them. I beg therefore you will present my most humble service and best respects to my said honoured friend and benefactor, and ask his leave to send them; which if you can obtain, be pleased to direct for me to be left at Dr. Stukeley's in Stamford." *Mr. Peck to Dr. Grey, Nov.* 4, 1732.—See "The Triumphs of the Muses; or the grand Reception and Entertainment of Queen Elizabeth at Cambridge, 1564," (transcribed principally by Dr. Grey) in Peck's "Desiderata," vol. II. No. XV. and also in the Gent. Mag. 1772, pp. 450. 605, and 1773, p. 21; and inserted also in the Collection of the Elizabethan Progresses. —"This epistle waits upon you with the most grateful acknowledgments for the great pains you have been at in transcribing the

Sett of Cuts" [from the admirable Designs of Hogarth].

25. "An Edition of Hudibras, 1744, 2 vols. 8vo.

26. "A serious Address to Lay Methodists; by a sincere Protestant, 1745," 8vo.

27. "Popery in its proper Colours, with a List of Saints invocated in England before the Reformation, 17..," 8vo.

28. "Remarks upon a late Edition of Shakspeare, with a long string of Emendations borrowed by the celebrated Editor from the Oxford Edition without Acknowledgment. To which is prefixed, a Defence of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. addressed to the Rev. Mr. Warburton, Preacher of Lincoln's-Inn," 8vo. No date (about 1745).

29. "A Word or Two of Advice to William Warburton, a Dealer in many Words. By a Friend. With an Appendix, containing a Taste of William's Spirit of Railing, 1746," 8vo.

30. "A free and familiar Letter to that great Refiner of Pope and Shakspeare, the Rev. Mr. William Warburton, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. With Remarks upon the Epistle of Friend W. E. In which his unhandsome Treatment * of this celebrated Writer is exposed in the Manner it deserves. By a Country Curate, 1750." 8vo.

31. "A Supplement to Hudibras, 1752," 8vo.

32. "Critical, Historical, and Explanatory Notes † on Shakspeare, with Emendations of the Text and Metre, 1755," 2 vols. 8vo.

University of Cambridge; Dr. Dickens, Professor of Civil Law; Professor Ward; Dr. Heberden; William Cole, esq.; and many other reverend and learned Friends.

* See before, in this Volume, p. 169; and vol. V. p. 598.

† On this work Dr. Johnson has observed, that "Grey's diligent perusal of the old English Writers has enabled him to make some useful observations. What he undertook, he has well enough performed; but, as he neither attempts judicial nor emendatory criticism, he employs rather his memory than his sagacity.

33. "Chronological Account of Earthquakes," 1757, 8vo.

In 1756 he assisted Mr. Whalley in his edition of Ben Jonson. In the Preface to that Work is the following acknowledgment: "I am likewise obliged to the learned Dr. Zachary Grey, who communicated to me some classical imitations he had observed in Jonson; and who hath pointed out some allusions to the times with that exact knowledge which he hath shewn in clearing up the various references of the like kind which abound in Hudibras."

Dr. Grey corresponded regularly with Mr. Francis Peck; and furnished him with several articles for the second volume of his "Desiderata Curiosa," and also that annexed to his Life of Cromwell. I have several Letters addressed to Dr. Grey by Mr. Peck*, from 1732 till his death.

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Some materials towards a Life of Mr. Thomas Baker, the celebrated Cambridge Antiquary, were

the papers I requested of Dr. Williams. I beseech you to tell the Doctor I am greatly obliged to him for permitting those transcripts to be made, as also for his many other civilities. There is a little thing in Ben'et-college Library, which I should be very thankful for a copy of. In Dr. Stanley's copy it is thus set down: M. XIV. 98. Testimonium quod Henrici IV. Corpus fuit in Thamesin projectum, et non tumulatum Cantuariæ." This is printed in Desid. Cur. vol. II. 6, 7. n. 2. Perhaps Mr. Baker can give you some account of it. I shall always remember you when I meet with any old deeds or hands worth your acceptance." *Ibid. Dec.* 3, 1734.—"When I was at Cambridge, you shewed me an humorous description of a storm, by a Clergyman then on shipboard. I wish you would bestow a copy of that passage on me; adding the name of the ship, whither bound, and the dates. The MS. I think was your own." *Ibid. Dec.* 9, 1734.—Several other acknowledgments occur in subsequent letters; and in the Preface to the second volume Mr. Peck say, "Neither may I forget thanks to the reverend Zachary Grey, LL. D. rector of Houghton Conquest, who kindly lent me his hand to copy several things, which I had not time to transcribe when I was last summer at Cambridge." The Correspondence goes on after the publication of the *Desiderata*. "I thank you for your kind present of your two last pieces, which I received from Mr. Bettenham. I make no question but you will have encouragement enough to print your Answer to Neal's third volume speedily. I want much to know what your *other Squibs* are (as you call them) which you have in the press. I pray you to give my humble service and thanks to Mr. Bernard, and wish him to send the account of St. Peter's Gild, which shall be very safely returned." *Mr. Peck to Dr. Grey, May ult.* 1736.—"I heartily condole with you upon the loss of our mutual friend, the late very reverend and learned Mr. Thomas Baker. His death (after that of Mr. Cowper) hath been a great concern to me." *Ibid. sans date.* "Mr. Benson, (I dedicate to) [the Auditor] is the same gentleman you mention, and a gentleman, I assure you, of exceeding good sense and learning and candour. For my part, I do not see how Westminster Abbey is profaned by a Cenotaph in honour of Milton, considered only as a Poet. His politicks I have nothing to say to. You or I may write of Milton and Cromwell, and still think as we please." *Ibid. Dec.* 15, 1739. "I had the favour of yours; and the paper about Richard Cromwell and Durham came in time, and is very *a-propos*, and I heartily thank you for it. I am just going to the Antiquarian Society. *Ibid. London, Jan.* 10, 1739.—"I am favoured with yours, and as soon as I can find the book you mention, will send it directed to you at Cambridge, assuring you that it is very much at your service. My father's books lie at present in great

prepared by Dr. Grey*; after whose death I bought them, in 1778†, together with the following MSS.

1. "A large Collection of Original Letters‡ from several eminent Persons to Dean Moss and Dr. Grey.

great disorder, and it will take some time to look them over; but as you are now in great want of the book, upon receipt of a line from you, I will make immediate search for it."

Mr. F. Peck (the Son) to Dr. Grey, July 17, 1745.

* Whose MS. was afterwards improved, and published in an octavo volume, by the Rev. Robert Masters, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; with a violent abuse of Mr. Gough, because the outlines of it had appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. Whilst Mr. Masters's volume was in the press I was desirous of communicating such information as I possessed; and I subjoin his short acknowledgment, as a companion to what will be found on this subject in vol. V. p. 116.

"SIR, *Londbeech, Nov.* 18, 1783.

"I am much obliged to you for your late favour, as well as for the inclosed letter, of which I had a copy, as I presume of every thing else in Dr. Grey's custody relating to Mr. Baker. Your intention however was very kind, as I shall always be ready to acknowledge, who am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, ROBERT MASTERS."

† They had been sold, by the representatives of Dr. Grey, to Mr. Burnham, bookseller, at Northampton.

‡ See p. 534. — Most of these are still in my possession. — Many, from Dr. Timothy Cutler of Boston and others, I had the honour of presenting to Archbishop Cornwallis; and they are preserved in the Lambeth Library. Of these a specimen or two shall be given:

1. "I have read your 'Remarks on the Critical History' with a great deal of pleasure. I hear the author of that book was Oldmixon, wherein I was confirmed by some points in yours. This Oldmixon did heretofore pass some bitter reflexions on Dr. Mather's History of New England, which Dr. Mather hath sufficiently resented. And it is pleasant to observe, that Dr. Mather, in a late book called *Manuductio*, &c. (which by my next I may send to you) hath highly extolled this Critical History, and hath lately had the pleasure to know the author of it." *Dr. Cutler to Dr. Grey, Oct.* 22, 1726. — 2. "A true son of Bp. Burnet is appointed our Governor. . . . . It has pleased God to make many breaches in my Church. One remarkable one of late is in the death of a young man of great sobriety, discretion, and zeal for the Church, for which he left the Dissenters after the conviction of his riper years. He was brought up at our College, and carried from it a strong relish of polite learning and divinity, and lived and died with the respect of all who knew him. In his will he gave my Church 130*l.* of which 30*l.* is for the poor of it; and after the discharge of sundry legacies,

2. "A Life of Dean Moss;" of which an epitome will be found in vol. IV. pp. 223—239.

and the death of his mother, the residue of the estate, computed at 800*l.* or 1000*l.* is to be equally divided between my Church and the College, the interest of the latter half for the education of Episcopal scholars, and this man all the glory of the benefaction; and it is said the College will reject the gift, as they did once an organ willed them for the service of Almighty God." *Dr. Cutler to Dr. Grey, April* 7, 1728.—3. *Nov.* 8, 1734, Dr. Cutler laments that "the post is just arrived, and brings us the sad news of the uncertainty of the Society's countenancing any more new missions. When this takes place it will give a sad damp to the Church among us. We have five churches already built that are empty; and sundry more societies that will ere long be ready to receive ministers. And what shall we do without help, when we have *no Bishop*, while all preferments are denied us, and all hardships are put upon us? Two places are under my care. One is 33 miles off, which I have visited twice this summer, when I had an audience of 100 people in a Quaker meeting-house, many of the Friends being present. At the conclusion of service, one of them, having desired and obtained liberty, made truly a very handsome speech, both for matter and phrase, in vindication of their reception of us into their house. He said, the Church had always been kind to them; *as they* [the Church] *had been merciful, he hoped they would obtain mercy.*"—4. In another letter, dated Boston, Sept. 24, 1743, Dr. Cutler tells Dr. Grey, "Writing for England has hindered my reading your 'History of the Donatists,' &c. which you have obliged me with. I have dipt into it with pleasure; and it makes me fond of seeing the other book you encourage me to hope for."—5. *Sept.* 29, 1743, Dr. Cutler writes, "Whitefield has plagued us with a witness, especially his friends and followers, who are like to be battered to pieces by that battering ram they had provided against our Church here. It would be an endless attempt to describe that scene of confusion and disturbance occasioned by him; the divisions of families, neighbourhoods, and towns, the contrariety of husbands and wives, the undutifulness of children and servants, the quarrels among the teachers, the disorders of the night, the intermission of labour and business, the neglect of husbandry, and of gathering the harvest. Our presses are for ever teeming with books, and our women with bastards; though Regeneration and Conversion is the whole cry. The teachers have many of them left their particular cures, and strolled about the country. Some have been ordained by them *Evangelizers* as they called them, and had their *Armour-bearers* and *Exhorters*; and in many conventicles and places of rendezvous there has been chequered work indeed, several preaching and several exhorting at the same time, the rest crying or laughing, yelping, sprawling, fainting; and this revel maintained in some places many days and nights together without intermission; and then there were the blessed out-pourings of the Spirit. The *New Lights* have with some overdone themselves by ranting and blasphemy, and

are

3. "Some original Notes on Hudibras *."

4. "Memoirs of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," which I still possess.

are quite demolished; others have extremely weakened their interest; and others are terrified from going the lengths they incline to. On the other hand, the *Old Lights* (thus are they distinguished) have been many of them forced to town, and some have lost their congregations; for they will soon raise up a new conventicle in any new town where they are opposed; and I don't know but we have 50 in one place or other, and some of them large and much frequented.—When Mr. Whitefield first arrived here, the whole town was alarmed. He made his first visit to Church on a Friday, and conversed first with many of our Clergy together, and belyed them, me especially, when he had done. Being not invited into our pulpits, the Dissenters were highly pleased, and engrossed him; and immediately the bells rung, and all hands went to lecture; and this show kept on all the while he was here. The town was ever alarmed; the streets filled with people, with coaches and chaises, all for the benefit of that holy man. The conventicles were crowded; but he chose rather our common, where multitudes might see him in all his awful postures; besides that, in one crowded conventicle, before he came in, six people were killed in a fright. The fellow treated the most venerable with an air of superiority. But he for ever lashed and anathematized the Church of England; and that was enough.—After him came one Tennent, a minister impudent and saucy; and told them all they were *damned, damned, damned!* This charmed them; and, in the dreadfulest winter I ever saw, people wallowed in the snow night and day for the benefit of his beastly braying; and many ended their days under those fatigues. Both of them carried more money out of these parts than the poor could be thankful for.—Many others visited us; but one Davenport was a *nonpareil*—the wilder the better, the less reason the more spiritual. But, Sir, I stop here, and leave you to find out a little more by what I now send you. The book I have obtained for you as a present from my reverend brother Davenport in this town. The author, Dr. Chauncey, told me, that he could have printed more flagrant accounts, if his intelligencers would have allowed him.—This has turned to the growth of the Church in many places, and its reputation universally; and it suffers no otherwise than as Religion does, and that is sadly enough.—I am sorry to hear that the Rev. Dr. Ashton is very much broken with infirmity. Include in your prayers, worthy Sir, &c."—6. Mr. Ebenezer Miller, from *Braintree in New England, Oct. 6.* "You know by Mr. Whitefield's Journals that he has been here. The Clergy of the Church of England

*. These were principally by Mr. Montague Bacon; and were given by me to Mr. Isaac Reed; who presented them, I believe, to Dr. Nash, previous to his publishing his very splendid edition of Hudibras in three quarto volumes 1793.

Dr. Grey was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Tooley. By his second wife (who was re-

were unanimous in their resolution not to suffer him to go into their pulpits; so that a Dissenting Preacher of considerable note, in a paragraph of a letter that was printed, said, that "*he came to his own, and his own received him not*; but we (the Dissenters) received him as an angel of God." The effects of his and his followers' preaching in this country are extravagant beyond description, and almost beyond belief. I think the party is on the decline: but Whitefield is soon expected here; and how he may revive the dying work I cannot say. But I believe he will not be received with the same respect as formerly by the Dissenters themselves; he having raised such contentions and caused such divisions among them, as has much weakened them, and inclined many of the more wise and thinking among them to the Church†."—In several of his other letters Dr. Cutler mentions his obligations to Dr. Grey for having published Dean Moss's Sermons. "I thank God for the great good you do both as an author and an editor." "It is no wonder," he adds, "that the Dean's Sermons are re-printing. Their reputation must last as long as that of Learning, Eloquence, or Religion. Nor need any wonder that Daniel Neal is in request with the Dissenters in New England. The more venomous a Book is, the more sweetly do the Dissenters suck at it. Neal was never in New England; but, having written an History of it, was complimented with the degree of A.M. by Harvard College."—"I have very lately received your valuable present of the Answer to Sir Isaac Newton and Neal. I humbly thank you for your great and many services to Religion and our excellent Church."—Mr. John Cutler (the son of the above Dr. Timothy) was sent to England, under the protection of Dr. Grey; who, with Dr. Dickens, Dr. Ashton, &c. patronized him. Sept. 2, 1742, we find him asking Dr. Grey, if it should be in his way, to mention his name to Mr. Potter. "I have served," he says, "his Grace's Peculiar above five years, and hope I have not behaved myself so as to forfeit all favour from him. Stisted is a living adjoining to Bocking, a peculiar in his Grace's gift. The incumbent (Mr. Wagener ‡) is a man in years and infirm; but

† [The Rev. George Stonhouse, vicar of Islington, it appears by the Journals both of Whitefield and Wesley, was a favourer of the original Methodists; to whom he used occasionally to lend his pulpit; a circumstance which so materially affected Mr. South, the then lecturer, that it was supposed to hasten his death, which happened July 18, 1741. This circumstance is here the rather mentioned, as it has been erroneously stated, in p. 122, that it was Mr. Stonhouse who was so affected.]

‡ Peter Wagener, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1701; M.A. 1710. He was presented to Stisted in 1707; died in 1742; and was succeeded by Samuel Jackson, M.A.

I am

lated to Dean Moss, and whom he married in 1720, he had a son, who died in 1726, and two daughters; one of whom was married to the Rev. William Cole of Ely *; the other to the Rev. Mr. Lepipre, rector of Aspley Guise in Bedfordshire. Dr. Grey died Nov. 25, 1766, at Ampthill, in the 79th year of his age; and was buried at Houghton Conquest.

Some few MS volumes, which were in Dr. Grey's Collection, relating to miscellaneous articles, were, in 1782, in the possession of his son-in-law, Mr. Cole †.

I am afraid it is too good a living for me to expect." And on the 18th of May following he says, "I am much obliged to you for your kind mention of my name to Mr. Potter. The preferment I mentioned was promised some time beforehand to a family acquaintance of the Archbishop. However, I hope I shall not be quite forgot."

* Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1743; M. A. 1747, B. D. 1754; and rector of Alberghe near Harlestone and Bungay in Norfolk. There were two contemporaries, both literary characters, of the name of *William Cole*, both *Cambridge* men, and both *Clergymen*. They each of them wrote a neat Antiquarian kind of hand. I have seen books that have belonged to each of them, and have been sometimes at a loss to know which was which; and, as this difficulty will increase with time, but may now be prevented by a proper discrimination of them, will take a future opportunity of noticing them.—The Library of Mr. Cole of Ely was sold by auction, by Mr. King, a few years ago; that of Mr. Cole of Milton, in a regular Shop Catalogue, by Mr. White, in 1784.

† Who sold them to Mr. Burnham of Northampton; see p. 545.

No. VI.

CHARLES COMPTON, ESQ.

of Grendon in Northamptonshire, is here mentioned as one of the early members of the Society of Antiquaries, where he was elected Nov. 18, 1736, and succeeded Samuel Gale, esq. as their treasurer in 1742. He was son of General Hatton Compton *, nephew to Mr. William Nicholas, and great nephew to Dr. Compton, bishop of London; and died Nov 21, 1761, at his house in Poland-street.

* This gentleman was Lieutenant of the Tower in 1715, under his relation George Compton, fourth earl of Northampton, who then held the office of Constable. He possessed a considerable estate at Grendon, and was impropriator of that rectory.

No. VII.

JOHN JORTIN, D. D. [AND DR. JOHNSON.]

Of this eminent Divine and very excellent Scholar the materials in my former edition came from sources so authentic, having been principally supplied by the kind friendship of Dr. Jortin's son, that I think it right to preserve the article (as entirely as is consistent with correctness) in its original form; and the rather, as it originally was sanctioned by the approbation of Dr. Johnson *; and forms the basis of the subsequent Memoirs by Dr. Heathcote and Dr. Disney.

* This is not the proper place for introducing any regular Memoir of Dr. Johnson; nor, after the elaborate volumes of Mr. Boswell, is such a task necessary. My intimate acquaintance with that bright Luminary of Literature did not commence till he was advanced in years; but it happens to have fallen to my lot (and I confess that I am proud of it) to have been present at many interesting conversations in the latest periods of the life of this illustrious pattern of true piety.

In the progress of his "Lives of the Poets," I had the good fortune to conciliate his esteem, by several little services; though, at the same time, I was perpetually goading him to furnish the press with copy. Many of his short notes during the progress of that work are printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LV. pp. 5—9; and in one of his Letters to Mrs. Thrale he says, "I have finished the Life of Prior—and now a fig for Mr. Nichols!" Our friendship, however, did not cease with the termination of those volumes; and I hope I shall be excused the vanity of recording in these pages a few kind letters from Dr. Johnson; and some parts of his interesting conversation at a period when his accurate Biographer was absent from London.

1. "SIR, *Oct.* 10, 1782.

"While I am at Brighthelmston, if you have any need of consulting me, Mr Strahan will do us the favour to transmit our papers under his frank. I have looked often into your 'Anecdotes;' and you will hardly thank a lover of literary history for telling you, that he has been informed and gratified. I wish you would add your own discoveries and intelligence to those of Dr. Rawlinson, and undertake the Supplement to Wood. Think on it. I am, Sir, your humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

2. "DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 28, 1782.

"What will the Booksellers give me for the new Edition [of the Lives of the Poets]? I know not what to ask. I would have

have 24 sets bound in plain calf, and figured with the number of the volumes. For the rest, they may please themselves.—I wish, Sir, you could obtain some fuller information of *Jortin*, *Markland*, and *Thirlby*. They were three Contemporaries of great learning."—It was in consequence of this request that I drew up the account of Thirlby, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1784, p. 260 (see vol. IV. p. 264); which having been shewn to Dr. Johnson in the state of a proof-sheet, he added to it nearly half of what is there printed. The Doctor's MS. is now before me, and begins with "What I can tell of Thirlby, I had from those who knew him; I never saw him in my life." The communication concludes with "This is what I can remember." I will take this opportunity also of adding, that, on my shewing Dr. Johnson Archdeacon Blackburne's "Remarks on the Life of Milton," which were published, in 8vo, 1780, he wrote on the margin of p. 14, "In the business of Lauder, I was deceived; partly by thinking the man too frantick to be fraudulent." "Of this quotation from the ["Literary] Magazine" [a *poetical scale*, supposed to have been Johnson's], I was not the author. I fancy it was put in after I had quitted that work; for I not only did not write it, but do not remember it."

3. "Sir, *Jan.* 10, 1783.

"I am much obliged by your kind communication of your account of Hinckley †. I knew Mr. Carte as one of the prebendaries of Lichfield, and for some time Surrogate of the Chancellor. Now I will put you in a way of shewing me more kindness. I have been confined by illness a long time; and sickness and solitude make tedious evenings. Come sometimes, and see,

Sir, your humble servant, Sam. Johnson."

4. "*Feb.* 4, 1784, Mr Johnson, having been for many [weeks] confined, is very cheerless; and wishes that Mr. Nichols would now and then bestow an hour upon him."

5. "Sir, *Lichfield, Oct.* 20, 1784.

"When you were here, you were pleased, as I am told, to think my absence an inconvenience. I should certainly have been very glad to give so skilful a Lover of Antiquities any information about my native place ‡, of which however I know not much, and have reason to believe that not much is known.—Though I have not given you any amusement, I have received amuse-

† For the account of Hinckley, Dr. Johnson had contributed several hints towards the life of Anthony Blackwall, to whom, when very young, he had been some time an usher at Market Bosworth-school. Blackwall died in April 1730, before Johnson was one-and-twenty.

‡ On his return to London, he gave me a large Map of Lichfield, with some corrections on it in his own hand-writing. This I have carefully placed in my copy of Shaw's Staffordshire.—He afterwards wrote to Lichfield, *Dec.* 2, desiring that a plain stone might be placed over the bodies of his father, mother, and brother, who were buried in St. Michael's Church; and hoped "it might be done while he was yet alive."

amusement from you. At Ashbourne, where I had very little company, I had the luck to borrow 'Mr. Bowyer's Life,' a book so full of contemporary history, that a literary man must find some of his old friends. I thought that I could now and then have told you some hints worth your notice; and perhaps we may *talk a Life over*. I hope we shall be much together. You must now be to me what you were before, and what dear Mr. Allen was besides. He was taken unexpectedly away, but I think he was a very good man. I have made little progress in recovery. I am very weak, and very sleepless; but I live on, and hope. I am, Sir, Your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

After these invitations, my visits to him were of course more frequent; and his communications were more confidential.

"He seriously entertained the thought of translating *Thuanus*: and often talked to me on the subject. Once, in particular, when I was rather wishing that he would favour the world, and gratify his Sovereign, by a Life of Spenser (which he said that he would readily have done, had he been able to obtain any *new* materials for the purpose), he added, "I have been thinking again, Sir, of *Thuanus*: it would not be the laborious task which you have supposed it: I should have no trouble but that of dictation, which would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write.—He was earnestly invited, by his warm friend the late Mr. Alderman Cadell, to publish a volume of *Devotional Exercises*; but this (though he listened to the proposal with much complacency, and a large sum of money was offered for it by Mr. Cadell), he declined, from motives of the sincerest modesty.—When talking of a regular edition of his own Works, not long before his death, he said, "that he had power [from the booksellers], to print such an edition, if his health admitted it; but had no power to assign over any edition, unless he could add notes, and so alter them as to make them new Works; which his state of health forbade him to think of."

I had occasionally the pleasure of introducing to him some of my literary friends, who were ambitious of this honour. Amongst these was the Rev. Samuel Badcock, well known for his eminent talents; who soon afterwards thus noticed the visit: "How much I am obliged to you for the favour you did me in introducing me to Dr. Johnson! *Tantùm vidi Virgilium.* But to have seen him, and to have received a testimony of respect from him, was enough. I recollect all the conversation, and shall never forget one of his expressions.—Speaking of Dr. Priestley (whose writings I saw he estimated at a low rate), he said, 'You have proved him as deficient in *probity* as he is in learning.'—I called him an '*Index-scholar*;' but he was not willing to allow him a claim even to that merit. He said, that 'he borrowed from those who had been borrowers themselves, and did not know that the mistakes he adopted had been answered by others.'—I often think of our short, but precious, visit to this great man. I shall consider it as a kind of an *æra* in my life."—The Rev. William Tooke, F. R. S. (the companion of my boyish days, and the steady friend

friend through a pilgrimage of sixty years, whose fame is established by many valuable publications) accompanied me one day to Dr. Johnson's; and highly delighted they were with each other's conversation—particularly after Mr. Tooke had mentioned that, amidst the progress which Literature was making at St. Petersburgh, translations of "The Rambler," and of "Blackstone's Commentaries," had been made into the Russian language, by the especial command of the Empress.—I was present also when Mr. Henderson the Tragedian was first introduced to Dr. Johnson; who received him with the greatest cordiality; and, having occasion to mention a certain *Dramatic Writer*, added, "I never did the man an injury: but he would read his Tragedy to me!"—Speaking one day of a person for whom he had a real friendship, but in whom vanity was somewhat too predominant, he observed, that "Kelly was so fond of displaying on his side-board the plate which he possessed, that he added to it his spurs. For my part," said he, "I never was master of a pair of spurs but once; and they are now at the bottom of the Ocean. By the carelessness of Boswell's servant, they were dropped from the end of the boat, on our return from the Isle of Sky."

At the beginning of the Winter of 1783 the project was started of establishing an evening club for his comfort; which was accordingly begun early in the year 1784, at the *Essex Head*, in Essex-street. To this club, founded, according to his own words, "in frequency and parsimony," he gave a set of Rules, as Ben Jonson did his *Leges Convivales* at the Devil Tavern; and prefixed this motto:

"To-day deep thoughts with me resolve to drench
In mirth, which after no repenting draws." MILTON.

The club consisted of a select number of his friends, who entered very heartily into the scheme, for the pleasure of enjoying his conversation, and of contributing their quota to the general amusement. The names of the constant members at the time of Dr. Johnson's death were thus placed in the book, "on the rota of indispensable monthly attendance:" Dr. Johnson, *Dr. Horsley, *Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Joddrell, *Mr. Cooke, *Mr. Ryland, *Mr. Paradise, *Dr. Burney, *Mr. Hoole, *Mr. Sastres, Mr. Allen, Hon. Mr. Barrington, Mr. Barry, Mr. Wyatt, *Mr. Nichols, Mr. Poore, *Mr. Wyndham, *Mr. Cruikshank, *Mr. Seward, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bowles, *Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Boswell. The three last gentlemen had been introduced in the room of Dr. Scott, who was named, but never attended; of Mr. Tyers, who abdicated the club, Feb. 1, 1784; and of Mr. Strahan, who followed his example on the 20th of June. [Those whose names are thus * marked attended the Doctor's funeral. The others, by some mistake, were not invited.]

The following letter, which I received only seven days before his death, is one of the last that he ever wrote:

"*Dec.* 6, 1784. The late learned Mr. Swinton of Oxford, having one day remarked that one man, meaning, I suppose, no man but himself, could assign all the parts of the Antient Universal

versal History to their proper authors; at the request of Sir Robert Chambers, or of myself, gave the account which I now transmit to you in his own hand, being willing that of so great a work the History should be known, and that each writer should receive his due proportion of praise from posterity.—I recommend to you to preserve this scrap of literary intelligence in Mr. Swinton's own hand, or to deposit it in the Museum, that the veracity of this account may never be doubted. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

"Mr. Swinton: The History of the Carthaginians, Numidians, Mauritanians, Gætulians, Garamantes, Melano Gætulians, Nigritæ, Cyrenaica, Marmarica, the Regio Syrtica, Turks, Tartars, and Moguls, Indians, Chinese; Dissertation on the Peopling of America, Dissertation on the Independency of the Arabs.—The Cosmogony, and a small part of the History immediately following, by Mr. Sale.—To the Birth of Abraham, chiefly by Mr. Shelvock.—History of the Jews, Gauls, and Spaniards; and Xenophon's Retreat; by Mr. Psalmanazar.—History of the Persians, and of the Constantinopolitan Empire, by Dr. Campbell.—History of the Romans, by Mr. Bower." The original of the above Letter, agreeably to Dr. Johnson's desire, is deposited in the British Museum. It was also printed, at the time it was sent, by the Doctor's express desire, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIV. p. 892.—The date of it will shew that, amidst the pangs of illness, the love of truth, and an attachment to the interests of Literature, were still predominant. His Letter, I may add, appeared in public, not only by his permission, but by his express desire. And it may be matter of some exultation to Mr. Urban, whom Dr. Johnson always acknowledged to have been one of his earliest patrons, that the Gentleman's Magazine should have been by him selected as the repository of perhaps the last scrap he ever dictated for the press.

On the following day, he said to me, "I may possibly live, or rather breathe, three days, or perhaps three weeks; but I find myself daily and gradually worse." His farther conversation on the subject of Mr. Cave and the Magazine, &c. is printed in vol. V. p. 15.—Before I quitted him he asked, whether any of the family of Faden the printer were living. Being told that the Geographer near Charing Cross was Faden's son, he said, after a short pause, "I borrowed a guinea of his father near thirty years ago; be so good as to take this, and pay it for me."

Whilst confined by his last illness, it was his regular practice to have the Church-service read to him, by some attentive and friendly Divine; and he occasionally requested me to join the small devotional assembly. The Rev. John Hoole performed this kind office in my presence for the last time, when, by his own desire, no more than the Litany was read; in which his responses were in the deep and sonorous voice which Mr. Boswell has occasionally noticed, and with the most profound devotion that can be imagined. His hearing not being quite perfect, he more than once interrupted Mr. Hoole, with 'Louder, my dear Sir, louder, I entreat

JOHN JORTIN was born in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, Oct. 23, 1698. His father, Renatus*; was a native of Bretagne in France;

entreat you, or you pray in vain!'—and when the service was ended, he, with great earnestness, turned round to the mother of Mr. Hoole, who was present, saying, 'I thank you, Madam, very heartily, for your kindness in joining me in this solemn exercise. Live well, I conjure you; and you will not feel the compunction at the last, which I now feel.' So truly humble were the thoughts which this great and good man entertained of his own approaches to religious perfection.—He said at another time, speaking of the little fear he had of undergoing a chirurgical operation, 'I would give one of these legs for a year more of life, I mean comfortable life, not such as that which I now suffer;'—and lamented much his inability to read during his hours of restlessness, 'I used formerly,' he added, 'when sleepless in bed, *to read like a Turk.*'

During the whole time of my intimacy with him, he rarely permitted me to depart without some sententious advice. At the latest of these affecting interviews, I was gratified by his approbation of a Sonnet which I shewed him, addressed to Mr. Urban (printed in vol. LXV. p. ii); and his words at parting were, "Take care of your eternal salvation. Remember to observe the Sabbath. Let it never be a day of business, nor wholly a day of dissipation." He concluded his solemn farewell with, "Let my words have their due weight. They are the words of a dying man."—I never saw him more.—In the last five or six days of his life but few even of his most intimate friends were admitted. Every hour, that could be abstracted from his bodily pains and infirmities, was spent in prayer, and the warmest ejaculations; and in that pious, praise-worthy, and exemplary manner, he closed a long life, begun, continued, and ended in virtue.

He expired, on the 13th of December 1784, without a pang, in the 75th year of his age, to the loss of his intimate associates and the world, whose unremitting friend he had ever been. And I had the mournful satisfaction of joining the train of friends who paid the last tribute of gratitude and esteem at his grave in Westminster Abbey.

* This gentleman was a student at Saumur; and his testimonial from that academy, dated in 1682, is still in the hands of his family. He came over a young man to England, with his father, uncle, two aunts, and two sisters, when the Protestants fled from France, about 1687. He was made one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber to King William III. in 1691; became afterwards Secretary to Lord Orford, to Sir George Rooke, and to Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and was cast away with the latter, Oct. 22, 1707.

his

his mother, Martha, was daughter of Daniel Rogers *, of Haversham, in Bucks. He was brought up as a day-scholar at the Charter-house school in London; and boarded with his mother; who, having no other child, lived for that purpose in the neighbourhood. He learned French at home, and spoke it well. Having completed his school-education when he was about 15, he remained at home about a year, and perfected himself in writing and arithmetick. By this means he always wrote a very fair hand; and was so far advanced in arithmetick, that soon after he went to the University he entered on mathematicks, under Dr. Saunderson, the blind professor. He was admitted a pensioner in Jesus college, Cambridge, May 16, 1715, *being then about* 17 †; and his mother removed to Cambridge, to be near him. Whilst he was an under-graduate there, he translated for Mr. Pope some of Eustathius's Notes on Homer. How he came to be employed in that work, is related below ‡, from a manuscript

* Descended from Mr. Rogers, steward to one of the Earls of Warwick, whose residence was at Lees, near Chelmsford, in Essex, temp. Henry VIII. and produced many clergymen of note in that county.

† His difficulty in finding his baptism in the Parish Register was owing to his father's changing the spelling of his name, from *Jortin* to *Jordain*, which his son after his death changed back again.

‡ "When I was a soph at Cambridge, Pope was about his translation of Homer's Ilias, and had published part of it. He employed some person (I know not who he was) to make extracts for him from Eustathius, which he inserted in his Notes. At that time there was no Latin translation of that Commentator. Alexander Politi (if I remember right) began that work some years afterwards, but never proceeded far in it. The person employed by Mr. Pope was not at leisure to go on with the work; and Mr. Pope (by his bookseller I suppose) sent to Jefferies, a bookseller at Cambridge, to find out a student who would undertake the task. Jefferies applied to Dr. Thirlby, who was my tutor, and who pitched upon me. I would have declined the work, having (as I told my tutor) other studies to pursue, to fit me for taking my degree. But he, *qui quicquid volebat valdè volebat*, would not hear of any excuse; so I complied. I cannot recollect what Mr. Pope allowed for each book of Homer; I have a notion that it was three or four guineas. I took

written by himself, not long before his death. On the 16th of January 1718-19, his grace was passed

took as much care as I could to perform the task to his satisfaction; but I was ashamed to desire my tutor to give himself the trouble of overlooking my operations; and he, who always used to think and speak too favourably of me, said that I did not want his help. He never perused one line of it before it was printed, nor perhaps afterwards. When I had gone through some books (I forget how many) Mr. Jefferies let us know that Mr. Pope had a friend to do the rest, and that we might give over. When I sent my papers to Jefferies, to be conveyed to Mr. Pope, I inserted, as I remember, some remarks on a passage, where Mr. Pope, in my opinion, had made a mistake; but as I was not directly employed by him, but by a bookseller, I did not inform him who I was, or set my name to my papers. When that part of Pope's Homer came out in which I had been concerned, I was eager, as it may be supposed, to see how things stood, and much pleased to find that he had not only used almost all my notes, but had hardly made any alteration in the expressions. I observed also, that in a subsequent edition, he corrected the place to which I had made objections. I was in hopes in those days (for I was young) that Mr. Pope would make inquiry about his *coadjutor*, and take some civil notice of him; but he did not, and I had no notion of obtruding myself upon him; I never saw his face." *Dr. Jortin, MS.*—[" So all Pope's coadjutors complain of him; probably they had some reason for thinking that he was too well paid, and they too poorly. As Jortin was confessedly a scholar, Pope's incuriosity or incivility is reprehensible. I once saw an *original* letter of Pope's, in which he fairly owned, that he did not understand Greek, which was probably very true. It was read at Dr. Rutherford's; and Dr. Warton, who mentions it, was one of the company. The person at first employed, perhaps, was Broome; the second friend, Fenton. The history of *making a book* is worth detailing, and one man's running away with all the credit." See a very curious letter by Mr. Robertson, Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 610. Translating Eustathius and Homer are two different things. See Gent. Mag. 1792, p. 608; 1793, p. 391, 392. So the Iliad and Odyssey are distinct translations. *T. F.*]—"The history of the notes has never been traced. Broome, in his preface to his Poems, declares himself the commentator *in part upon the Iliad*; and it appears from Fenton's letter, preserved in the Museum, that Broome was at first engaged in consulting Eustathius; but that after a time, whatever was the reason, he desisted: another man of Cambridge was then employed, who soon grew weary of the work; and a third was recommended by Thirlby, who is now discovered to have been *Jortin*, a man since well known to the learned world, who complained that Pope, having accepted and approved his performance, never testified any curiosity to see him. The terms which Fenton uses are very mercantile: 'I think at first

for the degree of B. A. He was soon after chosen fellow of his College. His grace for M. A. was passed Jan. 13, 1721-2; and he completed his degree at the following commencement. At Michaelmas 1722 he was appointed moderator, and taxer the year following. In this year he published a few Latin Poems, in a thin quarto, under the title of "Lusus Poetici," with a Latin preface.

He was admitted to deacon's orders by Dr. Kennett, bishop of Peterborough, Sept. 22, 1723; ordained priest by Dr. Greene, bishop of Ely, June 24, 1724; and was presented by his College to the vicarage of Swavesey, near Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1726-7. About the 15th of February following he married Anne the daughter of Mr. Chibnall, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

In the Cambridge Collection of Verses on the Death of King George the First, and the Accession

first sight that his performance is very commendable, and have sent word for him to finish the seventeenth book, and to send it, with his demands for his trouble. I have here inclosed the specimen: if the rest come before the return, I will keep them till I receive your order.' Broome then offered his service a second time, which was probably accepted, as they had afterwards a closer correspondence. Parnell contributed the Life of Homer, which Pope found so harsh, that he took great pains in correcting it; and by his own diligence, with such help as kindness or money could procure him, in somewhat more than five years he completed his version of the Iliad, with the notes. He began in 1712, his 25th year, and concluded it in 1718, his 30th year." *Dr. Johnson.* — The Rev. Brooke Bridges, sometime rector of Orlingbury in Northamptonshire, had an original letter of Pope to his uncle, the Rev. Ralph Bridges, then chaplain to Dr. Compton, bishop of London, and afterwards incumbent of South Weald in Essex; in which Pope plainly acknowledges his "own want of a critical understanding in the original beauties of Homer." But this was in 1708, when Pope prepared the first specimen of his Version for Tonson's Miscellanies. He was afterwards much obliged to this Mr. Bridges (whose mother was Mr. Trumbull's sister) for large corrections in his subsequent translation; which are still preserved in the British Museum. — [The letter to Mr. Bridges has been since given to the publick in Dr. Johnson's Life of Pope.]

* A second edition of these Poems came out in 1724, in a small octavo. A third edition in 4to was printed by Mr. Bowyer in 1748, with additional poems, but without a preface. The Author did not put his name to the two last editions. They were not sold. He printed them to give away to his friends.

George

of George the Second, Jortin (who was then a fellow of Jesus College), has a copy of Latin Hexameters on that occasion; and in the "Republick of Letters, 1729," vol. IV. p. 142, he has a poem "De Motu Terræ circa Solem."

Mr. Jortin resigned the vicarage of Swavesey Feb. 1, 1730-1; came to London; and was soon after appointed assistant to Mr. Capper, as reader and preacher at a chapel belonging to the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, then in New-street, near Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury. This duty he continued in till about the year 1746. He learned music after he came to London, and was a good player of thorough-bass on the harpsichord. Mr. Petit, a Frenchman, was his master; an excellent player of Corelli's music on the violin. In 1730 he published, in 12mo, "Four Sermons * on the Truth of the Christian Religion."

In 1731 Mr. Jortin was Editor of "Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors antient and modern," 2 vols. 8vo. There is no name to this work; nor is the whole of it his own, there being several observations in it that were communicated by his friends †. There is a preface by Mr. Jortin to each

* The substance of this little work was re-published in the "Six Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1746."

† This work was first published in 24 six-penny numbers. Among the signatures of the Dissertations, *A.* and *R.* denote, if I am not misinformed, Bishop Pearce; *Cantabrigiensis*, and a letter (without a name) called *Animadversiones in Luciani Asinum*, Dr. Taylor; *L. T.* Mr. Theobald; *J. M.* Masson; *B. G.* Brampton Gurdon; *B. C. G.* Dr. Robinson, the editor of Hesiod [*Q.* what paper is marked *B. C. G.*? *B. G.* in p. 58, is Dr. Robinson's]; *S. B.* Mr. Samuel Barker; Ω Dr. Thirlby; *J. U.* Mr. Upton; *T. R.* Mr. Rud (editor of *Symeon Dunelmensis*, 1732); *D.* Mr. Wasse; Π Wasse; *C.* Mr. Capper; a hand, J. Walker. The other signatures have not been explained. It is much to be regretted that this critical work was not continued. It was re-published in "Miscellaneæ Observationes in Auctores veteres et recentiores; ab eruditis Britannis anno 1731 edi cœptæ, cum Notis et Auctario variorum virorum doctorum. Amst. 1732—1734," 4 vols. divided each into three parts, and published every two months. When Mr. Jortin declined the English publication, the foreign one was still continued by the Editor, Jac. Phil. D'Orville, assisted by the learned Burman, under the title of "Miscellaneæ Observationes criticæ in auctores veteres et recentiores; ab eruditis Britannis inchoatæ, et nunc a doctis viris

volume, and the second is inscribed to the third Duke of Rutland.

In 1734 he published, without his name, from Mr. Bowyer's press, "Remarks on Spenser's Poems *," 8vo; at the end of which are some Remarks on Milton; and in August, that year, his "Remarks on L. Annæus Seneca" appeared in "The Republick of Letters."

In 1737 the Earl of Winchelsea gave him the vicarage of Eastwell in Kent; but he soon after quitted it, the air of that place not agreeing with his health.

On the 20th of March, 1746-7, Dr. Pearce, then rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, appointed him afternoon preacher at one of the chapels of ease belonging to that parish, in Oxendon-street, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, then deceased, where he continued preacher till 1760. In 1746 he published "Six Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion †," of which a second edition

vivis, in Belgio et aliis regionibus, continuatæ;" and a number of it appeared, at first once in three months, then once in four months, till the tenth was completed, in 1739. Three more were afterwards occasionally published, in nine parts, 1741—1745; and in the year 1751 an entire volume at once; with a preface by D'Orville; who had resumed the work upon a somewhat different plan, and proposed to continue it, but was prevented by his death, which happened that very year. In the fifth volume, p. 47—54, is a Dissertation, "De Originibus Neapolitanis," signed R . . nolds; which, as appears in vol. X. p. 444, was by Mr. Reynolds, on whom a handsome elogium is bestowed by D'Orville. In a copy of this work, which I possessed in 1782, Mr. Jortin's share of it (with that of most of the aforementioned writers) are pointed out in MS. by Mr. Bowyer.

* See what has been already said on this subject, p. 53.

† Mr. Whiston, in the Memoirs of his own Life, vol. I. p. 298, says, "About the year 1736, and before Queen Caroline died, Mr. Jortin, a great and learned friend of mine, and from whom I afterward received a remedy of Sir Edward Hulse's for a great disorder I was then in, which, by God's blessing, saved my life, told me, that the late Duke of Somerset, a great Athanasian, once forbade his chaplain to read the Athanasian Creed (which I imagined was occasioned by a suggestion from the Queen; to whom I had complained, that although she was Queen, that Creed was not yet laid aside): whereupon Mr. Jortin left off the same Creed for some time. Mr. Jortin has also lately published a very good book for the Christian Religion."

came

came out in 1747, a third in 1752, and a fourth in 1768.

In 1747 he preached occasionally at Lincoln's Inn for Mr. Warburton, then preacher there, and continued to be his assistant about three years. On Dr. Pearce's promotion to the bishoprick of Bangor, the consecration sermon was preached by Mr. Jortin, at Kensington, Feb. 21, 1747; and published by the order of Archbishop Herring.

In July or August 1749 Lord Chancellor Hardwicke offered Dr. Jortin a living in the City; but it was so small, that he refused it; for he would have been a loser by accepting it, as he must have quitted some preferment more profitable. The Earl of Burlington, at the request of Archbishop Herring and Bishop Sherlock, appointed him preacher of Boyle's Lecture, Dec. 26, 1749; which he held for three years, but did not publish any of the Sermons preached on that occasion.

In May 1751 Archbishop Herring gave him, unsolicited, the rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, London *; and in August that year he paid a short visit to his friends at Cambridge; where he had not been before from the time of his quitting the University.

He published in 1751 the first volume of his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History †," which is inscribed

* Of this preferment the following anecdote is related: That in the spring of the year 1751 Mr. Jortin dined at a feast of the Sons of the Clergy, where Archbishop Herring was present; and, on being told the Archbishop was desirous of renewing his acquaintance with him, he prepared for going to the upper end of the room, by looking at the lower end amongst a great number of hats that were laid on a table in a confused manner, for his own; his friends told him that the hat was by no means necessary, he therefore waited on the Prelate without it. The Archbishop complimented him on his talents and writings, and ended the conversation by giving him, in the presence of the clergy, a presentation to the rectory of St. Dunstan, which he had purposely brought in his pocket. Mr. Jortin then returned to his seat, telling his Friends, "I have lost my hat; but I have got a living."

† Mr. Warburton had, in 1750, announced to the publick "his learned Friend's curious Dissertations on Ecclesiatical Anti-

to the Earl of Burlington; and the second volume, in 1752, inscribed to Archbishop Herring. He also wrote in 1752 a few miscellaneous Remarks on the Sermons of Archbishop Tillotson, which he gave to his friend Dr. Birch, who printed them in his Appendix to the Life of that Prelate, No. III. p. 442.

In 1753 he wrote an ingenious and learned letter to Mr. Avison, the author of an "Essay on Musical Expression," concerning the Musick of the Antients, and some passages in classic writers relating to that subject. This letter is added, without his name, to a second edition of that Essay, which was printed in 1753; but it is appropriated to him in a third edition, 1775.

In 1754 came out the third volume of "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," with an inscription to Archbishop Herring.

In a preface to "Six Dissertations * on different Subjects, 1755," is a compliment to the Primate,

quity; composed, like his life, not in the spirit of *controversy*, nor, what is still worse, of *party*, but of *truth* and *candour*." See Julian, p. 316.

* Which were immediately followed by Mr. Hurd's celebrated "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship; a Seventh Dissertation, addressed to the Author of the Sixth;" which Mr. Warburton thus notices in one of his letters: "Just now Mr. Allen has shewn me a pamphlet, which, he says, was sent to him by the post; though I had seen the title, without knowing what to make of it, in the newspapers. I have read it, and you may judge with what sentiments. Though I have no *data* to judge from what quarter it comes, yet I am as sure of the author as if I had seen it written; for I know but of one man from whose heart or whose pen so fine a piece of irony could come. Therefore, if I be mistaken, do not undeceive me; for the pleasure of thinking from whence it comes to me, is as great as the gift. In the mean time I say to every body else (even to Mr. Allen, who however on the first reading told me that the keen softness, the politeness, and the delicacy, he thought, could come but from one hand) what I say to you, that I have had no *data* to judge of the author; that I saw it first by accident after the publication; and that I am sure Mr. Jortin will do me the justice to think I had no hand in it, because I am sure he does not think I am able; in which he is not out.—I will be frank with you; next to the pleasure of seeing myself so finely praised, is the satisfaction I take in seeing

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who conferred on him that year the degree of D. D. The friendship the Archbishop had for him, and the reasons why he accepted this degree from him, will appear in the following extract from a MS. of his own:

"Archbishop Herring and I were of Jesus College in Cambridge; but he left it about the time when I was admitted, and went to another. Afterwards,

ing Jortin mortified. I know to what degree it will do it. He deserves to be mortified on this occasion: it will do him good, and this is the worst I wish him. There was but one thing that I in good earnestness resented for its baseness, and grieved at for its meanness. It is where, speaking of *Libanius* (I think in the Sixth Dissertation, I am sure in one of the six), he evidently insinuates that Julian was murdered by some Christians amongst his own soldiers. You know I have a large note in my Julian to refute this calumny: and at the conclusion of it, it is that I refer the determination to Jortin in that compliment, that the author of the Seventh Dissertation makes so fine an use of. And this is the *determination* that this amiable-minded man thinks fit to make upon the occasion. Seriously, I think I have in this elegant raillery more than full satisfaction for all that torrent of ribaldry that has gone over me (*and yet here I am*, as Justice Shallow says in the Play), since first I commenced author. I have told you my pleasure in seeing this piece; but I will not say one word of my gratitude to the author; and only one word of my wonder, that so finished a thing was composed and printed almost as soon as Jortin's heavy book could get into people's hands." *Mr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Dec.* 21, 1755.—"Who they are of Jortin's friends you have met with, I don't know; but they must be dirty fellows indeed who can think I have no reason to complain of his mean, low, and ungrateful conduct towards me; or that the Pamphlet, which expresses so much resentment of it, was of my writing. Jortin is himself as vain as he is dirty, to imagine I am obliged to him for holding his hand. And perhaps, if the truth were known, it was to this insolence he must ascribe the *Seventh Dissertation*. Nobody has yet written against me, but at their own expence; and if *he* be a gainer, I will forgive him. The profusion of compliment in the Dissertation is so great, that he must be very malignant who can suppose I gave it to myself; and, at the same time, so warm, that he must be very dull, not to see it came from a generous and zealous friend. Whoever he be, I envy him, that he has got the start of me; and that it was not my good fortune to do that for him which he has done for me; that is to say, *give a seasonable reproof to little low envy under the mask of friendship*. And I wish you would take an oppor-

when he was preacher at Lincoln's Inn, I knew him better, and visited him. He was at that time, and long before, very intimate with Mr. Say *, his friend

tunity to say all this, from me, and in my name, to those friends of Dr. Jortin." *Ibid. Dec.* 30.—"You speak your sentiments of the Author and Pamphlet on the *Delicacy* of *Friendship*: allow me to tell you mine. You make it a kind of question, whether he be my friend. This is natural. Your notion of the commerce amongst learned men, in letters, may make you a little dazzled with such a friendship in the commerce of life. The Author (if I know who was the author, for the Pamphlet was published before I had so much as heard of its contents) is a man of very superior talents, of genius, learning, and virtue, indeed a principal ornament of the age he lives in: so that was I to wish a blessing to a man, I was most obliged to, I could not wish him a greater than the friendship of such a person. And I not only own myself highly honoured, and obliged to him for this mark of his good-will towards me, but think the Discourse very serviceable to men of letters, if they would condescend to make a proper use of it. He tries in the finest irony in the world, to shame them out of that detestable turn of mind, which either out of low envy, or out of mean and base apprehensions, dare not do it, for fear of its being unacceptable to their superiors. The only thing blameable, and which, by the way, is the only real ground of offence, is his extravagant commendation of me. And if the generosity, and *immoderate* warmth of a friendly heart will not excuse him (as it would be a wonder if so unexperienced a thing should), I know myself so well, as to be conscious that he has nothing better to urge." *Dr. Warburton to Dr. Lowth, Sept* 17, 1756.

* "Francis Say, esq. librarian to Queen Caroline, and secretary to five successive Bishops of Ely, with whom he lived beloved and honoured, gained great reputation early in life, and preserved it unblemished to his death. He was religious without shew, and learned without pedantry; an exact critic, yet without ill-nature; a judge both of himself and others, without partiality. He had complaisance without flattery, and humanity without weakness; was condescending, but not abject; generous, but not profuse; wise without severity, communicative without vanity, and cheerful without levity; benevolent as became a good man, and charitable as became a good Christian. These good qualities were accompanied with a singular modesty, that cast a beauty and becomingness over them, and made his, as far as it might be, a perfect character. He was just to all the world, and the world was just to him; for he had not an enemy in it. He died Sept. 10, 1748." The above character, inserted in the public papers, is supposed to have been drawn up by Archbishop Herring, who was first acquainted with Frank Say in Bishop Fleetwood's family.

and

and mine, who lived in Ely house; and Mr. Say, to my knowledge, omitted no opportunity to recommend me to him. Afterwards, when he was Archbishop of York, he expected that a good living would lapse into his hands; and he told Mr. Say that he designed it for me. He was disappointed in his expectation; so was not I; for I had no inclination to go and dwell in the North of England. Afterwards, when Mr. Say died, he asked me, of his own accord, whether I should like to succeed him in the Queen's library. I told him that nothing could be more acceptable to me; and he immediately used all his interest to procure it for me; but he could not obtain it*. Afterwards the Archbishop assured me of his assistance towards procuring either the preachership or the mastership of the Charter-house, where I had gone to school. This project also failed; not by his fault. He likewise, in conjunction with Bishop Sherlock, procured for me the preaching of Boyle's Lecture. He also offered me a living in the country; and (which I esteemed a singular favour) he gave me leave to decline it, without taking it amiss in the least, and said he would endeavour to serve me in a way that should be more acceptable. He did so, and gave me a living in the city. Afterwards he gave me a Doctor's degree. I thought it too late in life, as I told him, to go and take it at Cambridge, under a Professor, who, in point of academical standing, might have taken his first degree under me when I was Moderator. I was willing to owe this favour † to him; which I could not have asked, or accepted, from any other Archbishop. That some persons, besides Mr. Say, did recommend me to him, I know, and was obliged to them for it; but I must add, that on this occasion they did σπεύδοντα ὀτρύνειν, spur

* The office was bestowed on Archibald Bower.

† "He avoided subscription. This was shabby, as all might think he had subscribed—dishonourable to both parties." *T. F.*

a free

a free courser, and that he would have done what he did without their interposition."

In 1758 Dr. Jortin published the first volume of his "Life of Erasmus *," in 4to; which was printed

* "Dr. Green, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, meditated such a work while he was at St. John's college; but his election to the mastership of Ben'et, and the satisfaction he felt on knowing that it was undertaken by Dr. Jortin, put a stop to his design." *T. F.*

The criticism of Mr. Warburton on the first appearance of this Volume may be considered as a curiosity.

"Poor Erasmus, after all his undeserved abuse, has just now found two Historians to record those abuses; Burigny in French, and your old friend Jortin (I call him yours, for you took him off my hands, when services could not mend him, to try if just and delicate reproof could); I would have you read these performances: I dare say, they will amuse you. Burigny's is well written, which I have read; and so I dare say will Jortin's be, which I have not read. Though, from the rancour of his heart, I predict it will be full of oblique reflections, and, if you judge from his motto, full of self-importance.—But what is all this to you and me, while we continue happy in one another?" *Mr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Sept.* 18, 1758.—"Your last letter sets the poor man's criticism in a very ridiculous light, but certainly not a false one. How doubly ridiculous must it be, if it be groundless! which it certainly is; and which you partly hint at. It stands on this grammatical principle, that if one Latin adjective cannot be used adverbially, no other, of what are called the synonymous adjectives, can; which is false in almost every language. I told you he was ashamed of himself. I made him so by writing a letter to his bookseller, to be communicated to him, to shew him a true picture of himself, by setting together our different conduct to one another. I said, this required no answer. However, I had one, which shewed how glad he was to get out of the scrape. When I come home, I will send them both to you, as I can then do; franked. However, I must not at present omit one particular in mine, to Whiston. Speaking of his paltry joke of *est genus hominum, &c.* which, I say, "after it had been so much worn by frequent application to many of my betters, might as well have been omitted;" I add, "I will requite his kindness of *princeps Plato*, but in a more secret way, by observing to him only, that where at p. 114 he translates the words of Bembus, *apud inferos pœna*, by *the pains of hell*, he should have said *the pains of purgatory*, as *Indulgences* were from the pains of purgatory, and not of hell; and as Bembus's *apud inferos* contained both a hell and a purgatory.' I did this to intimate to him that his Translations were full of mistakes, and

by Mr. Edward Say, brother to his friend already mentioned *. By the publication of these volumes he completed a work which, from the subject of it, "extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country, and established his literary character in the remotest universities of Europe †."

A copy of the two volumes having been sent to Dr. Sherlock, then bishop of London, Dr. Jortin soon after received the following letter:

"REV. SIR, Fulham, Oct. 13, 1760.

"This letter should have waited on you long since; and it then would have appeared as a letter of thanks for the great favour done me by the present of the Life and Doctrines of Erasmus ‡; but it

and that this was a gross one, for a man to undertake the Life of Erasmus, while he was ignorant of the nature and application of the Bulls of Indulgences. I own I was well entertained with his Life, and so I told Whiston: but the publick think otherwise of it. The want of a plan and method in the composition has given a general disgust. They say, if you take away his translation of Le Clerc, and his numerous quotations, you leave him nothing but his notes. This seems to be the general voice. The consequence is, it does not sell. What has increased the public ill-humour, is its being only one volume of a work, which, in the public advertisements, was denounced as complete.—But, too much on so ridiculous a subject." *Ibid. Oct.* 23, 1758.

* The second Volume (containing Remarks on the Works of Erasmus, and an Appendix of Extracts from Erasmus and from other Authors) was printed by Mr. Bowyer.

† See the quotation from "Knox's Essays," in p. 574.

‡ After citing an honourable testimony of Erasmus to the memory of Archbishop Warham, Dr. Jortin proceeds, "It is with a melancholy kind of pleasure that I transcribe these passages, and shall in other parts of this Work insert other testimonies to the honour of the Archbishop; whilst in the character of this amiable Prelate, drawn by so masterly a hand, I contemplate that of my late patron (Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury), who, besides the good qualities in which he resembled Warham, had piety without superstition, and moderation without meanness, an open and liberal way of thinking, and a constant attachment to the cause of sober and rational liberty both civil and religious. Thus he lived and died; and few men ever passed through this malevolent world, more beloved, and less censured, than he.—He told me once, with an obliging condescension, which I can never forget, that he would be

had lain by me so long, that it has changed its form, and now appears as an excuse. And, to prepare the way for the better reception of this apology, I will tell you what the truth of the matter is. When I received the first part, and found that it was printed for J. Whiston, I was in doubt whether it came from the printer, or from the author; the author would expect nothing but thanks; the bookseller might probably expect to be paid. What farther delay there was in this affair is to be attributed to my ill health, and to Mr. Whiston's frequent avocations in the country. But, Sir, that this fault may go no farther, I desire you to accept my sincere acknowledgments for the acceptable present of the account of Erasmus, and for the distinction shewed me upon this occasion. I am, Sir, your affectionate brother, and very humble servant,

THOMAS, LONDON."

To this letter he returned the following answer:

"MY LORD,

"You are very courteous and condescending, to give yourself the trouble of sending me your written thanks for a small acknowledgment of respect and gratitude which I made to you. I could not possibly forget your Lordship, who is one of those very few amongst my Superiors to whom I have obligations. Besides, Erasmus waited upon you, to pay, in some measure, the debt of an *Author* to an *Author;* for I had received the four volumes of your *Discourses,* which I have perused attentively, and twice over.

be to me what Warham was to Erasmus; and what he promised, he performed: only less fortunate in the choice of his humble friend, who could not be to him what Erasmus was to Warham. But if these pages should live, protected by the subject which they treat, and the materials of which they are composed, they may perhaps assist in doing justice to his memory.

His mihi dilectum nomen, manesque verendos,
His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar amico
Munere! non totus, raptus licet, optime Præsul,
Eriperis: redit ille placidum, moresque benigni,
Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago."

over. More than this, concerning them, it becomes not a person in my station to say to a person in yours; but it becometh me to return you my thanks for that and for other favours; and to acknowledge myself, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obliged, &c."

On the 9th of February 1762, died Dr. Hayter, then bishop of London, for whom Dr. Jortin had a great esteem. His friend Dr. Osbaldeston, the Bishop of Carlisle, succeeded in this see; and on the 10th of March appointed him domestic chaplain; and at the end of that month made him prebendary of Harleston, in the cathedral church of London. This Bishop also, in October 1762, gave him the rectory of Kensington; where he soon after went to reside, and gave up his town-house in Hatton Garden.

In 1763 Dr. Jortin assisted Mr. Markland in correcting the proof sheets of the "Supplices Mulieres," of Euripides, in quarto. He had before done the same fo a little treatise by the same learned gentleman, entitled, "De *Græcorum* quintâ declinatione imparisyllabicâ, et inde formatâ *Latinorum* tertiâ, Quæsto grammatica," which had been first printed in 1761, and was now annexed to the "Supplices Mulieres."—Of our Author, it is said in an advertisement prefixed; "Absente auctore, vicem ejus ad prelum suscepit vir doctissimus Joannes Jortinus S. T. P. cujus eruditæ curæ multum debere hanc editionem profitetur Commentator."

Bishop Osbaldeston gave a repeated proof, about a month before his death, of his determined patronage of our Author, by appointing him archdeacon of London in April 1764; and it has been generally said that the Bishop had offered him the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, upon the death of Dr. Samuel Nicholls, in November 1763; but that he chose to continue at Kensington*, that being a situa-

* His kind patron died May 13, 1764.

tion

tion he much liked, and better adapted to his then advanced age.'

In 1766 he sent Dr. Neve, in a letter, some few remarks on Philipps's History of the Life of Cardinal Pole, which were added to Dr. Neve's animadversions on that History, in an Appendix, No. I.

In 1767 a second edition of his three volumes of "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History" was published; but printed closer, so as to be brought into two volumes, 8vo; a circumstance which was not very pleasing to the Author.

Dr. Jortin continued to live in the then vicarage-house at Kensington, dividing his time between his pastoral functions and his study, enjoying himself with his usual serenity, till the 27th of August 1770, when he was seized with a disorder in his breast and lungs. He grew continually worse, notwithstanding all medical assistance; and without undergoing much pain in the course of his illness, or his understanding being the least impaired, he died, on the 5th of September, in the 72d year of his age.

The last words of eminent men are frequently thought worth recording. Dr. Jortin, in answer to a female attendant who offered him some nourishment, said, with great composure, "No; I have had enough of every thing!"

A worthy Clergyman asked Dr. Jortin why he did not publish his Sermons, "They shall sleep," he replied, "till I sleep." More instances of his laconic mode of speech might easily have been produced.

He left the following direction in writing for his funeral: "Bury me in a private manner by day-light at Kensington in the church, or rather in the new church-yard, and lay a flat stone over the grave. Let the inscription be only this:

JOANNES JORTIN
mortalis esse desiit
anno salutis [MDCCLXX],
ætatis [LXXII]."

He

He was accordingly buried, about nine o'clock in the morning, in the new church-yard at Kensington, and the above inscription put on his gravestone. He left a widow (who died June 24, 1778, and was buried in the same grave); and two children, Rogers Jortin *, esq. and Martha, married to the Rev. Samuel Darby †.

Dr. Jortin completed in his life-time his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," ending with the the year 1517, the time when Luther began the Reformation ‡. These "Remarks" were printed by

* This gentleman, who died July 8, 1795, had very considerable practice in the Court of Exchequer; as one of the principal Clerks in Court. He had been twice married. By the first wife (who was the eldest daughter and coheiress of William Prowling, esq.) he left two sons; and by the second (a daughter of Dr. Maty) he had one son.

† Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge; B. A. 1743; M. A. 1749; afterwards rector of Whatfield, near Hadleigh, Suffolk. He died in 1794.

‡ "A review of the life of the late Dr. Jortin," says an elegant writer, who is deservedly a favourite with the publick, "cannot but suggest the most pleasing reflections. As a Poet, a Divine, a Philosopher, and a Man, he served the cause of Religion, Learning, and Morality. There are, indeed, many Writers whose reputation is more diffused among the vulgar and illiterate, but few will be found whose names stand higher than Dr. Jortin's in the esteem of the judicious. His Latin poetry is classically elegant. His discourses and dissertations sensible, ingenious, and argumentative. His remarks on Ecclesiastical History interesting and impartial. His Sermons replete with sound sense and rational morality, expressed in a style simple, pure, and attic. Simplicity of style is a grace, which, though it may not captivate at first sight, is sure in the end to give permanent satisfaction. It does not excite admiration, but it raises esteem. It does not warm to rapture, but it soothes to complacency. Unskilful writers seldom aim at this excellence. They imagine that what is natural and common, cannot be beautiful. Every thing in their compositions must be strained, every thing affected: but Dr. Jortin had studied the Antients, and perhaps formed himself on the model of Xenophon. He wrote on subjects of morality; and morality is founded on reason, and reason is always cool and dispassionate. A florid declamation, embellished with rhetorical figures, and animated with pathetic description, may indeed amuse the fancy, and raise a transient emotion in the heart; but rational discourse alone can convince the understanding, and

Mr. Bowyer in 1773, as the fourth and fifth volumes, in 8vo. He left also some manuscript Remarks on

and reform the conduct. The first efforts of genius have commonly been in poetry. Unrestrained by the frigidity of argument, and the confinement of rules, the young mind gladly indulges the flights of imagination. Cicero, as well as many other antient philosophers, orators, and historians, is known to have sacrificed to the Muses ‡ in his earlier productions. Dr. Jortin adds to the number of those who confirm the observation. In his *Lusus Poetici*, one of the first of his works, are united classical language, tender sentiment, and harmonious verse. Among the modern Latin poets, there are few who do not yield to Dr. Jortin. His Sapphics on the story of Bacchus and Ariadne, are easy, elegant, and poetical. The little Ode, in which the calm life of the philosopher is compared to the gentle stream gliding through a silent grove, is highly pleasing to the mind, and is perfectly elegant in the composition. The Lyrics are indeed all excellent. The Poem on the Immortality of the Soul is ingenious, poetical, and an exact imitation of the style of Lucretius. In short, the whole collection is such as would scarcely have disgraced a Roman in the age of an Augustus. Time, if it does not cool the fire of imagination, certainly strengthens the powers of the judgment. As our Author advanced in life, he cultivated his reason rather than his fancy, and desisted from his efforts in poetry, to exert his abilities in the disquisitions of criticism. His observations on one of the Fathers of English Poetry need but to be more generally known, in order to be more generally approved. Classical productions are rather amusing than instructive. His works of this kind are all juvenile, and naturally flowed from a classical education. These however were but preparatory to his higher designs, and soon gave way to the more important enquiries which were peculiar to his profession. His Discourses on the Christian Religion, one of the first fruits of his theological pursuits, abound with that sound sense and solid argument, which entitle their Author to a rank very near the celebrated Grotius. His Dissertations are equally remarkable for taste, learning, originality, and ingenuity. His Life of Erasmus has extended his reputation beyond the limits of his native country, and established his literary character in the remotest Universities of Europe. Erasmus had long been an object of universal admiration; and it is matter of surprize, that his Life had never been written with accuracy and judgment. This task was reserved for Dr. Jortin; and the avidity with which the work was received by the learned, is a proof of the merit of the execution. It abounds with matter interesting to the scholar; but the style and method are such as will not please every reader. There is a carelessness in it, and a want of

‡ "And poorly too." *T. F.*

dignity

Authors, interspersed with many critical and biographical Anecdotes; some other Miscellaneous

dignity and delicacy. His Remarks on Ecclesiastical History are full of manly sense, ingenious strictures, and profound erudition. The Work is highly beneficial to mankind, as it represents that superstition which disgraced human nature, in its proper light, and gives a right sense of the advantages derived from religious reformation. He every where expresses himself with peculiar vehemence against the infatuation of bigotry and fanaticism. Convinced that true happiness is founded on a right use of the reasoning powers, he makes it the scope of all his religious works, to lead mankind from the errors of imagination, to attend to the dictates of dispassionate reason. Posthumous publications, it has been remarked, are usually inferior in merit to those which were published in an author's life-time. And indeed the opinion seems plausible, as it may be presumed that an author's reason for not publishing his works is a consciousness of their inferiority. The Sermons of Dr. Jortin were, however, designed by their author as a legacy to mankind. To enlarge on their value, would only be to echo back the public voice. Good sense and sound morality appear in them, not indeed dressed out in the meretricious ornaments of a florid style, but in all the manly force and simple graces of natural eloquence. The same caprice, which raises to reputation those trifling discourses which have nothing to recommend them but a prettiness of fancy, will again consign them to oblivion: but the Sermons of Dr. Jortin will continue to be read with pleasure and edification, as long as human nature shall continue to be endowed with the faculties of reason and discernment ‡. The transition from an Author's writings to his life is frequently disadvantageous to his character. Dr. Jortin, however, when no longer considered as an author, but as a man, is so far from being lessened in our opinion, that he excites still greater esteem and applause. A simplicity of manners, an inoffensive behaviour, an universal benevolence, candour, modesty, and good sense, were his characteristicks. Though his genius, and love of letters, led him to choose the still vale of sequestered life, yet was his merit conspicuous enough to attract the notice of a certain Primate, who did honour to Episcopacy. He was presented, by Archbishop Herring, to a benefice in London, worth 200 pounds a-year, as a reward for his exertions as a scholar and a divine §.

Some time after he became chaplain to a late Bishop of London, who gave him the vicarage of Kensington, and appointed

‡ "It is surprizing that a learned and elegant dissertator [Mr. Mainwaring] should not have noticed and applauded the Sermons of Dr. Jortin, as well as those of Bishops Secker and Hurd, and Dr. Powell." *T. F.*

§ In transcribing this sentence from Mr. Knox, a few words have been necessarily altered.

Pieces; which were published, in 1791, under the title of "Tracts, Theological, Critical and Miscellaneous*," 2 vols. 8vo. He left also correct copies of such of his Sermons as might be published, of the "Doctrine of a future State as it may be collected from the Old Testament," and of Four Charges delivered by him as Archdeacon.

His son, soon after his death, at the solicitation of many of the parishioners of St. Dunstan in the

pointed him archdeacon of his diocese. This was all the preferment he had; nor had he this till he was advanced in life. He did not however repine||. Thus he speaks of himself. 'Not to his erudition—but to his constant love and pursuit of it—he owes a situation and a station, better than he expected, and as good as he ought to desire.' While persons of inferior attainments were made bishops, a man who had been uncommonly eminent in the service of learning and religion, was left to pine in the shade of obscurity. Many who were thought to have little more than the shadow of piety and learning, have had the substantial reward of them, if secular advantages could bestow it. Jortin was acknowledged to possess true virtue and real knowledge, but was left to receive his recompence in the suggestions of a good conscience, and the applause of posterity. The writer of this eulogium, as it has been called, is not conscious of exaggeration. He owns, however, that he entertained a favourable prepossession concerning this liberal and laborious scholar at a very early age. When a school-boy he had the honour to be several times in his company, and always looked up to him with a degree of veneration natural to a young mind strongly attached to letters. He is happy to find that the unprejudiced coincide with him in his maturer judgment." *Essays Moral and Literary, by Vicesimus Knox, A. M. vol. I. 2d Ed. p.* 115—123.—This article has been withdrawn from the subsequent edition of these ingenious Essays.

* Dr. Jortin's character of "Solomon's Song" is worth preserving: "Many commentaries and discourses have been written upon it, by the antient Fathers, and by modern Divines, which have not made it one jot clearer than it was before. Their allegorical, mystical, and spiritual interpretations, are arbitrary, unsupported, and the mere effusions of a fertile imagination. It is a short and elegant Poem, in which the name of God is not once mentioned, in which not one religious or moral duty is recommended, and which is never cited by our Saviour, or by any Writer of the New Testament."

|| "He did; and, as most will probably think, unreasonably." *T. F.*

Fast

East and of Kensington, published four volumes of his Sermons, in 8vo, with the following Dedication:

"To the Parishioners of St. Dunstan in the East, and of Kensington, these Sermons of his Father, printed at their request, are inscribed, as a testimony of respect, by Rogers Jortin.
Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 1, 1771."

These being favourably received by the publick, a second edition of them was published in 1772; with three additional volumes of Sermons, the "Doctrine of a Future State," and the Four Charges.

In 1787 the Sermons and Charges were collected into a *third edition*, in seven Volumes, 8vo, by Mr. Rogers Jortin; to which was prefixed a Life of the Author, by Dr. Heathcote, enlarged from the former edition of this Memoir, for the purpose of insertion in the "Biographical Dictionary."

In 1792 the publick were favoured with a valuable volume, under the title of "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Jortin, D.D. By John Disney, D.D. F.S.A.;" in which, though the learned Writer was not able to add much to the personal information concerning this amiable and excellent man, the Reader will be gratified with many pleasing and pertinent remarks on his various publications *.

* "The Works of Bishop Warburton and Dr. Jortin," says Bp. Newton, "will speak for them better than any private commendation. They were really two very extraordinary men; and though their characters were much alike in some respects, yet they were very different in others. They were both men of great parts and abilities, both men of uncommon learning and erudition, both able critics, both copious writers. But the one was the more universal, the other, perhaps, the better Greek and Latin scholar; the one had the larger comprehension of things, the other the more exact knowledge of words; the one had his learning more like cash ready at hand, the other had his more like bills in his common-place-book; the one was the more rapid and flowing, the other the more terse and correct writer; the one was more capable of forming the plan and system of a large work, the other excelled more in little loose detached pieces; the sermons of the one are not the most valuable, those of

The beautifully written character of Dr. Jortin, from the pen of Dr. Parr, is so honourable to the characters of both, that I am tempted to transcribe it at large below *.

of the other are the most valuable, of all their writings. And in themselves, the one was more open and communicative, more inviting and engaging in his manner; the other was more close and reserved, more shy and forbidding in his appearance; the one was warmer in his commendations, a more zealous friend, and a more generous enemy; the other was more sparing of his praise, cooler both in friendship and enmity, and rather carping and undermining than freely judging or censuring. But their little failings will die with them, their superior excellences will live in the mouths and memories of men."

* "As to Jortin, whether I look back to his Verse, to his Prose, to his critical, or to his theological Works, there are few authors to whom I am so much indebted for rational entertainment, or for solid instruction. Learned he was, without pedantry. He was ingenious without the affectation of singularity. He was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism, and a friend to free-enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of latitudinarianism. He had a heart, which never disgraced the powers of his understanding. With a lively imagination, an elegant taste, and a judgment most masculine and most correct, he united the artless and amiable negligence of a school-boy. Wit without ill-nature, and sense without effort, he could, at will, scatter upon every subject; and in every book, the Writer presents us with a near and distinct view of the real Man.

——*ut omnis*
Votiva pateat tanquam descripta tabella
Vita Senis——HOR. Sat. 1. Lib 2.

"His style, though inartificial, is sometimes elevated: though familiar, it is never mean; and though employed upon various topics of Theology, Ethics, and Criticism, it is not arrayed in any delusive resemblance, either, of solemnity, from fanatical cant, of profoundness, from scholastic jargon, of precision, from the crabbed formalities of cloudy philologists, or of refinement, from the technical babble of frivolous connoisseurs.—At the shadowy and fleeting reputation which is sometimes gained by the petty frolicks of literary vanity, or the mischievous struggles of controversial rage, Jortin never grasped. Truth, which some men are ambitious of seizing by surprize in the trackless and dark recess, he was content to overtake in the broad and beaten path: and in the pursuit of it, if he does not excite our astonishment by the rapidity of his strides, he, at least, secures our confidence by the firmness of his step. To the examination of positions advanced by other men, he always brought a mind, which neither prepossession had seduced, nor male-

A portrait of Dr. Jortin was engraved, for private use, by John Hall, from a painting by E. Penny, with the same inscription as on his tomb. This has been since prefixed to the edition of his Works.

malevolence polluted. He imposed not his own conjectures as infallible and irresistible truths, nor endeavoured to give an air of importance to trifles, by dogmatical vehemence. He could support his more serious opinions, without the versatility of a sophist, the fierceness of a disputant, or the impertinence of a buffoon—more than this—he could *relinquish or correct* them with the calm and steady dignity of a writer, who, while he yielded something to the arguments of his antagonists, was conscious of retaining enough to command their respect. He had too much discernment to confound difference of opinion with malignity or dullness, and too much candour to insult, where he could not persuade. Though his sensibilities were neither coarse nor sluggish, he was yet exempt from those fickle humours, those rankling jealousies, and that restless waywardness, which men of the brightest talents are too prone to indulge. He carried with him, into every station in which he was placed, and every subject which he explored, a solid greatness of soul, which could spare an inferior, though in the offensive form of an adversary, and endure an equal with, or without, the sacred name of friend. The importance of commendation, as well to him who bestows, as to him who claims it, he estimated not only with justice, but with delicacy; and therefore, he neither wantonly lavished it, nor withheld it austerely. But invective he neither provoked nor feared; and, as to the severities of contempt, he reserved them for occasions where alone they *could* be employed with propriety, and where, by *himself*, they always *were* employed with effect—for the chastisement of arrogant dunces, of censorious sciolists, of intolerant bigots in every sect, and unprincipled impostors in every profession. Distinguished in various forms of literary composition, engaged in various duties of his ecclesiastical profession, and blessed with a long and honourable life, he nobly exemplified that rare and illustrious virtue of Charity, which Leland, in his Reply to the Letter-writer, most eloquently describes." . . . . "The esteem, the affection, the reverence, which I feel for so profound a scholar, and so honest a man, as Dr. Jortin, make me wholly indifferent to the praise and censure of those, who vilify, without reading, his Writings, or read them, without finding some incentive to study, some proficiency in knowledge, or some improvement in virtue."

No. VII.

MARTIN FOLKES, ESQ.

THIS eminent Scholar, descended from a good family, was the eldest son of Martin Folkes, esq. counsellor at law, one of the benchers of Gray's Inn, by Dorothy, second daughter and one of the three coheirs of Sir William Hovell, knight, of Hillington Hall, near Lynn, in the county of Norfolk. He was born in Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the parish of St. Giles, Westminster, Oct. 29, 1690; and, at the age of nine years, was intrusted to the learned Mr. Cappel, son of the celebrated Lewis Cappel, and successor to him in the professorship of the Hebrew language at Saumur in France, till the suppression of that University in January 1694-5.

He continued seven years under the tuition of Mr. Cappel, by whom he is described in a letter to Monsieur Le Clerc, dated at Hillington Hall, in February 1706-7, as a choice youth of a penetrating genius, and master of the beauties of the best Roman and Greek Writers. Soon after the date of that letter, he was sent to the University of Cambridge; and was placed in Clare hall, under the care of Dr. Laughton, fellow of that college, and one of the most able and diligent tutors of his time.

The progress which he made there, and after he left the University, in all parts of learning, and particularly mathematical and philosophical, distinguished him at so early an age, that, when he was but 23 years old, he was esteemed worthy of a seat in the Royal Society; into which having been proposed as a candidate, on the 13th of December 1713, he

he was on the 29th of July following elected, and on the eleventh of November admitted a fellow of it. He had not been much above two years a member, when, on account of his known abilities and constant attendance at the meetings of the Society, he was, at the anniversary election, Nov. 30, 1716, chosen one of the Council.

His first communication to the Society was on the 6th of the following month, December, concerning the Eclipse of a fixed star in Gemini, by the body of Jupiter. This was followed, in 1717, by an account of a remarkable Aurora Borealis, seen at London on the 30th of March that year *.

Oct. 6, the same year, 1717, he had the degree of M. A. conferred on him by the University of Cambridge, when that learned Body had the honour of a visit from King George the First.

He was chosen a second time of the Council of the Royal Society, Dec. 14, 1718; continued to be re-chosen every year till 1727; and Jan. 17, 1722-3, had the farther distinction of being appointed by their illustrious President, Sir Isaac Newton, one of his Vice-presidents.

Nor were these honours unjustly bestowed; for Mr. Folkes was not only indefatigable himself in observing the secret operations and astonishing objects of Nature, but also studious to excite the same vigilance in others.

He was elected into the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 17, 1719-20.

In 1723, soon after the death of that sagacious observer of the minute creation, the great Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, who, after having been a valuable Correspondent to the Royal Society above fifty years, bequeathed to them his cabinet of microscopes, Mr. Folkes gave an account of that valuable

* Philosophical Transactions, vol. XXX. No. 352, p. 586.

legacy; who desiring that it might be made public, it was printed in their Transactions*.

At the first anniversary election of the Royal Society after the death of Sir Isaac Newton, in 1727, Mr. Folkes was competitor with Sir Hans Sloane, bart. for the office of President; his interest being supported by a great number of members, though the choice was determined in favour of Sir Hans.

The XXXIVth Volume of the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1726 and 1727 was addressed to Mr. Folkes, by Dr. Jurin, secretary of the Royal Society, in a dedication, the motive of which was, as that very learned Physician observed, "the same which induced the greatest man that ever lived to single out Mr. Folkes to fill the chair, and to preside in the assemblies of that Society, when the frequent returns of his indisposition would no longer permit him to attend them with his usual assiduity. This motive," added Dr. Jurin, "we all know, was your uncommon love to, and singular attainments in, those noble and manly sciences, to which the glory of Sir Isaac Newton, and the reputation of the Royal Society, is solely and entirely owing." And he concludes his Dedication with the highest compliment to Mr. Folkes, that, "It is sufficient to say of him, that he was Sir Isaac Newton's Friend."

He was chosen of the Council of the Society on the 1st of December 1729; and continued in it, till he was advanced to the Presidentship, twelve years after; having been appointed, on the 8th of February 1732-3, one of the Vice-presidents by Sir Hans Sloane.

He set out, with his whole family, on a tour into Italy, the 25th of March 1733; and, passing through Germany, reached Venice in September following; whence he proceeded to Rome, where he resided a considerable time, as he did afterwards some months

* No. 380. p. 446.

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at Florence. He returned by sea from Leghorn to England, where he arrived on the 1st of September 1735, after having spent two years and a half abroad with the highest satisfaction to himself, and the greatest marks of esteem and respect from the principal persons in all places which he visited.

The opportunities which he had of consulting the best-furnished cabinets in Italy, enabled him to compose there an excellent Dissertation on the Weights and Values of antient Coins. This he read to the Society of Antiquaries, London, at two of their meetings, on the 15th and 22d of January, 1735-6; and received their unanimous thanks for it, with a request that a copy of it might be registered in their books: which he promised to give them *, after he had revised it and made some additions.

His observations on the Trajan and Antonine Pillars at Rome (which he visited with his Lady) were read before the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 5, 1735-6; and printed in their Archæologia, vol. I. p. 117. And in the same Volume, p. 122, are his observations on the Brass Equestrian Statue at Rome, occasioned by a small Brass Model of it found near London; which were read before the Society, April 7, 1736.

On the 14th of that month he communicated to them 'A Table of English Gold Coins †, from the 18th of King Edward the Third, when Gold was first

* "This was never done," says Dr. Ward, in a MS copy of these Memoirs, which afterwards became the property of his friend John Loveday, esq. of Caversham.

† This Work he meditated so early as 1731. Mr. Hearne, the celebrated Antiquary, in a letter to the Earl of Oxford, *Aug.* 28, 1732, says, "As for Martin Folkes (an ingenious gentleman) his design upon our English Coins (in which is not much erudition, however the subject be curious) I never heard of it before. I remember Sir Andrew Fountaine, many years ago, told me more than once he had such a work in view, by way of continuation of his Saxon Coins; but what progress he made I never heard, though I presume considerable with respect to such a Collection, unless he parted with all or most to Lord Pembroke."

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coined in England, to the present Time, with their Weights and intrinsic Values;" which, at their desire, on the 22d of that month, he consented to publish; and it was accordingly printed the same year, in 4to *.—Two years after he likewise read to them a Dissertation upon an antient Latin inscription at Nismes.

Nor was he less obliging to the Royal Society, whom he favoured with his "Remarks on the Standard Measure preserved in the Capitol of Rome;" which was read at their meeting of the 5th of February 1735-6, and published in their Transactions †.

He exhibited to that Society, in the July following, a model of an antient Sphere, in the Farnese palace at Rome (supposed to be the most exact representation of it in Antiquity ‡), which model had been made in plaster of Paris, under his directions, during his residence in that city; the original, in stone, supported by an Atlas, being conjectured by him, upon good grounds, to have been made in the year of the Christian æra 112, towards the end of the Emperor Trajan's reign §.

This model of the Farnese Sphere was in the same year exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries.

* This makes Table XXXVIII. of the first volume of the Society's "Vetusta Monumenta." Mr. Folkes himself reprinted it, with additions, in 1745. See p. 584.

† Vol. XXXIX. No. 442, p. 262.

‡ The colure passes through those parts of the asterisms by which it is said to have passed in the days of Hipparchus; but the intersection of the equator and ecliptic is not at the colure, but at some distance, whence Bianchini, who intended a dissertation on it, refers it to the time of the Antonines. The figures all turn their backs, because the Antients supposed the constellations looked on the Earth, and so they would appear to do, if viewed from without the starry sphere; and Ptolemy, describing their appearance on a celestial globe, places them on the backs of the figures, which was not rightly understood by some moderns.

§ A draught of this was communicated by him to Dr. Bentley, then preparing his long-promised edition of Manilius, in which it was afterwards published, in 1739, in 4to.

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His next communication to the Royal Society was, on the 4th of November 1736, an Account of some Mock Suns, or Parhelia, seen by him on the 17th of September preceding *.

His ingenious friend, Dr. Robert Smith, then Plumian Professor of Mathematicks in Cambridge, and afterwards Master of Trinity College there, being engaged in composing "A Complete System of Optics," Mr. Folkes furnished him with several curious remarks on the fallacies of vision, on the Sun's apparent distance, on the apparent figure of the sky, on the apparent curvity of the sides of long walks and ploughed lands, and on the changes of curvity by the observer's motions; for which he received the acknowledgments of the Professor in the Preface to that Work, published in 1738, in 4to.

As he had not seen France in his travels to Italy, he made a tour to Paris in May 1739, chiefly with a view of seeing the Academies there, and conversing with the learned men who do honour to that city and the republick of letters, and by whom he was received with all the testimonies of reciprocal regard.

Sir Hans Sloane having, on account of his advanced age and growing infirmities, resigned the Presidentship of the Royal Society, at the annual election, in 1741, Mr. Folkes was unanimously chosen to fill that honourable post; which he did with the highest reputation to the Society and himself. Soon after his election he presented the Society with 100*l*. The death of Dr. Edmund Halley, in January 1741-2, occasioning a vacancy in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the eyes of that illustrious Body were immediately fixed upon the new President of the Royal Society, whom they chose to place in the room of that great Philosopher and Astronomer.

Nov. 11, 1742, he communicated to the Royal Society an account of the Proportions of the Eng-

* Philosophical Transactions, vol. XL. No. 445. p. 59.

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lish and French Measures and Weights, from the Standards of the same kept at that Society *.

An account of the discovery of that extraordinary insect called the Fresh-water Polypus, by Mons. Trembley, then residing at the Hague, was no sooner brought to England, than Mr. Folkes began to make experiments upon it; the result of which he communicated to the Royal Society, in a Paper read before them the 24th of March 1742-3 †.

His curiosity with relation to the geography of his country having led him to a particular examination of some of the oldest maps of it, those of Mr. Christopher Saxton, he gave in a paper concerning them to the Royal Society, on the 12th of May 1743; shewing that those Maps were the first which were made from an actual survey; and that from them most part of the present maps, except Ogilby's Roads, are taken: That it appears, from a privilege granted for ten years to Mr. Saxton by Queen Elizabeth, dated July 22, 1577, that his work was carried on at the expence of Thomas Seckford, esq. master of the requests, afterwards knighted, and was then in hand, but not completed; that the date of the earliest Map is 1574, and that of the general title 1579.

The next paper of his was read June 16, 1743, being an account of the Comparison, lately made by some members of the Royal Society, of the standard of a yard, and the several weights lately made for their use; with the original standards of measure and weight in the Exchequer, and some others kept for public use at Guildhall, Founders Hall, the Tower, and other places ‡.

His work, intituled, "A Table of English Silver Coins, from the Norman Conquest to the present Time: with their Weights, intrinsic Values, and some Remarks upon the several Pieces," published at London, in May 1745, in 4to, is a valuable spe-

* Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLII. No. 465, p. 185.
† Ibid. No. 469, p. 422.
‡ Ibid. No. 470, p. 541.

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cimen of the accuracy and judgment with which he treated every subject that he thought proper to discuss; and as it greatly surpassed whatever had been published of that kind before, so it has left little room for either addition or amendment. He printed this Treatise, together with a second edition of his "Table of English Gold Coins," at his own expence, for the benefit of the Society of Antiquaries, and as presents to his numerous friends *.

* "In order further to illustrate his design, Mr. Folkes engraved 42 plates, containing near 480 coins, but not entirely filled up, and in 1745 exhibited it to the Society of Antiquaries. They then resolved to complete it, and Mr. Folkes furnished the plan of plates, and letter-press for 50, offering his assistance, and to make up his own plates, and give them to the Society. Upon his death, they purchased his 44 plates and copy for 120*l.* the mere cost of engraving; and Mr. William Folkes gave them some of his brother's MS papers. Thus was Mr. Folkes's valuable design carried into execution by this learned Body, by republishing, at their own expence, his Tables and Plates, with explanations, in 4to, 1763. Many coins were added to his Plates. Twenty additional Plates were engraved, containing no less than 700 coins, including many not known to Mr. Folkes, together with six supplemental ones, consisting of coins omitted in their proper place; and as others have occurred since, the Society have it in contemplation still to augment them. The coin of Eustace, pl. I. fig. 2, engraved anew from the original in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, in Archæologia, vol. V. p. 481, is one proof of many that might be adduced, of the inaccuracy with which this valuable design was conducted. As Mr. Folkes's book, published in 1745 (excepting only an Appendix, containing the coins struck in Scotland between the accession of James I. and the Union, under Queen Anne) related wholly to the History of the English Mint, the Society subjoined a particular description of the several coins, their weights, legends, &c. by Dr. John Ward, then Director, who drew up great part of the letter-press for Mr. Folkes, and on his demise by Dr. Andrew Gifford. This new edition of both his pieces was completed from his corrected copy of his own edition. To which copy Professor Ward, Dr. Gifford, Dr. Ducarel, and Mr. Colebrook, had in 1756 largely contributed their observations. Upon the decease of Professor Ward, the conduct of the new edition devolved on his coadjutor, Dr. Gifford. The Plates were begun to be completed by James Green, who had before been appointed engraver to the Society †,

† "For whom he executed only the Seal of Christ Church, Canterbury; which had been imperfectly done by Mr. Vertue, just before his death; and the old mantle-piece at Walden; in one plate. Mr. Green died in 1758,

Several experiments having been made in Holland upon the fragility of unnealed glass vessels, he not only gave an account of them, but likewise exhibited

and on his resignation of that office, on account of ill health, some of them were given to Wood the engraver. At length, at the desire of the Editor, the execution of the whole engraving was committed to Francis Perry (of whom see Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 164), who finished his Work in 1758, and received for it 39*l.* 11*s.* The explanations subjoined, and the improved copy of Mr. Folkes's Work, were not put to press till 1761, in which year the first 15 sheets were printed in 14 weeks, as was exactly stated by Mr. Bowyer, in his letter to the Council, in March 1762, in answer to a charge of unnecessary delay brought against him. But unexpected interruptions arising on the part of the Conductor, the next 14 sheets took up 39 weeks to print, and the new edition was not published till 1763 (see p. 417). The Advertisement, in two pages, was drawn up by Dr. Taylor, then Director. The Supplement, in 40 pages, with a Postscript of four more, and six Plates, were by Dr. Gifford. During a long interval between the commencement and completion of this great Work, the publick was surprized, and the Society more so, by the appearance of 27 Plates of English Silver Coins, engraved by Francis Perry above mentioned, published by Mr. Thomas Snelling, evidently copied from the Society's Plates, though not continued beyond the reign of King George the Second" *R. G.*—I retain the foregoing note as written originally by Mr. Gough, that I may correct it by the following remarks of Mr. Tutet: "It is too harsh to say in general terms 'evidently copied from the Society's plates,' as himself has given the names of several gentlemen who lent him rare and valuable Coins for the express purpose of being engraven in his Work, besides several in his own possession which he has specified, and many others which are well known to have been put into his hands, but the possessors names were not mentioned, on account of the Coins not being of any great rarity. There is also a proof of Snelling having published several Coins totally unknown to the Editor of the Society's Plates, the latter having frequently referred to the 'View of the English Silver Coin.' What Snelling was to blame for is in having availed himself somewhat unhandsomely of the Society's *unpublished* Plates; whence, however, he copied only a very small number of Coins, the originals of which were not then to be got at, and those few are wrong engraven by both Editors; therefore *fiat justitia!*"

1758, and was succeeded, as engraver to the Society, by Mr. James Basire, whose burin will do credit to every individual or body of men who employ it." *Note by Mr. Gough in* 1782. — Mr. James Basire died in 1802; but his talents are amply inherited by another James Basire, his son. *J. N.*

gave

some of them to the Royal Society, on the 31st of October 1745 *.

His Remarks on some Bones incrusted with Stone, which he had seen at Rome, in the Villa Ludovisia, furnished him with the subject of another Paper, read before the Society on Dec. 12 †.

The University of Oxford, being desirous of having a gentleman of his eminence in the learned world a member of their body, as he was of the University of Cambridge, conferred on him, in July 1746, the degree of Doctor of Laws; upon receiving which, he returned them a compliment in a Latin Speech, admired for its propriety and elegance. He was afterwards admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, their Chancellor, made a visit to it.

A passage in Pliny's Natural History, l. ii. §. 74, as published by Father Hardouin at Paris, in his folio edition of 1723, and a remark by the Editor upon it, gave occasion to some observations of Mr. Folkes, which were communicated to the Royal Society, Jan. 22, 1746-7 ‡. The design was, to shew how the text of Pliny had been altered by the Editor from all the former printed editions; and that it was upon mere conjecture, and against the truth of the fact contained in the passage in question: for this alteration implies, that the equinoctial shadow of the Gnomon being made shorter at Ancona than at Rome, the latitude of Ancona must consequently be made less than that of Rome; whereas it is known to be considerably greater, Ancona standing on the Adriatic about two degrees to the North of that capital. Mr. Folkes therefore justifies the common reading of this passage of Pliny, and gives a clear explanation of the sense of it.

* His account of both are published in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLIII. No. 477, p. 505.

† Ibid. p. 557.

‡ Ibid. vol. XLV. No. 482, p. 365.

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The last Paper communicated by him to the Royal Society, which was on the 8th of March 1749-50, contains an account of the second shock of an earthquake felt that morning at London, and in the parts adjacent *.

Algernon Duke of Somerset, who had been many years President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, dying Feb. 9, 1749-50, Mr. Folkes, who was one of the Vice-presidents, was immediately chosen to succeed his Grace in that post, in which he was continued by the Charter of Incorporation of that Society, Nov. 2, 1751. But he was soon disabled from presiding in person either in that or the Royal Society, being seized, on the 26th of September the same year, with a palsy, which deprived him of the use of his left side. In this unhappy situation, which occasioned him, on the 30th of November 1753, to resign the Presidentship of the Royal Society (though he continued President of the Society of Antiquaries till his death), he languished nearly three years, till a second stroke of his disorder, which attacked his right side, on the 25th of June 1754, put an end to his life, on the 28th of that month, at four in the morning. He was buried, near his father and mother, in the chancel of Hillington church, under a black marble slab, with no inscription but his name and the date, pursuant to the express direction of his last Will, dated in September 1751, by which (his only son, Martin †, having been dead many years) he bequeathed to his wife Lucretia ‡ (who had unhappily been for

* Philosophical Transactions, vol. XLVI. No. 497, p. 613.

† He was admitted of Clare Hall; accompanied his father and mother to Rome, where he discovered a most extraordinary taste for medallic knowledge; and went afterwards to finish his studies at an academy at Caen in Normandy, where he was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

‡ This lady appeared, under the name of Mrs. Bradshaw, at the Theatre in the Haymarket, in 1707; and at Drury Lane, from 1710 to 1712, soon after which period she was married to Mr. Folkes. The Author of "The History of the English Stage,

some time confined at Chelsea) four hundred pounds a year for life, in lieu of dower; to each of his daughters twelve thousand pounds; to Dorothy Rishton, the eldest of them (who had a son and two daughters), his own portrait by Gibson, and one of herself in crayons by Knapton; to Lucretia *, the youngest, his plate, pictures, busts, medals, coins antient and modern, and his valuable library. This lady was also appointed executrix, and Mr. Folkes's brother, Mr. William Folkes †, executor, of the Will made just before his fatal indisposition, by which he gave likewise an hundred pounds to be laid out in rings for his friends.

His regard for the Royal Society appeared from the benefaction noticed in p. 583; and a legacy of 200*l.* left to it in his last Will, made just before his indisposition. He gave them also an excellent portrait of the Lord Chancellor Bacon; and his large cornelian ring, with the arms of the Society engraved on it, for the use of his successors in the Presidentship.

It has been thought somewhat singular, that this gentleman, who at the time of his death was Presi-

Stage, 1741," who calls her "one of the greatest and most promising genii of her time," says she was taken off the stage by Mr. Folkes "for her exemplary and prudent conduct;" and that "it was a rule with her, in her profession, to make herself mistress of her part, and leave the *figure* and *action* to Nature." From the characters in which I find her name, she must have been a handsome woman at least, had a good figure, and probably only second-rate theatrical talents. Sylvia, in "The Double Gallant;" Corinna, in "The Confederacy;" Arabella Zeal, in "The Fair Quaker;" Dorinda, in "The Stratagem;" Arabella, in "The London Cuckolds;" Angelica, in "The Constant Couple;" &c. &c. To "The Generous Husband" she spoke an epilogue (about 1712) in boys cloaths.

* Married, in May 1756, to Richard Betenson, esq. (afterwards Sir Richard). She died June 6, 1758, aged 36. See her monument, in Wrotham church, in Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 832.

† This gentleman, who was a counsellor at law, and agent to the Duke of Montague in Lancashire, married to his second wife a daughter of Sir William Browne, knt. whose estate descended to his son, Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.

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dent of the Society of Antiquaries, should not have left them the smallest token of his regard.

Mr. Folkes was a man of great modesty, affability, and integrity; a friend to merit, and an ornament to Literature.

He was one of the zealous patrons of Mr. George Edwards, the celebrated Ornithologist; whose character of him is given in another part of this Work *; and among the Literati patronized by Mr. Folkes, was Mr. Norden, the celebrated Danish traveller, whose first account to the publick of his Travels was a Letter addressed to the Royal Society, giving a description of the ruins and colossal statues at Thebes in Egypt, with drawings, 1742, 4to; afterwards incorporated into his second volume in folio.

There is a portrait of him, "Martinus Folkes, Arm. Societatis Regiæ Socius. J. Richardson *pinx.* 1718. J. Smith *fec.* 1719." Mezzotinto.

A second portrait was painted in 1736, by Vanderbank, and the following year scraped in mezzotinto by Faber. And a third was painted by Hogarth in 1741, which is preserved at the Royal Society, and from which Faber also scraped a mezzotinto plate in 1742. It is also copied by Cook, in the "Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth," 4to, 1810, vol. II. p. 156.

A fourth was painted by Hudson, from which there is a mezzotinto print by M'Ardell, with the title of "President of the Royal Society."

Mr. Dibdin, in the second edition of his "Bibliomania," has given (in a small, but very neat, woodcut) a portrait of him, copied from the "Portraits des Hommes Illustres de Denmark, 1746," 7 parts, 4to.

James Anthony Dassier struck a medal of him in 1740, and two years after another was struck at Rome; inscribed, "MARTINVS FOLKES. Rev. SVA SIDERA NORVNT; a pyramid with a sphinx, &c. Exergue, ROMAE, 1742, A. L."

* See vol. IV. p. 321.

Mr.

Mr. Folkes's Library was large and well-chosen; and his cabinet enriched with a Collection of English Coins, superior to most, whether public or private ones. The Manuscripts of his composition, which were not a few, and upon points of great curiosity and importance, not having received from him that perfection which he was capable of giving them, were expressly directed by him to be suppressed, an injunction which the publick has great reason to regret. His knowledge was very extensive, his judgment exact and accurate, and the precision of his ideas appeared from the perspicuity and conciseness of his expression in his discourses and writings, on abstruse and difficult topics, and especially in his Speeches at the anniversary elections of the Royal Society on the delivery of the prize-medals, in which he always traced out the rise and progress of the several inventions for which they were assigned as a reward. He had turned his thoughts to the study of Antiquity and the Polite Arts with a philosophical spirit, which he had contracted by the cultivation of the mathematical sciences from his earliest youth. Too many of those who have engaged in the former branch of Literature have been too little exercised in Logic, and contented themselves with heaping up passages from a multitude of authors, without being able to connect them, or to draw the proper conclusions from them. But his greater sagacity, and habit of reasoning, separated or united such passages agreeably to their respective force, laid upon each its just weight, and deduced their true consequences with the utmost exactness. These talents appeared eminently upon the subjects of Coins, Weights and Measures, which had been extremely perplexed by other writers for want of a moderate share of arithmetick; in the prosecution of which he produced many arguments and proofs, which were the results of his own experiments and observations on common things, not sufficiently attended to, or seen with less distinguishing

guishing and penetrating eyes, by others. Mathematicks and Antiquities were by him, as Philosophy was by Socrates, rendered familiar and intelligible to an ordinary understanding. His notions of them were represented in the most obvious lights, and the knowledge of them by that means rendered easy and entertaining. He had a striking resemblance to Peireskius, the ornament of the last age, and particularly in some parts of his character represented by the elegant Writer of that great man's life. The generosity of his temper was no less remarkable than the civility and vivacity of his conversation. His love of a studious and contemplative life, amidst a circle of friends of the same disposition, disinclined him in a very high degree to the business and hurry of a public one; and his only ambition was to distinguish himself by his zeal and activity for the promotion of sciences and literature.

The sale of his Library, in 1756, lasted forty-one days; his prints and drawings, eight; mathematical instruments, gems, pictures, busts, urns, &c. two; coins and medals, five. The amount of the sale, consisting of 5126 articles, was 3090*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Folkes had, amongst other curiosities, two editions of Pliny's Natural History, printed at Venice, one by Spire, 1469; which is supposed to have escaped the observation of F. Harduin*; and the other by Jenson, 1472. Dr. Askew bought them, the former for eleven guineas, and the latter for seven guineas and a half. On the Doctor's decease they were again sold: the Edition of 1469 (now in the British Museum) for 43*l.* and the other for 23*l.*

One small Treatise, in MS. by Mr. Folkes, "on the Principles of Perspective" (comprised in ten pages), was purchased by Mr. Gough, at Mr. Leigh's, Feb. 26, 1782.

* See some remarkable particulars of it in "The Origin of Printing," pp. 45, 103.

Dr.

Dr. Harwood, in the first preface to his "View of the various Editions of Classics," says, that it is agreeable to investigate the history of a scarce book, and the different values it acquires in passing through different hands. He gives an instance in the first edition of the Greek Psalter, printed in 1481, which stood in a bookseller's catalogue marked at 5*s.* nobody asking for it, the price was reduced, and it was sold for 4*s.* to a gentleman, who afterwards parted with it to the late Dr. Askew for 5 guineas, at whose sale this individual Psalter sold for 16 guineas.

To this observation of Dr. Harwood may be added, that Dr. Mead had the following Books, which at his sale were purchased by Dr. Askew, and re-sold on the decease of the latter, at the following prices:

"Cicero's Offices," printed by Fust, in 1465, 13*l.* 13*s.* sold again for 30*l.*

Olivet's edition of the Works of Cicero, Paris, 1740, large paper, 14*l.* 14*s.* sold again for 36*l.* 15*s.*

"Sallust. Venet. apud Vind. Spiram," 1470, 5*l.* 17*s.*; sold again for 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. Mead had also both the Venice editions of "Pliny's Natural History;" that of 1469 was bought, at 11 guineas, for the King of France; the edition of 1472, with fine illuminations, the copy particularly noticed by Maittaire, was sold for 18 guineas, to Mr. Wilcox, a bookseller in the Strand.

Mr. Granger, in his Biographical History of England, vol. IV. p. 325, observes, from Ames's Typographical Antiquities, that a copy of the "Spaccio della Bestia trionfante," by Giordano Bruno (see Spectator, No. 389), was sold in 1711, at the auction of the library of Charles Bernard, esq. for 28*l.* and purchased by Walter Clavel, esq. The same copy successively came into the several Collections of Mr. John Nickolls, Mr. John Ames, Sir Peter Thompson, and M. C. Tutet, esq. at the sale of whose Library, in February 1786, it was bought by the late Samuel Tyssen, esq. for seven guineas.—Another copy of the same Work, which in 1712 had formed part of the Library of Mr. P. Le Neve, was sold at Dr. Mead's sale, 1754, for four or five guineas.

No. VIII.

REV. MICHAEL LORT, D. D.

This excellent Scholar, descended from an antient family in Pembrokeshire (from whom, it is believed, he had a claim by descent to a Baronet's title, which he never took up), was the son of Major Lort, of the Welsh Fusileers, who was killed at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, 1745; where one of his sons, a lieutenant in the same regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Huske, their colonel, was dangerously wounded, that regiment having suffered very much.

Michael Lort was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1743; from whence he removed into the family of Dr. Richard Mead, to whom he was Librarian till his death. He proceeded B. A. 1746; was elected fellow of his College, 1749; M. A. 1750; Greek Professor 1759, on the resignation of Dr. Francklin; and in 1761 took the degree of B. D.; and was appointed chaplain to Dr. Ferrick, then Bishop of Peterborough.

He was elected F. S. A. in 1755; and was many years a Vice-president, till he resigned in 1788. He was also many years a Fellow of the Royal Society.

In January 1771, he was collated, by Abp. Cornwallis, to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday-street; which vacated his Professorship; and in August 1779 he was appointed Chaplain to the Archbishop, in the room of Dr. Backhouse, who resigned; and in the same year, Oct. 27, commenced D. D.

In April 1780, the Archbishop gave him *his* Option of a Prebend in St. Paul's, on Dr. Richard Browne's decease, worth 300*l.* a year; and he continued at Lambeth till 1783, when, May 19, he married Susannah Norfolk, one of the two daughters of Alderman Norfolk of Cambridge.

On the death of Dr. Ducarel, in 1785, he was appointed, by Archbishop Moore, Librarian to the Archi-

Archiepiscopal Library of Lambeth. He was also for some years Librarian to the Duke of Devonshire.

In April 1789 he was presented, by Bishop Porteus, to the sinecure rectory of Fulham in Middlesex; and in the same year was instituted to the rectory of Mile-end near Colchester.

The earliest publication by him, that I have seen, is, A Poem, in 1748, in the Academic Congratulations on the Peace of Aix la Chapelle *.

He published two Sermons: 1. Before the University, on the King's Accession, 1760, Psalm cxxxiii. 1; 2. "A Sermon preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Father in God John Hinchcliffe, D. D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, on Sunday Dec. 17, 1765;" printed at Cambridge, 1770. He also preached, in 1772, a public Sermon for the County Hospital.

"A Projecte conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Government of the University of Cambridge: as now is to be seene in the three and fortieth Yeare of the Raigne of our most gracious and soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth. Camb. 1769." 4to, was printed by Mr. Lort, from a MS. on one sheet of vellum, probably presented to Sir Robert Cecil in 1600, when he was made Chancellor, being found among his Papers by Mr. Astle.

"A Letter by Mr. Lort, appeared in the London Advertiser, Sept. 5, 1771, in Defence of the King, against the Scurrility and Indecency which now so openly appear in the Public Papers;" and in the St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 9, 1777, is an excellent and humorous paper by him, on Parson Horne's petition to be pilloried †."

In 1771 he favoured Mr. Granger with some very useful communications on the subject of his Biographical History ‡.

* See it in Nichols's Collection of Poems, vol. VIII. p. 188.
† From the MSS. of the Rev. William Cole of Milton.
‡ "Granger's Letters, by Malcolm, 1805," pp. 192. 195.

The ground-work of the Memoir which I have given of Mr. George North of Codicote*, was furnished, in 1780, at my particular request, by Dr. Lort, who was one of Mr. North's executors, and had attended him to his grave.

In September 1784, whilst I was compiling the "History of the Parish of Lambeth," Dr. Lort very carefully revised for me the Description of the Riots in 1780, as far as they related to Lambeth Palace †.

His latest publication was, "A short Commentary on the Lord's Prayer‡; in which an Attention to the principal Circumstances of our Lord's Temptation is attempted to be shewn, 1790."

In the "Archæologia," vol. IV. p. 213—310, he communicated, from Mr. Herbert of Cheshunt, a MS. fairly written, as if for press, by the celebrated

* See vol. IV. p. 467.

† In the History of Lambeth Parish, 1786, pp. 57. 156.—In answer to a Letter which I had sent him with the proof-sheet containing those particulars, he says, "Dr. Lort thinks the account of the *Disturbances* at Lambeth should not be printed till it has been seen by the Archbishop, and perhaps also by Mrs. Cornwallis. Indeed he has mentioned the matter to the Archbishop, who desires me to say, that he expects to have a sight of it. If his Grace shall approve of any account being published, I will then submit to Dr. Ducarel such alterations as I think may be proper." *Saville-row, Sept.* 15, 1784.—Some corrections were consequently made, and adopted.—I had some time before had an opportunity of recovering for him a Book which he had given up as lost; which he thus acknowledges:

"*Lambeth Palace, June* 22. I return you many thanks for 'Hogarth,' and more particularly for my own copy of 'Warton's Essay on Pope;' which I had lent to Dr. Johnson, at his own request, together with a volume of the 'Essay on Man,' with MS notes on it. Since his publication of the 'Life of Pope,' I sent a note to him, to desire he would return this Volume, which belongs to a set of Pope's Works; but he has taken no notice of my application. If this Volume should also fall in your way be so good as to secure it for, Your faithful servant, M. Lort."

‡ Mr. Boswell, in a note on the "Life of Johnson" (vol. IV. p. 306), speaking of "the evil one," says, "This is well illustrated in a short but excellent Commentary by my late worthy friend the Rev. Dr. Lort, of whom it may truly be said, *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*"

Dr.

Dr. Woodward, "Of the Wisdom of the Antient Egyptians; a Discourse concerning their Arts, their Sciences, and their Learning, their Laws, their Government, and their Religion, with occasional Reflexions upon the State of Learning among the Jews and other Nations." In vol. V. p. 98, he communicated Mr. West's account of Antiquities found at Lancaster, 1776; p. 106, a series of Celts, with observations; and in vol. VIII. p. 290, an account of an antient Inscription in North America *.

To the labours of Mr. Urban (though not a very frequent) he was occasionally a contributor †.

Some curious particulars relative to the Author of the Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ having been collected in the former Edition of these Anecdotes; Dr. Lort presented me with an Essay of his own, expressing at the same time a wish that it should be printed, under the title of "An Enquiry concerning the Author, or rather who was not the Author, of "The Whole Duty of Man ‡;" an Enquiry into which he was led by what had been before said on the subject in Dr. Nash's History of Worcestershire §.

* In the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ" (Bibl. Top. Brit. No. II. part II.) p. 53, it appears that a bronze bust, found in rebuilding the great bridge at Cambridge, which Dr. Stukeley fancied to represent Oriana, the wife of Carausius, was in 1783 in the hands of Dr. Lort.

† In vol. XLVII. pp. 361, 424, is a Dissertation by him, signed *Theron*, on Rowley's Poems; in vol. XLVIII. p. 219, "On the Custom of Bowing to the East at Prayer;" vol. L. p. 513, a Letter signed *Historicus*, on the MS Collections of William of Worcester; vol. LI. p. 566, a Letter signed *Theron*, on Abp. Parker's Version in Metre of the Psalms.

‡ "The Whole Duty of Man" 'was translated into Latin, French, and Welch. There is also a French Translation, printed at Quavilly, and dedicated to the Duchess of York, 1669. It is anonymous; but the Translator appears to have been a woman, and a native of France. She compliments the Duchess on having 'une Connoissance achevée de la delicatesse de *Notre* Langue;' and, speaking of herself, she says, 'Car comme je ne suis ni de la sexe ni de l'humeur à écrire pour le public.'

§ Vol. I. p. 352, where Dr. Nash has given a fine portrait of Lady Pakington. See also Gent. Mag. vol. XXIV. p. 26.

"The first Edition, entitled, *The Practice of Christian Graces, or the whole Duty of Man, &c.* was printed for T. Garthwaite, 1659. There is prefixed a very pretty frontispiece, by Hollar, and

Dr. Lort was well known to the Literati of this and other countries, as a man of learning, and a collec-

and there is also a Letter of Dr. Henry Hammond's to the Printer, dated March 7, 1657; from which it appears that Dr. Hammond had never seen the MS. before, and that the Author of it was unknown to him; and that some considerable time passed after Dr. Hammond had given his high commendation of the MS. before it was published. The Bookseller had desired Dr. Hammond to write a Preface to it, which the Doctor thought needless.

"In 1660, appeared 'The Gentleman's Calling,' printed for T. Garthwaite, to which is prefixed a Letter of Dr. Humphrey Henchman, to the Publisher, dated Oct. 27, 1659.' In which he speaks of the success of the excellent Treatise of 'The Whole Duty of Man;' and, though there is no positive assertion in this Letter that 'The Gentleman's Calling' was written by the same Author, yet, without some good reason to the contrary, one would be naturally led to conclude, from the whole turn of the Letter, that this was understood to be the case by Dr. Henchman. To this Book there is a long Preface, prefixed by the Author, probably in consequence of the application he found the Publisher had made to Dr. Hammond for one to 'The Whole Duty of Man."

"In 1667 came out '*The Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, written by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man.*'

"The MS. of this Work was conveyed to Garthwaite, the Publisher, by H. E.; who, in a Letter prefixed, dated January 1667, says, that, *having in his hands a practical Treatise concerning the Causes of the Decay of Christian Piety, written by the excellent Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' he had obtained permission to make it public; and that it was the Author's kindness he should have the offer of this Tract to make him some amends for his loss in the late great fire*—[Query, who *H. E.* was? *M. L.*]

"The Author himself prefixed a Preface, in which he says, that this Treatise had been written some years before. He mentions the consequences of the Plague and Fire to the City of London, as one who lived on the spot. He quotes the Syriac and Septuagint Versions of the Old Testament; also the original Hebrew.—"Let it be observed that all these three foregoing pieces conclude with prayers and private devotions. The earliest impression I have seen of 'The Ladies Calling' appears to have been printed at Oxford, 1673; and this is said to be by the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' and 'The Second Impression.'

"The Editor of this, who is said to have been Dr. John Fell, then the manager of the Oxford press, has prefixed an address to the Reader, from which it appears that he was then totally unacquainted with the Author; whose Letter, accompanying the MS. he gives the Reader, and makes an apology for delaying to publish the MS. sooner; which was, that he found it needful to transcribe the whole, before it could be *safely* communicated to the press. The word *safely* here has an odd appearance; and had not the Editor positively declared that he knew not the Author,

tor of curious and valuable books. He was very generally and deservedly esteemed by an extensive

Author, one should have imagined that he was acquainted with the hand-writing, and suspected that others also might know it when sent to the press. But in a subsequent paragraph this word is explained to mean, giving the true sense and words of the Author, to whom no recourse could be had for making out passages that might puzzle the transcriber; and hence it is natural to conclude, that the Author himself employed no amanuensis, and that the Publisher of the former Tracts was forced to get the MS. transcribed fair for the press. The Author opens this Treatise with referring to that which he had published many years since, to persuade the gentry of this nation to that virtue, which would be both their pleasure and their reward, meaning, no doubt, '*The Gentleman's Calling.*'

"In 1674 was published '*The Government of the Tongue, by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man, at the Theatre in Oxford,* 1674.' There is nothing prefixed to this but the Author's Preface; nor to any of the subsequent Tracts, printed also at the Theatre at Oxford. Probably by this time he became known to Dr. Fell. In 1675 (for this is the date of the Imprimatur) came out '*The Art of Contentment, by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man, at the Theatre in Oxford,* 1677.' This is the date of my edition.

"In 1678 '*The Lively Oracles given to us, &c. by the Author of The Whole Duty of Man, &c. at the Theatre in Oxford,* 1678.' The Author in his Preface refers to the Treatise '*of the Government of the Tongue, published by me heretofore,*' &c.; and in the Treatise itself, sect. VII. he mentions his having travelled in Popish countries during the late troubles, and particularly that he had been in France 18 years before, when Pope Alexander the Seventh issued a Bull to condemn the French Translator of the Roman Missal which had been just then published, by directions of several of the Bishops.

"These are all the pieces published in the name of the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' though several others were published under artful titles, to lead unwary readers into a notion of their being by the same author. Some of these are enumerated in the Preface to the Folio Edition of 'The Genuine Works printed at Oxford 1684;' to which there is a handsome frontispiece, representing Moses, veiled, delivering the Law to the People, alluding no doubt to the Author of these several Treatises having so carefully kept himself concealed. Yet, from the text of Scripture underneath, viz. '*Till Moses had done speaking, he put a veil on his face,*' it should seem that there was no intention of keeping the Author's name any longer a secret; and yet probably it still remains so, though the Editor of this Folio Edition, well known to be Bp. Fell, was then acquainted with it, for he gives a character of him, and says he was then dead.

"Having now examined all the different Treatises of this Author, let us recapitulate what particulars have been gathered from

circle of acquaintance. An artless simplicity formed the basis of his character; of which many talents

from them concerning him: 1st, The Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man' was the Author also of all the six subsequent Pieces, which were collected together in one Volume in folio, and printed at the Oxford press, in 1684*. 2d, The Author was then dead. 3dly, He was known to the Editor, Bp. Fell. 4thly, He is spoken of by Bp. Fell in the masculine gender. 5thly, He had travelled abroad during the troubles. 6thly, He was no stranger to the learned languages, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, &c. 7thly, He was not known to Dr. Hammond.—Bp. Fell, probably at the Author's desire, kept his name a secret. It is certain that the inquisitive Antony Wood did not guess at it: he says, some have attributed 'The Whole Duty of Man' to Mr. Abraham Woodhead, others to Mr. Obadiah Walker; both of whom became Papists; but most apparent it is, that that Book was written by a true and sincere friend of the Church of England, and one who held that to be the Catholic Church †. Besides these two persons, Bp. Fell, Dr. Allestree, Bp. Chappel, Mr. Fulman, have been severally assigned as the Author.

"But no one ever suspected a Female, till a manuscript of 'The Whole Duty of Man' was found in Lady Pakington's study, after her death, said to be in her own hand-writing; and hence occasion was taken to give her the reputation of being the Author; but whoever considers the first, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, particulars, mentioned in the foregoing pages to have been collected from the several publications, concerning the real Author, will find that they exclude Lady Pakington from being that person. Dr. Hammond ‡ lived with her, at the time of the publication of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' on the most intimate footing, and therefore could not possibly have been a stranger to this Composition being hers. This circumstance alone is sufficient to settle the dispute at once, had not Bp. Fell, who appears to have known the Author before his death, spoke of him in the masculine gender §. Besides, all the six subsequent Tracts are said in the respective title-pages to have been written by the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' or are severally referred to by the Author as such; but it is not pretended by Lady Pakington's Advocates, that she was the Author of any of the six subsequent Tracts, none of which were found in MS. in her study. How then, it will be asked, can the MS. of 'The Whole Duty of Man' being found in her own hand-writing be accounted for? I answer, that it appears, from Dr. Hammond's

* Query, Whether the internal evidence doth not contradict this position? and whether the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man' be not a kind of generical Name prefixed to good Books of that age and sort, in order to promote the sale? † Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. pp. 617, 936.

‡ See this argument well urged by a Writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1754, p. 26; for Hammond died at Westwood, 1660.

§ See the Preface to the folio Edition, 1684.

Letter

and many virtues finished the superstructure. His knowledge was various and extensive, and his

Letter to the Printer, dated 1657, that above a twelvemonth elapsed before it was published, for the first Edition is dated 1659. It is therefore probable that Dr. Hammond communicated this valuable MS. to his great friend and patroness Lady Pakington, and that she was so pleased with it as to take the pains to transcribe it. This MS. appearing after her death, and no author then known, it was natural enough for her Ladyship's zealous friends to give her the reputation of it; and this will account for Dr. Hickes' assertion † in the Dedication of his Saxon Grammar to her Grandson, Sir John Pakington. Hickes, I believe, was not perfectly known to Lady Pakington. He came to Worcester after her death; where he probably saw this MS.; and, knowing also her character for learning and piety, it was no over-strained compliment paid to her memory, in a Dedication to her Grandson, to say that she deserved to be *called*, and to be *esteemed*, the Authoress of 'The Whole Duty of Man.' Yet, if she was, she must have been likewise the Authoress of all the other Works published under this name: a claim which the most zealous partizan for her being the first has never yet put in for her.

"Testimonies in favour of Lady Pakington being the Author.

"Mr. John Hewyt has given the following account:

"Oct. 31, 1698. Mr. Thomas Caulton, vicar of Worksop in Nottinghamshire, in the presence of Mr. William Thornton and his Lady, Madam Frances Heathcote, Mrs. Mary Ash, Mrs. Mary Caulton, and John Hewyt, rector of Harthill, declared as follows: Nov. 5, 1689, at Shireoak, Madam Ayre of Rampton, after dinner, took me up into her chamber, and told me that Dr. Morsey of Bewly was dead, and that in that month she had buried her husband and several relations. Then she went into her closet, and fetched out a MS. which she said was the original of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' tied together, and stitched, in 8vo, like sermon notes. She untied it, saying it was Dr. Fell's corrections, and that the Author was the Lady Pakington, her mother, in whose hand it was written.—To prove this, Mr. Caulton further added, that she said she had shewn it to Dr. Covel, master of Christ's College, Cambridge. Dr. Stamford, prebendary of York; and Mr. Banks, the minister of the great

† "In Aviâ verò tuâ, illustrissimâ Thomæ Domini Coventry magni sigilli custodis filiâ, virtutum omnium quæ in actione vitæ Christianæ consistunt splendor maximus erat, cum summo ingenio et purè, aptè, distinctè ornatéque dicendi facultate compositus; quibus adeò excelluit, præsertim in æquabili et temperato dicendi genere, ut Libri de Officio Hominis, Anglicè ab Anonymo editi, et ob mirificam operis in eo genere perfectionem per totum orbem Christianum notissimi, Auctrix et dici et haberi mereretur. Sacras literas rerumque divinarum scientiam, omniaque quæ a philosophis sive prophanis sive Christianis de officio gravia et utilia tradita sunt, æquè ac se scire dicebant viri doctissimi Hammondus, Morleyus, Fellus, et Thomasius."—Hickes was first made Prebendary of Worcester in 1680, and soon after Dean.

Church,

communication of it liberal and unassuming; and, though he had written but little himself, he had

Church in Hull. She added withal, that 'The Decay of Christian Piety' was her Mother's also; but disowned any of the rest to be her Mother's.—This is a true copy of what I wrote from Mr. Caulton's mouth two days before his decease.

Witness my hand, Nov. 15, 1798, JOHN HEWYT."

["I forget whence I copied the above, but how are the particulars it contains to be reconciled with what Dr. Fell says in the Preface to the Folio Edition? thus, 'They were *all* written by the excellent Author at several times; and the Author did publish them apart in the same order as they were made.' *M. L.*]

"It may be worth while to transcribe a little more from this Preface: '*The Whole Duty of Man* had its first and most correct edition in Life and Practice, and the Tongue was governed, and Contentment gained, before they were described; nor was there any thing in this whole Volume wrote by guess or adventure, but from long experience, and evidence of fact.'—'To those who expect an account of the person and condition of the Author,' he says, 'it is an ill-mannered thing to pry into what is studiously concealed. From this concealment all men must see and allow, that neither faction nor interest, nor pride nor covetousness, nor other temporal advantage, was sought for by the time and pains employed in these Discourses.—Let the Reader be wise and humble, temperate and chaste, patient, charitable, and devout, live a whole age of great austerities, and maintain an undisturbed serenity in the midst of them; and then he will himself become a lively picture of our Author.'

"Atterbury, who was well acquainted with the history of the Oxford Press, and the Works that had issued from it, yet knew not this Author. In his Sermon on 1 Tim. vi. 1, he has this paragraph, speaking of the best Christians being least known, 'And of this there is one, though a very late, yet so remarkable an instance, that, for the honour of our holy faith, I think it may deserve to be particularly mentioned. The instance I mean of the Author of "The Whole Duty of Man," who took not more care to do good to the world than he did to conceal the doer of it, being contented to approve himself to him, and to him only, who seeth in secret, resolved that the praise of men, whether in life or after his death, should be no part of his reward.'

"In p. 74 of 'Oldfield's Divine Discourses' it is said, that Mr. FULMAN, a native of Penshurst in Kent, and amanuensis to Dr. Hammond, was the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man.'

"Answer. Fulman was born in 1632, as appears from A. Wood, II. 823. 'The Whole Duty of Man' was put in Dr. Hammond's hands 1657, and certainly written some years before.

"Very probably Fulman was employed by Dr. Hammond to transcribe the MS.; so that his and Lady Pakington's title seem to rest on the same foundation.

"In Dr. Prideaux's Life, printed 1748, p. 7, it is said Dr. Prideaux always looked on Bp. FELL as the Author of the Book called

been of great assistance to some of the most approved writers of his time, by his communication,

called 'The Decay of Christian Piety,' which came out in the name of the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man;' and his reasons for it were, that in the summer 1676 he visited Sir William Morrice, at Warrington in Devonshire, who had married his father's sister, who told him he *thought Dr. Fell was the Author* of that Book; for that whilst he attended at Court as Secretary of State, a little after the Restoration, he heard the Bishop preach a Sermon in the King's Chapel, with which he was so much pleased that he desired to have a copy of it; which was accordingly given him; and that some years after, on the publication of the Book called 'The Decay of Christian Piety,' he found the Sermon in the very same words in that Book; and thence concluded, that the person who preached the one was the Author of the other.

"Dr. Prideaux was afterwards confirmed in this opinion; for, as he attended the Press in the Theatre at Oxford, whilst another of the Books ascribed to the same Author was printing there he often found whole lines, and sometimes two or three together, blotted out, and interlineations in their stead, which he knew to be of Bishop Fell's hand-writing; and this was a liberty which it was unlikely any but the Author should have taken. So that his opinion on the whole was, that the Book called 'The Whole Duty of Man' was written by an Author still unknown; but that all the other Books assigned to the same Author were written by Bp. Fell and Dr. Allestree; and that, whereas the first of them, either by design or mistake of the Bookseller, came forth under the name of the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' they suffered all the others to come out under the same disguise, the better to conceal what they intended should be a secret. And, as to what Bp. Fell says in a Preface to a Folio Edition at Oxford, in which all these Books are comprised together, where he mentions the Author as lately dead, it was generally understood to be meant of Dr. Allestree, who was then lately deceased.

["This is indeed a very singular account from Dr. Prideaux by an anonymous Author. In the preface to 'The Decay of Christian Piety' the Editor H. E. expressly says, that it was written by the *excellent Author* of 'The Whole Duty of Man.' And Bp. Fell, in the Preface to the Folio Edition, gives it as a complete Edition of all that Writer's Works, and expressly separates and distinguishes others that were not so. Of Dr. Allestree's writing there is a folio volume of Sermons, which may be compared with these Treatises. *M. L.*]

"Bp. Chappel, of Cork in Ireland. The Author of this most excellent Book 'The Whole Duty of Man' was Bp. Chappel; who, dying in 1648, at Derby, was buried at Bilstrop in Nottinghamshire. The MS. of it was transmitted by Dr. Sterne, afterwards Archbishop of York, to Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, to publish; who, having read it beforehand to his pupils,

advice, and his correction. His hospitality to his friends was constant and unostentatious; and he received them at his house and at his table with that cordiality which most plainly evinced the pleasure their company afforded him. In conversation he was no less desirous of receiving than of giving information. To all that had the happiness of being related to him, he was kind and liberal. The whole tenour of his life was strictly conformable to the precepts of that holy Religion in which he most firmly believed, and as strenuously defended; and though, in the practice of his own life, his piety was strict and exemplary, yet he was ever ready to make a proper allowance for the failings of others.

He died Nov. 5, 1790, in Savile-row, in consequence of an accident in the preceding August *.

pupils, occasioned several to say, that the said Dr. Sterne was the Author; as others did also, by reason of a copy of Bp. Chappel's MS. being found in the Lady Pakington's closet after her death, that she wrote it."

[See the Biographia Britannica. *M. L.*]

"ABRAHAM WOODHEAD. Many stick not to say (which is a wonder to me) that he was the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man,' and of all that go under the name of this Author."

Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 617.

"Francis Peck, in a pamphlet he published, called 'Twenty-nine Letters of R. H. Hammond, 1739,' says, 'Some thought "The Whole Duty of Man" had been written by Dr. William Chappel, Bishop of Cork; then by the famous OBADIAH WALKER. But Dr. Clavering, now Bishop of Peterborough, assures me that it was written by one BASKET, a clergyman of Somersetshire. [I think it probable that the Author of 'The Whole Duty of Man' published nothing with his name to it. *M. L.*]

* In going from Colchester (at which place he was on a visit to Mr. F. Smythies, who married Mrs. Lort's sister), in a one-horse chaise, accompanied by Mr. Smythies, the horse going down the North Hill in that town (which is very steep, and paved) slipped down; and the Doctor was thrown out of the chaise, upon the pavement. Being advanced in years, and very heavy, he was considerably hurt in his loins; but recovered sufficiently in a few days, so as to return to London. There were, however, some indications of his kidneys being injured. He had been subject to violent attacks of asthma for some time previous to this accident: and about two months after his return to London, he was seized with a paralytic affection, which soon destroyed him.

He

He was buried at his church in Friday-street. Mrs. Lort survived him but a short time, and was buried near him *.

Among a variety of curious articles which Dr. Lort had amassed from his first entering on a Collegiate life, and which his extensive acquaintance with men of letters enabled him to pursue to the last, those Books on our Natural History and Antiquities, enriched with the MS notes of his friend, that well-known Antiquary, the Rev. George North, rector of Codicote in Hertfordshire, were not the least interesting. The Doctor's notes in his Books were chiefly references to authors who had treated the same subjects, or keys to particular publications.

His Library was not remarkable for external splendour; but it contained a great number of books rarely to be met with elsewhere †: particularly of rare Tracts on the subjects of British Antiquities, and of curious Books and Pamphlets of every description, many of them enriched by his marginal observations ‡; and it was always open to his friends.

* Their monumental tablet is thus inscribed:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Michael Lort, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. for twelve years Professor of the Greek language in the University of Cambridge, and for nineteen years rector of this parish. To the purest simplicity of character he united great talents and great virtues; his learning was as extensive as his communication of it was liberal and unassuming; the whole tenor of his life was a practical commentary on the precepts of that holy Religion in which he devoutly believed. He died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65.

"His widow, Susannah Lort, who survived him only fifteen months, and whose remains are deposited in the same vault, ordered this monument to be placed as a faithful record of her affection and sorrow. She died Feb. 5, 1792, aged 50."

† The auction, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, began April 5, 1791, and continued 15 days. It was resumed on May 4 ensuing, and lasted ten days. By the Sale Catalogue it appears to have consisted of 6665 lots; and the produce was 1269*l.* His prints sold for 401*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

‡ See some specimens in Dibdin's "Bibliomania, 1811," pp. 548—551.

No. IX.

NATHANAEL HOOKE.

The great abilities of this eminent Historian, and the high rank he jus ly holds in the Republick of Letters, demand a much more particular account of him than I am able to supply; and which I should be glad to see enlarged.

The earliest particulars of his life that I have met with are furnished by himself, in a modest, but manly address to the Earl of Oxford, Oct. 17, 1722:

"My Lord, The first time I had the honour to wait upon your Lordship since your coming to London, your Lordship had the goodness to ask me what way of life I was then engaged in; a certain *mauvaise honte* hindered me at that time from giving a direct answer. The truth is, my Lord, I cannot be said at present to be in any form of life, but rather to live *extempore*. The late epidemical distemper seized me*: I endeavoured to be rich, imagined for a while that I was, and am in some measure happy to find myself at this instant but just worth nothing. If your Lordship, or any of your numerous friends, have need of a servant, with the bare qualifications of being able to read and write, and to be honest, I shall gladly undertake any employments your Lordship shall not think me unworthy of. I have been taught, my Lord, that neither a man's natural pride, nor his self-love, is an equal judge of what is fit for him; and I shall endeavour to remember, that it is not the short part we act, but the manner of our performance, which gains or loses us the applause of him who is finally to decide of all human actions. My Lord, I am just now employed in translating,

* The South Sea infatuation.

from

from the French, a History of the Life of the late Archbishop of Cambray; and I was thinking to beg the honour of your Lordship's name to protect a work which will have so much need of it. The original is not yet published. 'Tis written by the Author of the 'Discourse upon Epic Poetry,' in the new edition of *Telemaque*. As there are some passages in the Book of a particular nature, I dare not solicit your Lordship to grant me the favour I have mentioned, till you first have perused it. The whole is short, and pretty fairly transcribed. If your Lordship could find a spare hour to look it over, I would wait upon your Lordship with it, as it may possibly be no unpleasing entertainment. I should humbly ask your Lordship's pardon for so long an address in a season of so much business. But when should I be able to find a time in which your Lordship's goodness is not employed? I am, with perfect respect and duty, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obliged, most faithful, and most obedient humble servant, NATHANAEL HOOKE."

The Translation was afterwards printed, in 12mo, 1723; and from that period till his death Mr. Hooke enjoyed the confidence and patronage of men not less distinguished by virtue than by titles.

In 1739 he published a Translation of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, in 4to. Dr. King *, the cele-

* Dr. William King, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney in Middlesex, in 1685; and, after a school education at Salisbury, was entered of Baliol College, Oxford, July 9, 1701. Proceeding on the Law line, he took his Doctor's degree in 1715; was Secretary to the Duke of Ormond and the Earl of Arran, when Chancellors of the University; and was made principal of St. Mary Hall in 1718. When he was candidate for the University, in 1722, he resigned his office of Secretary; but his other preferment he enjoyed (and it was all he did enjoy) to the time of his death. Dr. Clarke, who opposed him, carried his election; and, after this disappointment, in the year 1727, he went over to Ireland; where he wrote "The Toast," a celebrated political satire, which was printed and given to his friends. The first edition of "The Toast" was a small pamphlet in 12mo, enlarged in 1736 to a handsome quarto, with an elegant frontispiece. It now sells for an extravagant price; and has been reprinted,

brated Principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxford, informed Dr. Warton, that Hooke's Translation of

printed, but without (one of its principal beauties) the notes and observations, in Almon's "New Foundling Hospital of Wit." It was re-published, with the other Works of the Doctor, in 4to, likewise in 1754, with a Latin Address to the Parliaments of France, who were at that time making a vigorous resistance to the encroachments of the Crown. Of this Book, which is very well printed, and adorned with emblematical head and tail-pieces, a small number only was taken off, for private distribution, and it is very rarely to be met with. On the dedication of the Radcliffe Library, 1749, he spoke a Latin Oration in the Theatre, which was received with the highest acclamations, and for which Mr. Warton pays him an elegant compliment in "The Triumph of Isis." In 1755, when the memorable contest happened in Oxfordshire, his attachment to the Old Interest drew on him the resentment of the New. He was libelled in newspapers and pamphlets, and charged with the following particulars; viz. That he was an Irishman; that he had received subscriptions for books never published to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds, of which sum he had defrauded his subscribers; that he had offered himself to sale both in England and Ireland, and was not found worth the purchase; that he was the writer of "The London Evening Post;" the author of a book in Queen Anne's reign, intituled, "Political Considerations, 1710," in which there was false English; and of a book just then printed, called, "The Dreamer, 1754." At this time he published his "Apology," in quarto, and very clearly vindicated himself from the several matters charged on him, except only the last article, of his being author of "The Dreamer;" and warmly retaliated on his adversaries.—Mr. Cole had often seen him at St. Mary's church, Cambridge, when he used to be on a visit to Mr. Mackenzie, who married Mr. Chambers the town-clerk's daughter. He was a tall, lean, well-looking man; and was the author of, 1. "Miltoni Epistola ad Pollionem" (Lord Polwarth); 2. "Sermo Pedestris;" 3. "Scamnum, Ecloga;" 4. "Templum Libertatis, in Three Books;" 5. "Tres Oratiunculæ;" 6. "Epistola Objurgatoria;" 7. "Antonietti Ducis Corsorum Epistola ad Corsos de rege eligendo;" 8. "Eulogium Jacci Etonensis;" 9. "Aviti Epistola ad Perillam, virginem Scotam," &c. 10. "Oratiuncula habita in domo Convocationis Oxon. cum Epistola dedicatoria, 1757;" and "Epitaphium Richardi Nash." He was also the Editor of the five last volumes of Dr. South's Sermons.—He was known and esteemed by the first men of his time for wit and learning; and must be allowed to have been a polite scholar, an excellent orator, and an elegant and easy writer both in Latin and English. Mr. Cole was informed that he lies buried in Ealing church, as lord of the manor, or lessee of the great tithes. There is no monument or epitaph for him; but the Doctor himself, not long before his

death,

the "Travels of Cyrus" was made at Dr. Cheyne's house at Bath, and that he himself had often been

death, which happened Dec. 30, 1763, drew up the following very curious one, in order to be engraved on a silver case, in which he directed his heart should be preserved, in some convenient part of St. Mary hall:

Epitaphium GULIELMI KING,
a seipso scriptum pridie nonas Junii,
die natali Georgii III. MDCCLXII.

"Fui
GULIELMUS KING, LL. D.
ab anno MDCCXIX. ad annum MDCC—
hujus Aulæ Præfectus.
Literis humanioribus à puero deditus,
eas usque ad supremum vitæ diem colui.
Neque vitiis carui, neque virtutibus;
imprudens et improvidus, comis et benevolus;
sæpè æquo iracundior,
haud unquam ut essem implacabilis.
A luxuriâ pariter ac avaritiâ
(quam non tam vitium
quàm mentis insanitatem esse duxi)
prorsùs abhorrens.
Cives, hospites, peregrinos
omninò liberaliter accepi,
ipse et cibi parcus, et vini parcissimus.
Cum magnis vixi, cum plebeiis, cum omnibus,
ut homines noscerem, ut meipsum imprimis:
neque, eheu, novi!
Permultos habui amicos,
at veros, stabiles, gratos,
(quæ fortasse est gentis culpa)
perpaucissimos.
Plures habui inimicos;
sed invidos, sed improbos, sed inhumanos;
quorum nullis tamen injuriis
perinde commotus fui
quàm deliquiis meis.
Summam, quam adeptus sum, senectutem,
neque optavi, neque accusavi;
vitæ incommoda neque immoderatè ferens,
neque commodis nimium contentus.
Mortem neque contempsi neque metui.
Deus optime,
qui hunc orbem et humanas res curas,
miserere animæ nostræ!"

There is a striking likeness of Dr. King, in the Orator's Rostrum, in Worlidge's View of the Installation of Lord Westmoreland as Chancellor of Oxford, in 1761; likewise two portraits of him, in mezzotinto, by Faber and M'Ardell.

Hooke's amanuensis on the occasion, who dictated his Translation to him with uncommon facility and rapidity.

In 1733 he revised a Translation of "The History of the Conquest of Mexico, by the Spaniards, by Thomas Townshend, Esq." printed in 2 volumes, 8vo *; and in the same year he published, in 4to, the first volume † of "The Roman History, from the Building of Rome to the Ruin of the Commonwealth; illustrated with Maps and other Plates." This volume is dedicated to Mr. Pope ‡, and introduced by "Remarks on the History of the Seven Roman Kings, occasioned by Sir Isaac Newton's

* First printed in 1724, folio.

† A third edition of this volume was printed in 1757.

‡ "Sir, The displaying your name at the head of these sheets is, I confess, like hanging out a splendid sign to catch the Traveller's eye, and entice him to make trial of the entertainment the place affords. But, when I can write under my sign, that Mr. Pope has been here, and was content, who will question the goodness of the house?—You see Sir, and I had no desire to hide it, my interested view in this Epistle. Perhaps I should find it difficult, on such an occasion as the present, to address you in any terms which might not be construed into self-love, more or less refined. Will not this be the case, if I say, as with truth I can, that I was glad to seize the only opportunity I may ever have of so publicly testifying my just esteem for a worthy Friend, to whom I have been long and much obliged? Yet allow me to add, that I imagine I do give a proof of that esteem, when I inscribe to you this attempt towards a History of *Roman Virtue* and Patriotism. No consideration, I hope, could engage me to it, if I were not persuaded that you really are, what your writings declare you to be, a Friend to Virtue, to your Country, and to the Liberties of Mankind. I am, with sincerity and affection, Sir, your most faithful humble servant, N. Hooke."

The friendship between these eminent men extended to the close of our English Homer's life. "Pope," says Dr. Johnson, "expressed undoubting confidence of a future state. Being asked by his friend Mr. Hooke, a Papist, whether he would not die like his father and mother, and whether a Priest should not be called; he answered, *I do not think it essential, but it will be very right; and I thank you for putting me in mind of it.*" Mr. Hooke, on this occasion, told Dr. Warburton, "that the priest, whom he had provided to do the last office to the dying man, came out from him, penetrated to the last degree with the state of mind in which he found his penitent; resigned and rapt up in the love of God and man."

Objec-

Objections to the supposed 244 Years Duration* of the Royal State of Rome."

Mr. Hooke's nervous pen was next employed in digesting "An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court to the Year 1710. In a Letter from herself to Lord ——," 1742," 8vo. His reward, on this occasion, was considerable†, and the reputation he acquired by the performance much greater. The circumstances of the transaction are thus related by Dr. Maty‡: "The Relict of the great Duke of Marlborough being desirous of submitting to posterity her political conduct, as well as her Lord's, applied to the Earl of Chesterfield for a proper person to receive her information, and put the memoirs of her life into a proper dress. Mr. Hooke was recommended by him for that purpose. He accordingly waited upon the Duchess, while she was still in bed, oppressed by the infirmities of age. But, knowing who he was, she immediately got herself lifted up, and continued speaking during six hours. She delivered to him, without any notes, her account in the most lively as well as the most connected manner. As she was not tired herself, she would have continued longer the business of this first sitting, had she not perceived that Mr. Hooke was quite exhausted, and wanted refreshment as well as rest. So eager was

* "Though Sir Isaac objected to the Seven Kings of Rome lasting 244 years, yet the reigns of the Seven last Kings of Spain, from 1516 to 1758, lasted nearly as long: (viz. Charles I. 39; Philip II. 43; Philip III. 23; Philip IV. 44; Charles II. 35; Philip V. 45; Ferdinand VI. 13; 242 years." *T. F.*

† "The Duchess of Marlborough rewarded Hooke with 5000*l.* for his trouble in writing her "Account;" but quarreled with him afterwards, because, as she affirmed, he attempted to convert her to Popery. Hooke was a Mystic, and a Quietist, and a warm disciple of Fenelon. It was he who brought a Catholic Priest to take Pope's confession on his death-bed. The Priest had scarcely departed, when Bolingbroke, coming over from Battersea, flew into a great fit of passion and indignation on the occasion." Essay on Pope, vol. II. p. 201, 202.

‡ See his "Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield," 4to, vol. I. p. 116.

she for the completion of the work, that she insisted upon Mr. Hooke's not leaving her house till he had finished it. This was done in a short time; and her Grace was so well pleased with the performance, that she complimented the Author with a present of five thousand pounds, a sum which far exceeded his expectations. As soon as he was free, and permitted to quit the house of his benefactress, he hastened to the Earl, to thank him for his favour, and communicated to him his good fortune. The perturbation of mind he was under, occasioned by the strong sense of his obligation, plainly appeared in his stammering out his acknowledgements; and he, who had succeeded so well as the interpreter of her Grace's sentiments, could scarcely utter his own *.

* As Ruffhead's account of this transaction is somewhat different, it may be pleasant to compare it with Dr. Maty's: "This gentleman [Hooke] seems to have possessed no small share of Mr. Pope's esteem and friendship. His solicitude to do him service is strongly exemplified in the following anecdote: The first Duchess of Marlborough was desirous of having an account of her public conduct given to the world. Mr. Hooke, a Roman Catholic in the Mystic way, and compiler of the Roman History, was, by Mr. Pope and others, recommended to her Grace, as a proper person to draw up this account, under her inspection; and, by the assistance of the papers she communicated to him, he performed this Work so much to her Grace's satisfaction, that she talked of rewarding him largely, but would do nothing till Mr. Pope came to her, whose company she then sought all opportunities to procure, and was uneasy to be without it. He was at that time with some friends, whom he was unwilling to part with, a hundred miles distant. But, at Mr. Hooke's earnest solicitation, when Mr. Pope found his presence so essentially concerned in his friend's interest and future support, he broke through all his engagements, and, in the depth of winter, and ill ways, flew to his assistance. On his coming, the Duchess secured to Mr. Hooke five thousand pounds; and by that means attached him to her service. But soon after she took occasion, as was usual with her, to quarrel with him.

Her every turn by violence pursued,
Nor more a storm her hate, than gratitude.

Thus Mr. Hooke represented the matter. The reason she gave of her sudden dislike of him, was his attempt to pervert her to Popery. This is not without probability: for he, finding her Grace (as appears from the Account of her Conduct) without any Religion, might think it an act of no common charity to give

The second volume * of his "Roman History" appeared in 1745; when Mr. Hooke embraced the fair occasion of complimenting his worthy friend Hugh Earl of Marchmont †.

give her his own."—Speaking of Mr. Hooke, who had then lately been promoted, Mr. Pope says, "he begins to feel the effects of a Court life, the dependence on the great, who never do good, but with a view to make slaves." And, in a letter to Mr. Allen, he tells him, "I can never enough thank you, my dear and true friend, for every instance of your kindness. At present, I am loaded with them, but none touch me more sensibly, than your attempts for Mr. Hooke; for I am really happier in seeing a worthy man eased of the burthen which Fortune generally lays such men under, as have no talents to serve the bad and the ambitious; than in any pleasures of my own, which are but idle at best." In his last will, he gave five pounds to Mr. Hooke, to be laid out in a ring, or any other memorial.

"When the Duchess of Marlborough died, she left 500*l.* a year to Mr. Hooke and David Mallet to write the History of the late Duke; but it was never performed that I ever heard of."

MS Note by Mr. John Whiston.

* A second Edition of this Volume was printed in 1756.

† "My Lord; Permit me to lay hold of this fair occasion, publickly to congratulate your Lordship, upon that *true* glory, *the consenting praise of the honest and the wise*, which you have so early acquired. When men have performed any *virtuous* actions, or such as sit easy upon their memories, it is a *reasonable* pleasure (says a Philosophical Writer who speaks contemptuously enough of renown after death) to have the testimony of the world added to that of their own consciences, that they have done well. My Lord, you have not only this pleasure, but another, no less reasonable, and more exquisite, attending a character like yours—the being able to do much good to others. To those whom you distinguish by particular marks of your good opinion you give reputation; and I have happily experienced, that reputation so derived is not mere air and fruitless. Through that warmth and good-will which your Lordship, on all occasions, expresses for me, I have profited, greatly profited, by *your* glory. You, my Lord, can be no stranger to this truth; yet, I trust, you will forgive me if, to draw still more advantage from your fame, I here take the liberty to tell your Lordship, in *print*, for the information of others, what you knew before: as a Player, when alone on the Stage, speaks aloud to himself, that he may be heard by those who fill the Theatre. I would, by this Dedication of my Book to your Lordship, publish, as far as by such means I can, that you, my Lord, are my Patron and my Friend; and that I am, with the greatest respect, esteem, and gratitude, my Lord, Your Lordship's

Most faithful, and most humble servant, N. Hooke."

The

To the second volume Mr. Hooke added "The Capitoline Marbles*, or Consular Calendars, an an-

The Editor of these "Literary Anecdotes" confesses, that he has a view to himself in transcribing the preceding Dedication. He wishes, at the distance of nearly seventy years, to add his feeble testimony to the "fair fame" of the Earl of Marchmont; whose "patronage and friendship" he is proud to have experienced.—This worthy Peer died, at Hemel Hempstead, Jan. 10, 1794, in his 87th year; when the title became extinct.—He was the last of those who distinguished themselves in the House of Commons during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. He was chosen a member of that House in the same year with the late Lord Chatham and the first Lord Lyttelton, and soon became a conspicuous speaker. When Mr. Pulteney seceded, on the occasion of the Convention, in 1739, the Earl of Marchmont, then Lord Polwarth, led the Opposition; but, very soon after that, his succession to the Scottish earldom put an end, for a time, to his Parliamentary career. How formidable an opponent Sir Robert Walpole thought him, may be judged of by his saying, "There were few things he more ardently wished, than to see that young man at the head of his family." He lived long in habits of the strictest intimacy and friendship with Lord Cobham, Sir William Wyndham, Lord Bolingbroke, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Pope, and other eminent persons of that time. The first placed his bust in the Temple of Worthies at Stowe, and to the two last he was executor. For his trouble, the Poet left him a large-paper edition of Thuanus, and a portrait of Lord Bolingbroke, painted by Richardson. He was made First Lord of Police in Mr. Pelham's administration; and promoted to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland in 1764; which he held till his death. He was chosen one of the Sixteen Peers in the year 1750, and from that time till 1784, when he ceased to be one of the number, was a constant attendant on the House, taking an active part in all business of importance. In learning of all sorts, and extensive reading, he was exceeded by few, in parliamentary information perhaps by none; his only boast however was, "that he never gave a vote, or spoke from an interested motive, during all the years he sat in the two Houses." His library, containing one of the most valuable private collections of books, manuscripts, prints, and geography, in this country, is now in the possession of the Right Honourable George Rose, his executor; and amongst the MSS are those which had been bequeathed to Lord Marchmont by Mr. Pope, many of which are very curious and highly interesting.—The Countess of Marchmont died in 1794 (see Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 444).

* Since very beautifully engraved by Piranesi, in his "Lapides Capitolini, sive Fasti Consulares Triumphalesque Romanorum ab urbe conditâ usque ad Tiberium Cæsarem."

tient

tient Monument accidentally discovered at Rome in the Year 1545, during the Pontificate of Paul III."

In 1758, Mr. Hooke published "Observations on, I. The Answer of M. l'Abbé de Vertot to the late Earl Stanhope's Enquiry, concerning the Senate of Antient Rome*; dated December 1719. II. A Dissertation upon the Constitution of the Roman Senate, by a Gentleman; published in 1743. III. A Treatise on the Roman Senate, by Dr. Conyers Middleton; published in 1747. IV. An Essay on the Roman Senate, by Dr. Thomas Chapman; published in 1750;" which he with great propriety inscribed to Mr. Speaker Onslow †.

* Soon after the appearance of the former edition of these "Anecdotes" I published, "An Apology for some of Mr. Hooke's Observations concerning the Roman Senate; with an [excellent] Index to the Observations, by Mr. Bowyer, 1782," 4to.

† Mr. Hooke requests the Reader, "That he will not, from the seemingly quarrelsome humour of the Observator, conclude him insensible to the superior abilities of those learned men, whose works he criticises; or so wrong-headed, as to think that a writer's happening sometimes to reason weakly and inconclusively, is any proof of his not being an able reasoner, or a person of true and extensive learning." The Observation,, he adds, he wishes not to be considered as "a critique or censure on those pieces which he mentioned in the title-page, but on all the Accounts of the Regal State of Rome, and the first Settlement of the Roman Commonwealth, which has been given by other modern writers, who have taken Dionysius of Halicarnassus for their chief and most trusty guide." He concludes the Preface with the following anecdote: "A very great man (in all senses) said to the Author, after doing him the honour to read his Remarks on the History of the Seven Roman Kings, and his Dissertation on the Credibility of the History of the first 500 Years of Rome, 'I believe you are right; but I don't care whether you are or no. Why don't you give us the *third* volume?' To prevent the like rebuke from any Reader of the following Observations, I take this occasion to signify, that, though the said third volume was never promised, and is not finished, and though the Author has little hope of ever finishing it in such a manner as to satisfy either the Publick or himself, yet it is his purpose to do his best to please those persons who desire a third volume; of which no inconsiderable part, (already written and revised) will probably be sent to the press before the end of the approaching summer. It is possible that some persons of a teasing disposition may ask, Why the Author did not finish the third volume, instead of losing time in improving his first volume, and writing critical observations? To this if any considerate

This volume was followed by "A Short Review * of Mr. Hooke's Observations, &c. concerning the

siderate and pacific friend of the Author were to answer, he would probably say, That, granting the time and labour, spent in improving the first volume, and in writing critical observations, to have been sufficient for the work of a third volume, the Author may nevertheless be excused, if he judged, That, to those Readers who read with a desire to see what is true or probable, the improvements and observations aforesaid would be more acceptable than a third volume without these; because, in his opinion, they may, in some measure, conduce to clear up several obscurities in the History, not only of the earlier but of the later ages of Rome. In the second edition of the first volume, the history of the 42 years from the Secession to the Decemvirate (in which interval Sp. Cassius made the first proposal of an Agrarian law; and the Tribune Volero prevailed to have Comitia Tributa introduced) was, in great part, a new composition, which placed things in a very different light from that in which they had before been presented. (The character and conduct of Cassius are vindicated.) And, in the third edition of that volume, some considerable changes and additions (improvements, it is hoped) were made in the History of the Romans, from A. U. 357, when they took Veii, to the year 370, when Marcus Manlius (who preserved the Capitol, after the Gauls had burnt the City of Rome) was assassinated. An examination is made into the true cause of that implacable hatred which the Senate and Camillus bore to Manlius; and into the manner of his death."

* "Mr. Hollis, whenever his attention to public liberty was required, was a faithful centinel, never off duty. On Mr. Hooke's Roman History he has this Note: 'See a curious Tract, written by Mr. Spelman, intituled, *A Short Review of Mr. Hooke's Observations*, &c. in which the biasses of that yet respectable gentleman, Mr. Hooke, a Romanist, are set forth. In the year above mentioned, Mr. Hooke published 'Observations on the Accounts given by Vertot, Middleton, and Chapman, on the Roman Senate;' in which he treated Dionysius as a mere writer of romance, &c. and the above-mentioned Authors, particularly Dr. Middleton, with a disrespect for which the subject gave no occasion, and which the Monthly Reviewers ascribe to the Doctor's offensive Letter from Rome.' Mr. Spelman had then published, or was about to publish, his excellent Translation of this same Dionysius's History; and on that, and other accounts, thought it necessary to obviate the prejudices which might be instilled into some part of the publick by these Observations in the short Review above mentioned. In this little piece he fails not to vindicate his Historian, though briefly, yet, as competent judges have determined, very effectually. Mr. Hooke's passion for the despotic form of government appeared by an anecdote communicated to us by a gentleman who was an eye and ear witness of the transaction. In the year 1746, Mr. Hooke, in company with

Roman Senate, and the Character of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 1758," 8vo; an anonymous pamphlet, but written by Edward Spelman, esq.

The third volume of Mr. Hooke's "Roman History," to the end of the Gallic war, was printed, under his inspection, before his last illness; but did not appear till after his death, which happened in 1764. The fourth volume was published in 1771.

Mr. Hooke left two sons; one of whom, Thomas, is a Divine of the Church of England *; the other, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and Professor of Astronomy in that illustrious Seminary †.

with some gentlemen of respectable characters, took out of his pocket a pamphlet, written by Mr. Warburton (afterwards Bp. of Gloucester) just then published; from which he reads a passage to the following effect: *When God, in his justice, weighs the fate of Nations, he considers all arbitrary governments as paper and packthread in the scale!* 'What,' said Mr. Hooke, 'does Mr. Warburton imagine, that God Almighty considers the great Monarchies of France and Spain only as paper and packthread?' No one in company made any reply, and the conversation dropped. But, we may suppose, they took the fairness of the citation for granted. The passage alluded to is in a pamphlet intituled, 'Apologetical Dedication to the Reverend Dr. Henry Stebbing, &c. 1746.'" *Memoirs of Mr. Hollis*, p. 497.

* For the following letter to the late George Allan, Esq. of Darlington, I am indebted to Mr. Allan's worthy son:

"Sir, *Birkby, Dec.* 14, 1783.

"I thank you, and am much obliged to you for the letter to the Earl of Oxford [see p. 606], and the trouble you have been at in transcribing it. How Bowyer got it out of the Earl's hands, I cannot conceive; nor how he could think himself at liberty to print it ‡. What I learn from it is, that Mr. Hooke, when a young man, had some considerable losses in the South-Sea; and would have been glad of an employment under the Earl of Oxford, or some of the Earl's friends in the Ministry. Maty's story of the Duchess of Marlborough is pleasant; and I believe it to be true; but as for Warburton's idle tale of Mr. Hooke's endeavouring to pervert her Grace to Popery, it is too absurd to be believed by any body, or that *that* was the cause of her quarrelling with him. I have been told, that she wanted him to set about another work for her, from which he excused himself upon account of his Roman History. I am, &c. T. Hooke."

† See a very obliging and satisfactory Letter from this gentleman in vol. V. p. 395.

‡ It was *publici juris*; amongst the Earl of Oxford's numerous and valuable Collection of MSS. preserved in the British Museum.

No. XI.

Dr. RICHARD FARMER.

This learned Critick and distinguished Scholar (who is justly celebrated in the "Encyclopædia Britannica*" as "a man of pleasing, though singular manners") was the descendant of a family long seated at Ratcliffe Culey †, a hamlet within the parish of Shepey, in the county of Leicester. His grandfather (who died in 1727, æt. 63) is described on his tomb, in St. Mary's church at Leicester as "John Farmer, of Nuneaton, gent." His father, who was largely engaged in Leicester in the profession of a maltster, married in 1732-3 Hannah Knibb, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He died in 1778, at the age of 80. His widow survived him more than twenty years, dying Dec. 14, 1808, at the advanced age of nearly 97. Their first-born son, John, died an infant.

*. "One of us, who had the pleasure of being a little known to him, has been so much delighted with the natural ease and pleasantry of his conversation, that we made all the enquiries which we judged requisite to enable us to draw up such a biographical sketch of this agreeable man as might be acceptable to our Readers, and not unworthy of his character; but these enquiries were made in vain. Those to whom we applied knew little more of the incidents of his life than what we had previously found in a Miscellany, of which the writers seem to consider it as a principle of duty to vilify the character of every person, who, like Dr. Farmer, is the friend of order, and the enemy of sudden or rapid innovations. To that Miscellany, therefore, we must be beholden for many facts, but we shall certainly copy none of its malevolence." *Encyclopædia Britannica.*

†. See an ample Pedigree of Dr. Farmer's ancestors under *Ratcliffe Culey*, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV, p. 950. —Dr. Farmer gives arms on his seal, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three Roman lamps, burning proper. Motto, *Non extinguentur*. "Dr. Farmer shewed Mr. Cole his arms and pedigree in Guillim." MS. Cole, LIV. pp. 32, 33.

Richard,

Richard, the second son, was born, Aug. 28, 1735, in the antient * Borough of Leicester; and received the early part of his education, under the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes † (father of the present truly respectable Dean of Canterbury,) in the Free Grammar-school of his native Town; a seminary in which many eminent persons were his contemporaries.

About the year 1753, he left the school, with the character of being estimable for temper and talents; and was entered a pensioner at Emanuel College, Cambridge, when Dr. Richardson ‡ was master, and Mr. Bickham § and Mr. Hubbard || tutors.

* In Domesday this antient Borough is styled *Civitas Leicestriæ*.

† See a Pedigree of the Family of Andrewes in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 456.

‡ "Dr. Richardson was a good-humoured man, warmly attached to Tory principles, and no less strict in the minutiæ of College discipline. It was matter of triumph in him to have been present, when a boy, at the trial of Sacheverell; and so rigid a disciplinarian was he, as to punish the wearing of a neckcloth (which at that time was deemed unacademical) instead of a stock, with the same strictness as a deviation from moral rectitude." Dr. Richardson, at the time when the question proposed by Dr. Jebb (see p. 630) was in agitation, was old and feeble; but he chose to be carried to the Senate-house; and when his shrill voice, on giving his vote, could scarcely be heard, he cried out to one of the Masters, enquiring whose voice it was, 'It was I, Master —it was I; I came to save the University.'" *Annual Necrology.*

§ "Dr. Farmer's classical tutor was no ways distinguished for ability. He, however, had the interest of the upper part of the Society; and obtained the tutorship in preference to a man of respectable talents the late Bishop Hurd, author of a political work of considerable merit, ['Dialogues on the English Constitution'], which proves him at the earlier part of life to have been a Whig, and apparently one zealous and well-informed. It may therefore be inferred that Bickham was a Tory." *Ibid.*

|| "The mathematical tutor was Mr. Hubbard, a Tory also in principle; yet, in a course of years, his mind assumed a more liberal cast. He was allowed to be a judicious tutor; though, in matters of discipline and œconomy, regular to a degree of superstition: he was also (his voice and appearance being favourable to that character) a popular preacher.—The government of Emanuel College had thus passed into the hands of persons very different in political principles from those who formerly presided in it: for Emanuel College had once been (so fluctuating are human institutions) a kind of nursery for Puritans." *Ibid.*

Mr.

Mr. Farmer, when an under-graduate, applied himself chiefly to classical learning and the belles lettres; was known to be a man of reading, distinguished rather for sprightly parts than profound speculations; and much esteemed in the circle of his friends.

He took his degree of B. A. in 1757; ranked as a Senior Optime; and was of the same year with Dr. Waring and Dr. Jebb. The degree, though not of the first class, procured him notice in College: and he successfully contested the silver cup given at Emanuel to the best graduate of that year with Mr. Wanley Sawbridge, brother to the Alderman. This cup is preserved with great care in Dr. Farmer's family.

His Cambridge Verses were, a Poem on laying the first Stone of the Public Library, 1755; and a Sonnet on the late King's death, 1760.

In 1760 he proceeded M. A.; and succeeded as classical tutor * to Mr. Bickham, who went off to the valuable rectory of Loughborough in Leicestershire, in the gift of Emanuel College. In discharge of the part of his office more immediately classical, Mr. Farmer was entitled to considerable respect. He was a good scholar: but Theology and Mathematics were not his favourite studies. He did not give lectures in Euclid many years; but in Grotius and the Greek Testament he continued to lecture till he resigned the tuition. By his pupils, as formerly by his fellow students, he was generally esteemed; though an occasional want of punctuality sometimes exposed him to censure from their parents.

For many years, while tutor, he served the curacy of Swavesey, a village about eight miles from Cambridge, not far from the road to Huntingdon, which had been formerly served by the celebrated Dr. Jortin. In this situation he gained the respect of his

* "The first books that he lectured in were, Euclid's Elements, Aristophanes, Tully's Offices, the Amphitryon of Plautus, and Hurd's Horace. In later periods, he lectured in Quintilian, Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ, and the Greek Testament." *Annual Necrology.*

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congregation, rather by his affability and social manners, than by the solemnity of his carriage, or the rigour of his doctrines *. At this time also he formed an intimacy with Sir Thomas Hatton, bart. a good-humoured country gentleman of Long-Stanton in Cambridgeshire.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, May 19, 1763.

In 1765 he was junior proctor of the University of Cambridge.

On the 15th of May 1766, he published, from the University press "Proposals for printing, by Subscription, The History and Antiquities of the Town of Leicester; originally collected by *William* † Staveley, Esq. Barrister at Law, and formerly of Peter-house in that University. Now first offered to the Publick from the Author's Manuscript: with very large Additions and Improvements; and an Appendix of Papers relative to the Subject. By Richard Farmer, M. A. Fellow of Emanuel College in Cambridge, and of the Society of Antiquaries, London ‡."

* "Swavesey was at that time frequented by Methodists; occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Venn, then rector of Yelling in Huntingdonshire, formerly fellow of Jesus College, and by the Rev. Mr. Berridge, then vicar of Everton, Bedfordshire, formerly fellow of Clare Hall. Between these gentlemen and Farmer there existed no great cordiality; for Farmer was no friend to their doctrines, which appeared to him irrational and gloomy. He classed them with Presbyterians; and both Presbyterians and Methodists he considered as Puritans and Roundheads. Farmer was a greater adept in cracking a joke, than in unhinging a Calvinist's creed, or in quieting a gloomy conscience. He, however, possessed a spirit of benevolence; and knew how to perform a generous action to a distressed family. There are men who can read over a person's grave "He was a kind man," with greater satisfaction than "He was a great Preacher." *Annual Necrology.*

† A mistake—for *Thomas* Staveley—who is called *William* in the *Imprimatur* which Mr. Farmer obtained for it in 1767.

‡ "Conditions: 1. The Editor proposes, That the Work be elegantly printed in Quarto at the Cambridge Press; and illustrated with Copper-plates of the antient and present Town, Roman Pavements, Coins, Seals, &c. 2. That the Copy be sent to the Press as soon as the Number of the Impression may be tolerably ascertained; and that each Subscriber pay 5s. when he gives his Name, and 5s. 6d. on the Delivery of the Book. 3. A few Copies

That he set about this Work with the full intention of pursuing it with diligence, is evident from the tenor of many of the Letters which he addressed at that period to his Antiquarian Friends *. But, in

Copies will be printed on large Paper, at 15s. each. Subscriptions will be received by the Editor; and Messrs. Thurlbourn and Woodyer, Cambridge; Mr. Dodsley, Pall Mall; Mr Millar, in the Strand; Mr. Beecroft, in Paternoster-row, London; Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Prince, in Oxford; and by Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Farmer, in Leicester."

* Several of these may be seen in an Advertisement prefixed to the Third Volume of the History of Leicestershire, p. vi—viii. —In answer to one of them, Sir Thomas Cave says, "I am glad so much grist comes to your mill, where, I am confident, it will be made to produce the finest flour."—In a Letter to Mr. Thomas Warton, Dec. 29, 1766, he says, "I am very glad that Joshua [Barnes] is safe arrived at Oxford. His notes, I suspect, will not figure greatly; but you will smile at his identification of *Homer* and *Solomon*. Pope (if I remember right) has a hint at this curious performance, though others have doubted its existence." And, after some useful hints on Theocritus, he adds, "Professor Taylor's Lectures on Theocritus are in the hands of a Rev. Mr. Driffield, of Chelsworth, near Hadleigh, Suffolk. Some years ago he talked of printing them; but that seems to be blown over. I cannot find any body at present that has any acquaintance with him.—Suppose you throw away a letter at him yourself. Don't imagine that I shall be impertinent enough to say any thing more about Editors and Commentators, which you are certainly sufficiently acquainted with. Pray remember to translate Ἐλιζ, in the first Idyllium, by a less ambiguous word than *Capreolus*, by which unfortunate one Master Creech is detected of translating from the Latin. With respect to the History of English Poetry, I flatter myself I can be of much more service: let me know your plan, &c. and command me as you please. When I have a little more time to spare, I will make you out a pretty large Spenserian packet. You talk of being idle in the summer—I wish I had been so too—my business has been solely *swearing at Engravers*. Poor *Shakspeare* lies upon the table.

(Raptim.) Yours most affectionately, R. Farmer.

"P. S. This scrawl has lain by these two days, to wait for a note to Mr. Huddesford; but I am now determined, with Master Dogberry, 'if I was as tedious as a King, to bestow it all on your Worship.' You may remember that we talked of a transcript of names from the Latin of Leicester MSS.; but I think we may be contented with the Preamble about the *Classes*, or somewhat to that purpose; for these sort of things have grown upon me *marvellously*. But I must trouble one of you to look at Dugdale in the Ashmolean, 6502. 12 F 2. p. 327. When I looked at his account of our Abbey, I thought it proved in the Monasti-

con;

a very few months, he began to perceive that the task he had undertaken was much more laborious than he had at first imagined; and in his "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, 1766," addressed to his worthy Friend and Schoolfellow Joseph Cradock, Esq. of Gumley (a Work by which, as Dr. Warton very justly and emphatically expresses it, "an end is put for ever to the dispute concerning the Learning of Shakspeare, by the masterly and convincing and unanswerable Essay* of Dr. Farmer on this subject") he laments that "*he had been persuaded into that employment.* Though I have as much," he says, "of the *Natale Solum* about me as any man whatsoever, yet, I own, the *Primrose Path* is still more pleasing than the *Fosse* or the *Watling-street*:

'Age cannot wither it, nor custom stale
Its infinite variety.'——

And when I am fairly rid of *the dust of Topographical Antiquity*, which hath continued much longer about me than I expected, you may very probably be troubled again with the ever-fruitful subject of Shakspeare and his Commentators."

To an Advertisement of his "Essay," which appeared Jan. 22, 1767, is added, "Mr. Farmer takes this opportunity of informing the Subscribers to the History and Antiquities of the Town of Leicester, that many of the Plates are already finished; and that the whole Work is prosecuted with all the Expedition consistent with the Nature of the undertaking. But the important

con; but, if my memoranda be right, it is not. This therefore (or what part of it *you* or *either* of you think proper) I could wish to have copied by my former amanuensis. I remember it is very legible. Can I ask likewise, at somebody's leisure, for a peep at the said Dugdale MSS. Angl. 292. No. 6491?"—He had then his "History of Leicester" very much at heart.

* A second edition of this valuable performance was called for in 1767, in which are only a few corrections of style, but no additional information. A third was printed in 1789, without any additions except a note at the end, accounting for his finally abandoning his intended publication of the Antiquities of Leicester. The Essay is also given at large in Mr. Steevens's edition of Shakspeare, printed in fifteen volumes, 1793; and in Mr. Reed's edition, twenty-one volumes, 1803.

Communications he has been favoured with, which greatly enlarge his Book, must necessarily defer its Publication somewhat longer than he expected. Subscriptions will be received till Lady-day next, at Half a Guinea the small, and 15*s*. the large Paper." And in a letter to a venerable Antiquary, on the 16th of April following, he says, "I am much obliged by your attention to my attempt on Antiquities; which is a sacrifice of time to my native Town, with little or no view to profit or reputation."—Certainly not to profit; for the price of the quarto volume was to have been only half a guinea!

In 1767, he took the degree of B. D.; and in 1769, July 8, was appointed by Dr. Terrick, then Bishop of London, one of the Preachers at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall; an engagement that required him to be in London a certain number of months in the year, a situation favourable to one now becoming a collector of books. His place of residence was usually the house of Dr. Anthony Askew *, the very eminent physician, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury; who died in 1774.

Feb. 13, 1770, Mr. Farmer appears the profound Antiquary, in thus addressing Mr. Thomas Warton; "Dear Sir, I should have been particularly happy to have seen you at Askew's, as perhaps he has more matters worth your notice, than he himself in the multitude of his business might have time to exhibit; but I am sure he would at least be willing, for I know not a more communicative man in the world. I wish I could give you a satisfactory account of Leland. They have no registers of admissions or degrees at Christ's before the last century; nor are there any matriculations remaining of Leland's time. All I find is, from an old Proctor's book, that D^s^. Leland paid for the degree of B. A. in 1522. So far I could have written some time ago; but I waited from day to day for the Antiquary of the College (one Mr. Wall), who is just now arrived at Cambridge. I hoped he might have informed

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 494.

formed me somewhat about the fellowship. Fuller, I think, is the first who calls him *fellow*; but here again I was disappointed; his list of fellows begins only in the 22d of Henry VIII. In truth, I find no reason to believe he was so.' When he speaks of himself and the College, he would scarcely have omitted it: 'however, if any thing worth notice should occur, you shall certainly have it. You cannot oblige me more than by giving me an opportunity of hoping at least to answer your questions. Have you no job in the *History of Poetry* for your very obliged and affectionate servant, R. FARMER?

P. S. Fuller calls Leland fellow of Christ's (as he pretends) on his own authority (Hist. of Camb. p. 91), and quotes his *Vita Seberti* (Sigeberti); but, if you turn to it in 'Leland de Scriptoribus,' or in Tanner, you will see he only says he had been a *member* of the college. Bale makes a distinct life of Sigebert; but Wall is certainly right, where he tells us there is no other than this. *(Calamo rapidiss.)*"

On the subject of the "History of Leicester," he thus addressed Mr. H. Baldwin, Nov. 12, 1772;

"Sir; A Correspondent of yours, in the Chronicle of Saturday, informs you that he is a Subscriber to some Book, which he has long wished to receive; and complains, with seeming justice, of the delay of publication. He must, however, be candid enough to own, that there may be causes which do not originate in the Author, and those unforeseen ones; such, at least, he will soon find, in the Preface to the *History of Leicester*, has been the case with that Work. The matter is too long for a Newspaper disquisition; but it will appear, that Mr. Farmer has been the person most deceived in his reasonable expectations; and that not his Time only, but his Money, has been sacrificed to the Honour of his Town, and the Interest of his Subscribers. When the delay proved inevitable, it was repeatedly advertized in the Country Journals, that the Subscrip-

tion-money would be returned by the Booksellers to all those who should please to accept it; and the same notice was given to Mr. Beecroft, in London, from whom almost all the Town Receipts were taken. This is again offered; and Mr. Farmer flatters himself that no room is left for complaint *.

"Some time ago Mr. Farmer, on the authority of some persons whom he supposed to be better acquainted than himself with the business of Plates and Printing, was induced to tell his friends in the country, that the Work would be finished in the course of the Winter. He is very sorry to find himself unavoidably deceived, and must necessarily beg a little further indulgence; he hopes only *to* the Summer; certainly not *beyond* it."

The further prosecution of his "History of Leicester," a task which he had in many respects found unpleasant, he soon after thought it prudent to abandon; a circumstance thus noticed by himself:

* At the distance of more than twenty years, Dr. Farmer was publicly called upon, in a manner which the following letter (written wholly unknown to him, and whilst he was labouring under a severe indisposition) will fully explain:

"Mr. URBAN, In a periodical publication of December last, it is asked, whether Dr. Farmer received subscriptions for the Antiquities of Leicester, and whether the book has been published. Without entering into the motives for such a question, I will answer, that Dr. Farmer did receive such subscriptions, and that the book is not yet published. But let me add, that the very respectable Dignitary here called in question, more than twenty years ago, advertized in the St. James's Chronicle that he had declined the undertaking, and that the subscription-money was ready to be returned. Should any one doubt this assertion, I am ready to give the best proof of it, by repeating the same offer in the Doctor's name. You may, therefore, Sir, assure your Readers, that, if by chance there should be still any one or more subscriptions outstanding, the money will, on demand, be returned by J. NICHOLS. *July* 3, 1797."

I did not expect that many would apply for the return of such small sums as *five shillings* and *seven shillings and six pence*. I paid, however, those sums to *five Subscribers*; and two of them came from the Executors of my rich Friend Mr. James Dodsley! —My generosity, however, (though two of the receipts were for *large paper*) cost me only thirty shillings!

"This

"This Work was just begun at the press, when the Writer was called to the superintendance of a large College, and was obliged to decline the undertaking. The Plates, however, and some of the Materials, have been long ago put into the hands of a Gentleman who is every way qualified to make a proper use of them *."

The handsome present was thus acknowledged:

"The Collections of Thomas Staveley, esq: and the Rev. Samuel Carte, with several original MSS. and some engraved Plates, were the gift of a learned Dignitary of the Church, from whom the Publick long expected a History of his native Town of Leicester; and the handsome manner in which this has been publicly noticed, is an inducement for wishing to deserve the compliment which Dr. Farmer has bestowed †."

In 1775, on the death of Dr. Richardson, he was chosen Master of Emanuel College; Mr. Hubbard, the senior Fellow, declining it on account of age and infirmities ‡. He now took the degree of D. D.; and was very soon succeeded in the tutorship by Dr. William Bennet, an elegant and profound scholar, who was afterwards most deservedly honoured with a mitre, and is now Bishop of Cloyne.

In 1775-6 Dr. Farmer served, in his turn, the office of Vice-chancellor of the University; and in that elevated office acquired a considerable degree of reputation, and was afterwards frequently the *Procancellarius*.

"The disturbances in America having by this time become serious, the University of Cambridge, with numberless other loyal Bodies, voted an Address to

* Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, ed. 1789, p. 95.

† Preface to the History of Leicestershire; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 185.

‡ "On the death of Dr. Richardson, the College assembled March 21, 1775, when they unanimously elected Mr. Henry Hubbard to succeed him, who was so long an ornament in that respectable Society; but who, having, with his wonted moderation and disinterestedness, declined that honour, gave his full suffrage to his friend Mr. Farmer." *Rev. W. Cole, MS.*

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the King, approving of the measures adopted by Government to reduce the factious Colonists to their duty; the Address, however, was not carried unanimously. It was, of course, opposed by the Rev. John Jebb, so well known for his free opinions in politics and religion, and by some others; of whom one man, a member of the *Caput*, carried his opposition so far, as actually to refuse the key of the place which contained the seal necessary on such occasions. In this emergency, Dr. Farmer, who was then Vice-chancellor, is said to have forced open the door with a sledge-hammer; an exploit which his democratical biographers affect to ridicule, by calling it *his* courtly zeal, and the occasion of all his subsequent preferments *. If it be indeed true that he broke the door in pieces with his own hands, his conduct must be acknowledged to have been not very decorous; but, if the office which he filled be taken into consideration, we apprehend it would be as difficult to prove that conduct essentially wrong, as to vindicate the obstinate arrogance of him who occasioned it. The seal was the property of the University, of which this outrageous supporter of the Bill of Rights was but an individual member. The University had resolved that it should be employed for a certain purpose, which it was the duty of the Vice-chancellor to carry into effect; and, since the seal was refused to him, he had no alternative but to get possession of it by force. We hope, however, that he employed a servant to break

* The Author of Dr. Farmer's Life in the "Annual Necrology," evidently impressed with great personal esteem for his *quondam* Tutor, but differing *toto cœlo* from him in political opinions, observes, "that the two parties of Whig and Tory, at Cambridge, had for some time carried their contentions rather high; till, on the 17th of March 1769, an Address was presented to the King by the Tories, containing nothing short of a reprobation of the principles and conduct of the popular party.—A few years after happened the American war. An Address was again presented by the Tories, justifying the cruel measures then pursued, and the men who adopted them." *Annual Necrology.*

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the door; and, indeed, as Vice-chancellor, he must have had so many servants at his command, that it is not conceivable he would wield the sledge-hammer himself*."

On the death of Dr. Barnadiston, Master of Bene't College, he was (June 27, 1778,) unanimously elected *Proto-Bibliothecarius*, or Principal Librarian, of the University †; to which (as well as to the Headship of his College) he was well entitled from his literary character.

In a very few days after he was admitted to the office, he thus addressed his friend Mr. Gough:

"Dear Sir, *Emanuel, July* 27, 1778.

"You have repeatedly called me a very *idle and ungrateful fellow*; but I think you will pardon me when you hear my situation. When I received your Letter, I was confined by the rheumatism; and, as soon as possible, carried into the country to get rid of it. The death of your Master ‡ brought me back, when I was very little able to canvass for his place; and had, besides, a Sermon to make for our Infirmary business; at which instant, I had an account of the death of my Father §: the consequences of which have totally engaged me till last night. When I returned, I found myself obliged to go into Suffolk this morning; whence I mean to return about the middle of the week; and if I live, and any thing appears worth transcription, you shall hear by the end of it from

Yours very affectionately, R. FARMER.

"I must go to the Libraries, as I have little or nothing of my own."

Dr. Farmer, when a young man, wrote some very excellent "Directions for studying the English History;" which, with his permission, were printed

* Encyclopædia Britannica.

† Cole MSS.

‡ Mr. Gough had been educated, at Bene't College, under Dr. Barnadiston.

§ See before, p. 618.

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in the European Magazine for 1791; and are also copied in Mr. Seward's "Biographiana."

In April 1780 Dr. Farmer was collated by Bp. Hurd, then Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the Prebend of Aldrewas, and the Chancellorship annexed, founded in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, vacant by the death of Dr. Greene, Dean of Salisbury.

About this period, he lent Mr. Cole "The Negotiations of Cardinal Thomas Woolsey," in MS. which Mr. Cole transcribed (vol. LIX. of his MSS.) It was a MS. of about 400 leaves, apparently written about the reign of Charles the First. Mr. Gray (to whom the MS. was lent about 1770) returned it with this note, written on a blank leaf of the book itself: "Mr. Gray returns Mr. Farmer's Books, with many thanks. The MS Letters would be of some value, if the Transcriber had better understood what he was about; but there are so many words mistaken, so many omitted, that the sense can often only be made out by conjecture. Does not recollect, that they have been printed in any of the Collections; but thinks, he has seen several of them (the originals) in the Harleian Library. Lord Herbert plainly had seen them, and (as far they go) has made them the foundation of his History. They serve to shew, as he says, that the Cardinal, in his Dispatches, was more copious than eloquent. The Instructions to Tunstall and Wingfield, after the Battle of Pavia, and the King's Directions after he had signed the Peace with France, are most remarkable*. *Pemb. Hall*, 12 *April*."—It was about 1770, that Mr. Farmer and Mr. Gray became acquainted. "Before, they had been shy of each other; and, though Dr. Farmer was then esteemed one of the most ingenious of men in the University, yet Mr. Gray's singular niceness in the choice of his acquaintance, made him appear fastidious to a great degree to all who were not acquainted with his manner. Indeed, there did not seem to be any

* This article was purchased at Dr. Farmer's sale by Mr. Bindley, in whose possession it now remains.

pro-

probability of any great intimacy, from the style and manner of each of them; the one a cheerful, companionable, hearty, open, downright man, of no great regard to dress, or common forms of behaviour; the other of a most fastidious and recluse distance of carriage, rather averse to all sociability, but of the graver turn, nice and elegant in his person, dress, and behaviour, even to a degree of finicalness and effeminacy: so that nothing but their extensive learning and abilities could ever have coalesced two such different men; and both of great value in their own line and walk. They were ever after great friends; and Dr. Farmer and all his acquaintance had soon after too much reason to lament his loss, and the shortness of their acquaintance *."

"Some time after this, he was made Prebendary of Canterbury; we believe, through the recommendation of Lord North, then Premier: and it was at Canterbury that the Writer of this sketch had the happiness of being introduced to him, and witnessing his hospitality †."

He was appointed Prebendary, on the death of Dr. William Tatton, in February 1782; and was installed in March. When he returned thanks ‡ at Court for this last preferment, the King very politely asked him, "Whether the University was flourishing, and what Noblemen were resident; and told him, that he could wish every one of that rank had as good principles instilled into them as the Earl of Westmoreland." Dr. Farmer had before told Mr. Cole, that Charles Fox, the vehement haranguer in Parliament against the Court, had publicly reflected on him, as breeding up the Earl, his pupil, in Emanuel and Tory principles: the mention, therefore, of this Earl to Dr. Farmer was as polite as *àpropos*. The Queen, who came to him, in her broken English, accosted him thus—"Doctour! in what part of the

* Cole, MSS. vol. LIX. pp. 57, 58. † Encyclopædia Britannica.

‡ "Feb. 12, 1782, he came to London, to kiss hands for the prebend of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Dr. Tatton." *W. Cole, MS.*

King-

Kingdom do you reside?'—'Always at Cambridge, Madam.'—'Oh, College!' replied her Majesty, and gave him joy of his preferment *.

"After enjoying his Prebend for several years, he resigned it on being preferred by the late Mr. Pitt, then Premier, to a Residentiaryship of St. Paul's †; and we have reason to believe that he declined a Bishoprick ‡, which was offered to him as a reward for the constitutional principles which he was

* Cole's MSS.

† In an hour or two after he had received the official information of this appointment, I met him near Amen Corner; and he pleasantly observed to me, "I could now, if I thought proper, cheat the Minister; for I have in my pocket an appointment to the Residentiaryship of St. Paul's, without having resigned the Prebend of Canterbury." J. N.

‡ "Dr. Farmer had not yet arrived at the zenith of his prosperity; and, indeed, declined being raised to that dignity, to which the Minister was inclined to advance him. The offer of a Bishoprick was twice made him by Mr. Pitt. The promise, at least influence, made personally, as well as by letter, may be, as it always is, considered as the sure forerunner of advancement. But the truth is, the solemnity and formality of the Episcopal character would have sat but awkwardly on Farmer. He chose to move without restraint; and to enjoy himself without responsibility. To use his own language to a friend, 'One that enjoyed the Theatre, and the Queen's Head in the evening, would have made but an indifferent Bishop.' A piece of preferment, however, was soon conferred on him by Mr. Pitt, no less agreeable to his taste, in point of situation, than valuable in point of income, a Residentiaryship of St. Paul's. This was given him in exchange for the Prebend of Canterbury. It was agreeable to his taste, as requiring three months residence in the capital, and only three, in the year; enabling him to enjoy in succession his literary clubs in London, and his literary retreat at Cambridge. It was valuable, for its clear income is twelve or fourteen hundred a year, besides perquisites, which, though not easily ascertained, are considerable. The ingenious, good-humoured Doctor now expressed himself in terms of perfect satisfaction. He looked for nothing higher. He enjoyed a plentiful income himself, and, possessing with it a considerable share of patronage, had the means (an important consideration to a kind-hearted man) of rendering essential services to his friends. Independently, therefore, of the political principles originally imbibed by Dr. Farmer, it was natural enough for him to express, and, in his conduct through life, to exhibit, a warm attachment to Mr. Pitt, and to support with great cordiality the measures of his administration." *Annual Necrology.*

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at pains to propagate, not only in his college, but, as far as his influence went, through the whole University *.

On the vacancy of the small vicarage of St. Nicholas at Leicester, then worth only 45*l.* a year, the Rev. William Bickerstaffe, an old schoolfellow with Dr. Farmer, applied for it by petition to Lord Chancellor Thurlow †; and, at the same time, in the

* Encyclopædia Britannica.

† "To the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"My Lord, *Leicester, August* 10, 1786.

"By the advice of Mr. Macnamara, a Representative of Leicester, I am instructed to appeal to your Lordship's humanity, to grant me a gracious hearing, by a private address. At fifty-eight years of age, permit a poor Curate, unsupported by private property, to detain your attention a few moments. From 1750 I have been Usher at the Free Grammar school here, with an appointment of 19*l.* 16*s.* a year; seven years Curate of St. Mary's, my native parish, in this Borough; then six years Curate at St. Martin's with All Saints, lately bestowed by your Lordship on Mr. Gregory of this place; and now an opportunity occurs to your Lordship, to give me an occasion to pray for my Benefactor, and those that are dear to him, during my life. 'Tis this; a dispensation is expected every day, by the Head Master of the School where I serve, the Rev. Mr. Pigott, Vicar of Great Wigston in this county, to connect a fresh acquisition in Lincolnshire with it; and he urges your Lordship's Petitioner to try for the living of St. Nicholas here, which he must relinquish. It is simply 35*l.* a year; but, as this Corporation grants an annual aid to each living in Leicester, of 10*l.* a year, St. Nicholas, joined to my School, might render me comfortable for life, and prevent the uncertainty of a Curacy, and the hard necessity, at any time of life, of being harrassed, in all weathers, by a distant cure. My Lord, if this freedom is disgusting, impute it to the sympathising heart of the generous Macnamara, who prompted me to it in these words, speaking of your Lordship: 'Indeed, I feel too forcibly my obligations to press further, or trespass more at present upon his Lordship; but, as you are a native of Leicester, and a freeman, I conceive it my duty to hint to you, that an application immediately from yourself, stating your situation exactly, as you have done to me, may have the desired effect, as his Lordship's great abilities can only be equalled by his humanity and benevolence.' May the almighty, all-present, and all-merciful God direct your Lordship, on this and all occasions, to do His pleasure; and protect you from all dangers, which may threaten soul, body, or estate; is the hearty prayer of

"Your Lordship's humble suppliant, WM. BICKERSTAFFE."

hope

hope of forwarding his suit, wrote also to Dr. Farmer the letter which is copied below *.

"It has been said, that the delights of the pipe and the bottle, in Emanuel parlour, outweighed, in his estimation, the dazzling splen-

* "I think, if Dr. Farmer would undertake my cause, through means usually at hand with men of eminence, I might, by Divine Providence, find the Lord Chancellor disposed to serve me. This living is so immediately tenable with my school, and compatible with an additional curacy, such as Ayleston, which I have, that I cannot forbear troubling your Reverence to take up arms in my cause, and declare, 'Old neighbour, old playfellow, *inveniam viam, aut faciam.*'—My school is but 19*l.* 16*s.* a year. I have no other certain tenure at present. I served Mr. Simmonds seven years at St. Mary's, and Mr. Haines six at St. Martin's with All Saints. These have vanished with their Vicars; and if I had not Ayleston, I might be harrassed with a distant cure, to the discomfort of my life, and the prejudice of my health, at a time when more ease and leisure seem necessary.—I presume Mr. Secretary Pitt, the Representative of Cambridge University, and even the Chancellor of the same, with a crowd of other great personages, have eyes, ears, and hearts, at the service of its late Vice-chancellor, and yet Master of Emanuel."—To another friend Mr. Bickerstaffe writes, "At 58 years of age, having more inclination to a church-living than a wife, I applied to my old neighbour and playfellow, Dr. Farmer, to procure me St. Nicholas parish here; and my application was so well-timed, as to get the business into the hands of Mr. Pitt, their University-representative, by the kind service of the Vice-chancellor, who at the same time attended to commit to him the University-address to the King. Dr. Farmer informed me, that this Chancellor was his particular friend; and that, if St. Nicholas's was pre-engaged, I was put in the way of church-preferment. The living is yet undisposed of; the Lord Chancellor is, or lately was, at Buxton; and I remain uninformed of any thing further: there is no room to expect a smile of favour till the gout is more civil! It seems like a Chancery-suit. The present Chancellor is said to be a leisurely gentleman in these matters. He keeps livings in suspense. This may be designed to accumulate an aid, to pay for the seals and the induction.—Swift says, 'Lord Treasurer, for once be quick!' Should you tell the Chancellor, 'it would suit *him*, and that *I* say it,' it might cost me the loss of his slow favours. At *my* age, I could tell *him*, with strict propriety, *Bis dat, qui citò.*"

Letters to the same purport were addressed to Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Hungerford. To the latter he says, "Mr. Keck and yourself solicited lord Denbigh in my behalf for St. Mary's; and I hope I have not forfeited your favour since."

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dour of the mitre: but he had other and better reasons for preferring a private to a public station. In early life, at least before he was advanced in years, he had felt the power of love *, and had suffered such a disappointment as sunk deep in his mind, and for a time threatened his understanding. From that period, though he retained his faculties entire, he acquired some peculiarities of manner; of which he was so far conscious, as to be sensible that they would hardly become the character of a Bishop: being likewise strongly attached to dramatic entertainments (which, if we mistake not, the English Bishops never witness), and delighting in clubs, where he could have rational conversation without state or ceremony of any kind—he very wisely preferred his Residentiaryship to the highest dignity in the Church †."

"His voice was strong and his manner of speaking rapid and quick. So, that one day a lady hearing him preach at St. Mary's and end his Sermon abruptly, turned to an officer of dragoons who was with her, and said that Dr. Farmer knew how to stop short in a full gallop as well as any of the men in his company ‡."

* This attachment, formed whilst curate of Swavesey, when his situation in life was inadequate to the union, continued for many years unimpaired: and, when his fame and fortune rendered his situation in life at least adequate to the rank of the object of his affections, he began to think seriously of Matrimony; but, on mature reflexion, found that his habits of life were then too deeply rooted to be changed into those of domestic arrangements with any probable chance of perfect happiness to either party.—Mr Cole, however, says, "Dr. Colman told me, May 3, 1782, that he had it from sufficient authority, that sir Thomas Hatton had refused his eldest daughter to Dr. Farmer, but on what foundation he knew not. The lady is 27 or 28, and Dr. Farmer about 47 or 48. It will probably be a great mortification to both, as to every one it seemed that their regard for each other was reciprocal. Dr. Farmer's preferment is equal to 800*l. per annum*; and I guess the lady's fortune, there being six daughters and two sons, not very great."

† Encyclopædia Britannica.

‡ Cole's MSS.

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The latter years of Dr. Farmer's life were pretty equally divided between Emanuel College and the Residentiary house in Amen-Corner.

"His residence in London was favourable, as already hinted, to his love of literary society; and for many years he was a member of different clubs, composed of men of letters, by whom he was much esteemed.

"Of this class was the Eumélean club, at Blenheim tavern, Bond-street, of which Dr. Ash * was President; and of which Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Boswell, Mr. Windham, M. P. Mr. Knight, M. P. Sir George Shuckburgh, the Honourable Frederick North, Doctor Lawrence, M. P. Sir George Baker, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Seward, Doctor Burney, &c. &c. were members.

"He was also a member of the Unincreasable Club, Queen's head, Holborn, of which Mr. Isaac Reed was the President; Mr. Romney the Painter, Mr. Long, Mr. Hayley, Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Sharpe, Dr. Berdmore of the Charter-house, Mr. Newbery, Mr. George Nicol, &c. &c. were members †."

Dr. Farmer was elected a member of the Lite-

* John Ash, M. D. F. R. S. and A. SS. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, formerly physician to the General Hospital at Birmingham, in which town he was eminent in his practice, and where he had considerable property. He was of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. 1746; B. M. 1750; M. D. 1754. Too close application to his profession having affected his intellects, he recovered them by intense application to mathematical studies. He was the author of "Experiments and Observations to investigate, by Chemical Analysis, the Medicinal Properties of the Mineral Waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, and of the Waters, &c. near St. Amand, in French Flanders, 1788," 8vo; also, "Oratio Harveii, 1790," 4to. He died in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, June 18, 1798, æt. 75; and was buried on the 26th. A whole-length portrait of him, sitting, was engraved in 1791, by Bartolozzi, after sir Joshua Reynolds.

† Annual Necrology; where the Club in Essex-street, founded by Dr. Johnson and his friends, is also mentioned. But of that Club Dr. Farmer was not a member, though in the later period of it he once or twice was a visitor. See Gent. Mag. vol. LV. pp. 8. 99.

rary

rary Club (founded by Dr. Johnson and sir Joshua Reynolds) Feb. 3, 1795.

He died, after a long and painful illness, at the Lodge of Emanuel College, September 8, 1797; and was buried in the Chapel.

The following epitaph in the Cloisters of the College, written by Dr. Parr, accurately exhibits his more amiable and respectable qualities; and reflects honour on the candour of the learned writer; between whom and Dr. Farmer there subsisted great difference of opinion on political subjects.

"A · ☧ · Ω
Ricardus Farmer, S. T. P.
Magister hujus Collegii,
vir facetus et dulcis festivique sermonis,
Græcè et Latinè doctus,
in explicandâ veterum Anglorum Poesi
subtilis atque elegans,
Academiæ Cantabrigiensis stabiliendæ
et amplificandæ studiosus,
Regis et Patriæ amantissimus,
vixit ann. LXII. mens. III. dies XIIII;
decessit sexto id. Septemb.
anno Domini
M DCC LXXXX VII;
et conditus est juxta aram vicini sacelli
in sepulcro quod sibi vivus nuncupaverat."

His will *, dated about 1792, was written on a

* In a few days after the Doctor's death, the following *jeu d'esprit* (not improbably by his friend Mr. George Steevens) appeared in one of the daily papers: "This eminent Critick and enlightened Scholar has left few of equal celebrity behind him at Cambridge: he has turned his mind more to the Belles Lettres than men do in general who are educated in the trammels of that Monkish Establishment. The Doctor composed some of his pleasantest Works in an arbour on the verge of a pond where he resided, where a pipe was his principal companion; and, when he relaxed from his labours, he amused himself with a variety of water-fowls, which covered his pond; and which, with others not of an aquatic nature, were much admired by all those

blank leaf torn out of an old book, and was nearly as under: "I give to my brother, Joseph Farmer, all my property, not doubting of his using it for the benefit of our Family *."

"Though a good classical scholar, Dr. Farmer has been celebrated only for that kind of literature which is connected with the English Drama; and, having a strong predilection for old English writers, he ranked high among the Commentators

those who visited his hospitable mansion. These birds, a Cambridge friend informs me, he has disposed of in the following manner;

My Geese I give and bequeath—to the Heads of the University.
My Ducks and Drakes—to Sir Henry Vane Tempest.
My Peacock—to the Duchess of Gordon.
My Guinea Fowl—to Colonel Cawthorne.
My Pigeons—to Lady Buckinghamshire, &c. &c.
My Doves—to the Princesses.
My Screech-owl—to Mrs. Mattocks.
My Humming-bird—to Mr. Courtney.
My Bantams—to Tommy Onslow.
My Chicken—to M. A. Taylor.
My King-fisher—to the French Directors.
My Cock Sparrow—to the Duke of Queensbury.
My Old Grey Parrot—to Mrs. Cowley.
My Pullets—to Lord William Gordon.
My Cuckoo—to Mr. Esten.
My Cormorant—to the Duke of Marlborough.
My Goldfinches—to Sir William Pulteney.
My Vulture—to Lord Lonsdale.
My Eagle—to Mr. Pitt.
My Jack-daws—to the Bond-street Beaux.
My Magpie—to Mr. George Colman.
And my Rooks—to the Club at Brookes's.

Oracle, Sept. 21. ONE OF THE COCK AND HEN CLUB."

* Dr. Farmer left two surviving brothers, Thomas and Joseph, both of whom are living in great respectability at Leicester. —Thomas is the father of the Rev. Thomas Farmer, M. A. who was presented by his uncle to the vicarage of St. Luke, Middlesex, 1796; and of two daughters, both married, and living at Leicester.—Joseph, who was lately Colonel of the Leicester Volunteers, remains unmarried.—Three of the Doctor's sisters are also living; 1. Hannah, unmarried; 2. Sarah, married, first, Allen Brown, gent. secondly, to Richard Jervis; but has no children; 3. Mary, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A.; rector of Houghton in the county of Durham; who has two sons, and several grandchildren.

upon

upon Shakespeare. His 'Essay upon the Learning of Shakespeare' was, in fact, the first foundation of his fame, which an unconquerable indolence prevented him from carrying to that height to which the exercise of his literary talents could not have failed to raise it: so great, indeed, was his love of ease, that, after having announced for subscriptions a History of Leicestershire, and actually begun to print it, rather than submit to the fatigue of carrying it through the press, he returned the subscriptions. Indolence and the love of ease were, indeed, the Doctor's chief characteristicks; and to them, with the disappointment already mentioned, may be attributed a want of attention to his external appearance, and to the usual forms of behaviour belonging to his station. In the company of strangers, the eccentricity of his appearance and of his manners made him sometimes be taken for a person half crazed. The Writer of this sketch saw him one morning at Canterbury, dressed in stockings of unbleached thread, brown breeches, and a wig not worth a shilling; and when a Brother Prebendary of his, remarkable for elegance of manners and propriety of dress, put him in mind that they were to attend on the Archbishop, Dr. Farmer replied, that it had totally escaped him; but he went home, and dressed himself like a Clergyman. That he sat late reading, and occasionally drinking brandy and water, cannot be denied; and it is literally true, that he could not easily be prevailed upon to settle his accompts. His accompts with some of his pupils, when Tutor of his College, were never settled to the day of his death; and the young gentlemen not unfrequently took advantage of this unconquerable indolence to borrow of him considerable sums, well knowing that there was little chance of a demand being ever made upon their parents. One gentleman, in particular, told a friend of ours, who was himself a pensioner of Emanuel, that, when he left that College, he was near 50*l.* in debt to Dr.

Farmer; "a debt," said he, "which I would have scrupulously paid, but, after repeated solicitations, I could get no bill from him."—Having been a warm partizan of Government during the American war, it will readily be believed that Dr. Farmer was the determined enemy of Levellers and Anarchists. He was such a Whig as those who placed King William on the throne; and of course deemed a violent Tory by our present Republicans, of whom, to say the truth, he could hardly speak with temper. By his enemies he is admitted to have been a man of generosity. As he obtained money easily, so he parted with it easily. Whilst he was always ready to relieve distress, his bounty was frequently bestowed on the patronage of learned men, and learned publications: he was, accordingly, a favourite with all good men who knew him. In his own College he was adored. In the University he had, for many years, more influence than any other individual; and, with all his eccentricities, his death was a loss to that learned Body, which, in the opinion of some of its members, will not soon be made up*."

My friend Isaac Reed (than whom no man was better acquainted with the honest, undisguised sentiments of the benevolent Master of Emanuel) has thus delineated his character.

"Dr. Farmer was the architect of his own fortune, and, without the aid of friends or powerful connections, elevated himself to an honourable and lucrative situation, in the enjoyment of which he bounded his ambition at a time when he might have obtained higher preferment. From his entrance into the University, he seemed to have fixed on Cambridge as the place destined for his future residence; and uniformly rejected every offer, the acceptance of which would occasion his entire removal from that place. His attention to the interests of the Town and Uni-

* Encyclopædia Britannica.

versity

versity never was suspended; and by his exertions every improvement and convenience introduced for the last thirty years wore either originally proposed, or ultimately forwarded and carried into execution. The plan for paving, watching, and lighting the Town, after many ineffectual attempts, was accomplished in his second vice-chancellorship, greatly to the satisfaction of all parties; whose petty objections and jealousies, and discordant and jarring interests, he exerted himself with success to obviate, to moderate, and to reconcile. As a Magistrate, he was active and diligent; and, on more than one occasion of riots, displayed great firmness of mind in dangerous conjunctures. As the Master of his College, he was easy and accessible, cultivating the friendship of the Fellows and inferior members by every mark of kindness and attention; and this conduct was rewarded in the manner he most wished, by the harmony which prevailed in the society, and by an entire exemption from those feuds and animosities which too often tore to pieces and disgraced other Colleges.

"In his office of Residentiary of St. Paul's, if he was not the first mover, he was certainly the most strenuous advocate for promoting the art of Sculpture, by the introduction of Statuary into the Metropolitan Cathedral *: and many of the regulations

* "The introduction of monuments into the Cathedral-church of St. Paul, whilst it forms a grand epoch to the Professors of the Imitative Art, will convey to posterity a striking example of the liberality of the Dean and Chapter. When the modesty of Mr. Howard checked the intentions of the friends of Philanthropy from erecting a statue to his honour in 1786, the subscriptions which had been raised for that purpose were returned to those who thought proper to demand them; out of such as were not recalled, the sum of 200*l.* was devoted to Prison Charities; and the remainder was directed to be applied to strike a medal in honour of Mr. Howard, and for other purposes. Before the plan for the medal could be finally adjusted, the death of Mr. Howard left the subscribers at full liberty to revert to their original idea of perpetuating his uncommon merit by means of a statue; and accordingly, as it was intended to be erected without-doors, the

on the subject were suggested by him, and adopted in consequence of his recommendation *.

publick were invited to communicate their sentiments on the subject. Many stations were in consequence pointed out; and, from one gentleman in particular [Mr. Hedger], a very handsome offer was made, of providing a situation for the statue, and erecting a noble crescent of houses, to be called after the name of Howard. These ideas, however, were set aside, upon its being suggested by one of the Committee [the Rev. John Pridden, M. A. F. S. A.], that, if permission could be obtained for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Howard in St. Paul's cathedral, such a situation would be suitable to the greatness of his character, and the dignity and gratitude of the British Empire. A respectable delegation having attended the Dean and Chapter with this request; they were pleased to grant permission for placing a monument to Mr. Howard in their Cathedral-church; a favour the more valuable, as it was the first instance in which such permission had been granted; and considerably enhanced to every admirer of taste and liberality by the handsome conditions attached to it, "that no fee should be required for its admission; and that no monument should be erected without the design being first approved of by a Committee of the Royal Academicians;" whom the Dean and Chapter have requested to take upon themselves the trouble of being arbiters of the public taste, in order to prevent any monument being introduced that might not correspond with, or contribute to, the ornament of the building. The subscribers, highly gratified with such a distinguished indulgence, immediately agreed with Mr. Bacon to execute the monument." Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science; by John-Coakley Lettsom, M. D. and LL. D. vol. II. p. 213.

* Dr. Farmer, as a member of the Chapter, very zealously lent his powerful aid on this occasion; but, having been myself, in conjunction with my friends Dr. Warner and Dr. Lettsom, an active agent in obtaining admission for Mr. Howard's monument, I can speak with certainty also of the readiness with which the Right Reverend the Dean and the rest of the Dignitaries of the Cathedral (Dr. Jeffreys, Dr. Farmer, and Dr. Jackson) acceded to the proposal. J. N.

"Had the times been more propitious to matters of elegance, Mr. Burke, at the suggestion of his friend sir Joshua Reynolds, intended to have applied to Parliament for a certain annual sum, to gild the capitals of the columns and other salient parts of the cathedral of St. Paul's.—The Genius of Taste in vain perambulates the sacred fane, to find in it the statue of her favourite son sir Joshua Reynolds, which perhaps, like those of Brutus or of Cassius, in the funeral procession of one of their family, *præfulget quia non cernitur*.—Dr. Farmer saw but too plainly the desolate state of the fabric; and that, for want of proper decorations,

"His literary character rests on one small Work—"The Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare *," composed in the early period of his life, and which completely settled a much litigated and controverted question, contrary to the opinions of many eminent writers, in a manner that carried conviction to the mind of every one who had either carelessly or carefully reflected on the subject. It may, in truth, be pointed out as a masterpiece, whether considered with a view to the sprightliness and vivacity with which it is written, the clearness of the arrangement, the force and variety of the evidence, or the compression of scattered materials into a narrow compass; materials which inferior Writers would have expanded into a large volume. He had no taste for the prevailing pursuit in the University, the Mathematicks, nor ever paid any regard to it, after he had obtained his first two degrees; but he cultivated the Belles Lettres with great assiduity, though with little appearance of regular study. His knowledge of books in all languages, and in every science, was very comprehen-

tions, it appeared to be the most beautiful stone quarry in Europe. He prevailed upon the Chapter of that Cathedral to admit monuments into it, under proper restrictions, and, by the wise and liberal regulations they made, to render it, as Sir Joshua Reynolds exultingly said, "The British Temple of Fame." Mr. Howard's monument was the first that was proposed for it; which gave rise to the judicious observations on sepulchral decorations, which (through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXI. p. 395.) were addressed by the first Marquis of Lansdowne to the Committee appointed to conduct the business of that monument." Seward's Biographiana, p. 592.

* "Dr. Farmer's Essay is, in respect to the materials, arguments, and conclusions,—what the late Bishop of Salisbury's [Douglas] was upon *Miracles*,—original, powerful, and incontrovertible. Never was there an octavo volume, like Farmer's upon Shakespeare, which contained so many and such various points, and which displayed such research, ingenuity, and acuteness, put forth with so little pomp, parade, or pedantry. Its popularity was remarkable; for it delighted both the superficial, and deeply versed, reader in black-letter lore." See Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliomania, 1811," p. 565.

sive.

sive. He was fond of reading; and continued the habit until the last stage of his existence. His good humour, liberality, pleasantry, and hospitality, might afford subjects for unmixed panegyric, to which every one who knew him would readily assent. These will live in the memory of his surviving friends; who, whenever his name occurs, cannot but sigh at the reflection that those qualities, which have so often soothed and gladdened life, were suffered to exist no longer in the possessor than until he had attained the age of sixty-two years.

"The illiberal practice of the present times may expect a drawback of the foibles of a man of genius and virtue. That Dr. Farmer had some, it would be ridiculous to deny, and useless to conceal. They were, however, such as superseded no duty, encouraged no vice, and might pass in review, before the most rigid Moralist, without calling for more than a very slight censure: in reality, they were lost in the recollection of his many amiable qualities. Some of them, however, are delicately glanced at in the following masterly character, drawn by the Reverend Dr. Parr *, and published a short time before Dr. Farmer's death:

* "How shall I talk of thee, and of thy wonderful collection, O rare Richard Farmer?—of thy scholarship, acuteness, pleasantry, singularities, varied learning, and colloquial powers! Thy name will live long among scholars in general; and in the bosoms of virtuous and learned Bibliomaniacs thy memory shall ever be enshrined! The walls of Emanuel College now cease to convey the sounds of thy festive wit—thy volumes are no longer seen, like Richard Smith's 'bundles of sticht books,' strewn upon the floor; and thou hast ceased in the cause of thy beloved Shakespeare, to delve into the fruitful ore of black-letter literature. Peace to thy honest spirit; for thou wert wise without vanity, learned without pedantry, and joyous without vulgarity."—"Dr. Parr's well-applied Ciceronian phrase," adds Mr. Dibdin, "in lauding the ingenuous and joy-inspiring language of Farmer, gives us some notion of the colloquial powers of this acute Bibliomaniac, whose books were generally scattered on the floor. Farmer had his foragers; his jackalls; and his avant-couriers: for it was well known how dearly he loved every thing that was interesting and rare in the literature of former

'Of any undue partiality towards the Master of Emanuel College I shall not be suspected, by those persons who know how little his sentiments accord with my own upon some ecclesiastical and many political matters. From rooted principle and antient habit, he is a Tory—I am a Whig; and we have both of us too much confidence in each other, and too much respect for ourselves, to dissemble what we think upon any grounds, or to any extent: let me, then, do him the justice, which, amidst all our differences in opinion, I am sure that he will ever be ready to do to me. His knowledge is various, extensive, and recondite. With much seeming negligence, and perhaps in later years some real relaxation, he understands more, and remembers more, about common and uncommon subjects of Literature, than many of those who would be thought to read all the day, and meditate half the night. In quickness of apprehension, and acuteness of discrimination, I have not often seen his equal. Through many a convivial hour have I been charmed by his vivacity; and upon his genius I have reflected in many a serious moment with pleasure, with admiration; but not without regret, that he has never concentrated and exerted all the great powers of his mind, in some great Work, upon some great subject. Of his liberality in patronizing learned men, I could point out numerous instances. Without the smallest propensities to avarice, he possesses a large income; and, without the mean submissions of dependance, he is risen to high station. His ambition, if he has any, is without insolence; his munificence is without ostentation; his wit is without acrimony; and his learning without pedantry*."

former ages. As he walked the streets of London—careless in his dress—and whether his wig was full-bottomed or narrow-bottomed—he would talk and mutter strange speeches to himself; thinking all the time, I ween, of some curious discovery he had recently made in the aforesaid precious black-letter tomes." Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 565.

* Seward's Biographiana, vol. II. p. 579.

Two

Two letters of Dr. Johnson to Dr. Farmer are preserved in Boswell's Life; the one, in 1770, requesting (for Mr. Steevens and himself) such information concerning Shakspeare as Dr. Farmer was "more able to give than any other man;" the other, in 1780, soliciting information concerning "Ambrose Philips, Broome, and Gray, who were all of Cambridge; and of whose lives he was to give such accounts as he could gather."

In the European Magazine, vol. XXV. 1794, p. 410, is an excellent Letter from Dr. Farmer to Isaac Reed, esq. Jan. 28, 1794, occasioned by a question which Mr. Reed had proposed to him on the subject of Dennis the Critic having been expelled from the University of Cambridge; a fact asserted in the "Biographia Dramatica," but denied by Dr. Kippis in the "Biographia Britannica," under the article *Dennis* *.

Mr. Hawkins, in an advertisement prefixed to his edition of "Ignoramus, 1787," very handsomely observes, that "it would have been an injury to his reputation to conceal that the Editor was indebted to the Rev. Dr. Farmer for the knowledge of many facts which no one but himself could have furnished."

His Library, which was particularly rich in scarce Tracts and old English Literature, was sold, under the title of "*Bibliotheca Farmeriana*; a Catalogue of the curious, valuable, and extensive Library, in Print and Manuscript, of the late Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Master of Emanuel College, and Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies, deceased; comprehending many rare Editions of the Greek and Roman Classicks,

* After some pleasant arguments and remarks, Dr. Farmer concludes, "Yet we have not proved that Dennis was expelled from *Caius*, his original College; but this matter is soon settled; though the *tradition* more fully expresses the cause of it. On turning to their *Gesta* Book, under the *head* "Sir Dennis sent away," appears this entry:

"March 4, 1680. At a meeting of the master and fellows, sir Dennis mulcted 3*l.*; his scholarship taken away, and he *sent out of College*, for assaulting and wounding sir Glenham with a sword."

and

and of the most eminent Philologers; a fine Collection of English History, Antiquities, and Topography; including all the old Chronicles; the most rare and copious Assemblage of old English Poetry that, perhaps, was ever exhibited at one View*; together with a great Variety of old Plays, and early printed Books, English and Foreign, in the Black Letter, many of which are extremely scarce," &c. &c. The sale to commence Monday, May 7, 1798, and continue 35 days, by Mr. King, King street, Covent-garden.

The Catalogue extends to 379 pages, and the articles of books amount to 8155.

The Library is supposed to have cost him less than 500*l.* It sold for 2210*l.* independent of his Pictures.

Dr. Farmer once proposed himself to have had a Catalogue taken of his Library, to which he intended to have prefixed the following Advertisement: "This Collection of Books is by no means to be considered as an essay towards a perfect Library: the circumstances and the situation of the Collector made such an attempt both unnecessary and impracticable. Here are few publications of great price which were already to be found in the excellent Library of Emanuel College; but, it is believed, that not many private collections contain a greater number of really curious and scarce books; and, perhaps, no one is so rich in the antient philological English literature. R. FARMER."

*. "The Collection is justly said, to contain the most rare and curious assemblage of *Old English Poetry* that, perhaps, was ever exhibited at one view; together with a great variety of *Old Plays*, and early printed works, English and Foreign, in the black letter:—Dr. Farmer's copies were, in general, in sorry condition: the possessor caring little for large margins and splendid bindings. His own name, generally accompanied with a bibliographical remark, and both written in a sprawling character, usually preceded the title-page. The science (dare I venture upon so magnificent a word?) of Bibliography was, even in Farmer's latter time, but jejune, and of limited extent; and this will account for some of the common-place bibliographical memoranda of the owner of these volumes."

Dibdin's Bibliomania, *ubi supra*.

No. XII.

GEORGE STEEVENS, ESQ.

THIS eminent Scholar and profoundly learned Commentator was the only son of George Steevens, esq. of Stepney, many years an East-India Captain, and afterwards a Director of the East India Company, who died in 1768. He was born at Stepney, May 10, 1736*, and admitted of King's College, Cambridge, about 1751 or 1752. But he is best known as editor of Shakspeare's Plays, Twenty of which he published 1766, in four volumes, 8vo †.

* "George, son of George Steevens, of Poplar, mariner, and Mary his wife, baptized May 19, 1736, nine days old."

† The following character of Mr. Steevens appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1800, vol. LXX. p. 178.

"If, as Dr. Johnson has observed, the chief glory of every people arises from its authors; from those who have extended the boundaries of learning, and advanced the interests of science; it may be considered as an act of public duty, as well as of private friendship to attend, with the regret of the patriot as well as the sensibility of the friend, the closing scene of those men, whose superior genius has improved, extended, or adorned, the literature of their country. Mr. George Steevens may be said to have possessed a pre-eminent claim to this character; and, though he is known rather as a commentator than as an original writer, yet, when we consider the works which he illustrated, the learning, sagacity, taste, and general knowledge, which he brought to the task, and the success which crowned his labours, it would not only be an act of injustice, but a most glaring proof of obstinacy and ignorance, to refuse him a place among the first literary characters of the age in which we live. The early editors of Shakspeare looked to little more than verbal accuracy; and even Warburton consigned the sagacity of his mighty mind to the restoring certain readings, and explaining dubious passages. Johnson, who possessed more of the knowledge necessary to an editor of Shakspeare than those who had preceded him in that character, was found wanting; and his first edition of Shakspeare's Plays, which had been expected with much impatience, brought disappointment along with it. In a subsequent edition, he accepted the assistance of Mr. Steevens; and consented that the name of that gentleman should be in editorial conjunction with his own. Mr. Steevens possessed that knowledge which qualified him in a superior degree for the illustration of our divine Poet, and without which the utmost critical acumen would prove abortive. He had, in short, studied the age of Shakspeare,

A year before the appearance of this edition, Dr. Johnson had published an edition, with notes, in

peare, and had employed his persevering industry in becoming acquainted with the writings, manners, and laws, of that period, as well as the provincial peculiarities, whether of language or custom, which prevailed in different parts of the kingdom, but more particularly in those where Shakspeare passed the early years of his life. This store of knowledge he was continually increasing by the acquisition of the rare and obsolete publications of a former age, which he spared no expence to obtain; while his critical sagacity and acute observation were employed incessantly in calling forth the hidden meanings of our great dramatic Bard from their covert, and, consequently, enlarging the display of his beauties. This advantage is evident from his last edition of Shakspeare, which contains so large a portion of new, interesting, and accumulated illustration.

"It is to his own indefatigable industry, and the exertions of his printer, that we are indebted for the most perfect edition of our immortal Bard that ever came from the English press. In the preparation of it for the printer, he gave an instance of editorial activity and perseverance which is without example. To this work he devoted solely and exclusively of all other attentions a period of 18 months; and, during that time, he left his house every morning at one o'clock with the Hampstead patrole, and, proceeding without any consideration of the weather or the season, called up the compositor and woke all his devils:

"Him late from Hampstead journeying to his book
Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook;
What time he brush'd the dews with hasty pace,
To meet the printer's dev'let face to face."

"At the chambers of Mr. Reed, where he was allowed to admit himself, with a sheet of the Shakspeare letter-press ready for correction, and found a room prepared to receive him: there was every book which he might wish to consult; and on Mr. Reed's pillow he could apply, on any doubt or sudden suggestion, to a knowledge of English literature, perhaps equal to his own. The nocturnal toil greatly accelerated the printing of the work; as, while the printers slept, the editor was awake: and thus, in less than 20 months, he completed his last splendid edition of Shakspeare, in 15 large 8vo volumes; an almost incredible labour, which proved the astonishing energy and persevering powers of his mind. That he contented himself with being a commentator, arose probably from the habits of his life, and his devotion to the name with which his own will descend to the latest posterity. It is probable that many of his *jeux-d'esprit* might be collected; but I am not acquainted with any single production of his pen but a poem of a few stanzas in Dodsley's Annual Register, under the title of "The Frantic Lover;" which is superior to any similar production in the English language. Mr.

Steevens

eight volumes, 8vo. A coalition between these two editors having been negotiated, another edition,

Steevens was a classical scholar of the first order. He was equally acquainted with the *Belles Lettres* of Europe. He had studied History, antient and modern, but particularly that of his own country. How far his knowledge of the sciences extended, I cannot tell, whether it was merely elementary or profound; but when any application was made to them in conversation, he always spoke of, and drew his comparisons from, them with the easy familiarity of intimate acquaintance. He possessed a strong original genius and an abundant wit; his imagination was of every colour, and his sentiments were enlivened with the most brilliant expressions. With these qualities, I need not add that his colloquial powers surpassed those of other men. In argument he was uncommonly eloquent; and his eloquence was equally logical and animated. His descriptions were so true to nature, his figures were so finely sketched, of such curious selection, and so happily grouped, that I have sometimes considered him as a speaking Hogarth. He would frequently, in his sportive and almost bovish humours, condescend to a degree of ribaldry but little above O'Keeffe: with him, however, it lost all its coarseness, and assumed the air of classical vivacity. He was indeed too apt to catch the ridiculous, both in character and things, and to indulge rather an indiscreet animation wherever he found it. It must be acknowledged, that he scattered his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jeers, too freely around him: and they were not lost for want of gathering. This disposition made him many enemies, and attached an opinion of malignity to his character which it did not in reality possess. But there are many who would rather receive a serious injury than be the object of a joke, or at least of such jokes as were uttered by Steevens, which were remembered by all who heard them, and repeated by all who remembered them. A characteristic *bon mot* is a kind of oral caricature, copies of which are multiplied by every tongue which utters it; and it is much less injurious or mortifying to be the object of a satirical work, which is seldom read but once, and is often thought of no more, than to be hitched into a sarcastic couplet, or condensed into a stinging epithet, which will be equally treasured up by good-humour or ill-nature, for the different purposes of mirth or resentment. Mr. Steevens loved what is called fun; a disposition which has, I fear, a tendency to mischief. It is a hobby horse, which, while it curvets and prances merely to frighten a timorous rider, will sometimes unintentionally throw him in the dirt. Some open charges of a malignant disposition have been made against him; and, in the Preface to the works of a distinguished literary character, he is accused, while in the habits of intimate friendship and daily intercourse with that gentleman, of writing calumniating paragraphs in the newspapers against him. But these paragraphs Mr. Steevens did not

known by the name of "Johnson and Steevens's Edition," made its appearance in 10 vols. 8vo, 1773.

not write; and the late Mr. Seward assured me, that Mr. Bicknell, the author of a poem, called "The Dying Negro," acknowledged to him, that he was the author of them. It is impossible to pass by, even in such a cursory account of Mr. Steevens as this, the very severe note, in the "Pursuits of Literature," which was written to be applied to him. I am a sanguine admirer of that work; at the same time I have ever regretted, that the partialities and resentments of its author should have occasionally led him into a wantonness of praise and of censure. I think the censure of Mr. Steevens, as well as the praise of Mr. Samuel Lysons (and I am not singular in my opinion), are equally ridiculous, and without foundation. Mr. Steevens possessed a very handsome fortune, which he managed with discretion, and was enabled by it to gratify his wishes, which he did without any regard to expence, in forming his distinguished collections of Classical Learning, Literary Antiquity, and the Arts connected with it. His generosity also was equal to his fortune; and, though he was not seen to give eleemosynary sixpences to sturdy beggars or sweepers of the crossings, few persons distributed Bank-notes with more liberality; and some of his acts of pecuniary kindness might be named, and probably among many others that are not known, which could only proceed from a mind adorned with the noblest sentiments of humanity. He possessed all the grace of exterior accomplishment, acquired in a period when civility and politeness were the characteristicks of a gentleman; a mortifying contrast to the manners of our present young men of fashion, which would have disgraced the servants' halls of their grandfathers. Mr. Steevens received the first part of his education at Kingston upon Thames; he went thence to Eton, and was afterwards a fellow-commoner of King's college, Cambridge. He also accepted a commission in the Essex militia on its first establishment. The latter years of his life he chiefly passed at Hampstead in unvisitable retirement, and seldom mixed with society but in bookseller's shops, or the Shakspeare Gallery, or the morning *converzazione* of sir Joseph Banks. I have heard of his caprices, of the fickleness of his friendships, and the sudden transition of his regards. These, however, I cannot censure; for I know not his motives: nor shall I attempt to analyse his sensibilities. But, whatever may have been his failings, I do not fear contradiction when I assert, that George Steevens, was a man of extraordinary talents, erudition, and attainments; and that he was an honour to the literature of his country. When Death, by one stroke, and in one moment, makes such a dispersion of knowledge and intellect—when such a man is carried to his grave—the mind can feel but one emotion: we consider the vanity of every thing beneath the sun—we perceive what shadows we are—and what shadows we pursue."

ETONIENSIS."

A pas-

It was reprinted by these gentlemen, in the same number of volumes, five years after; and again, in 1785, under the care of Isaac Reed, esq. of Staple-inn, who, at the request of his friends Mr. Steevens and Dr. Farmer, undertook the office of editor.

A fourth edition of this work, with great additions and improvements, was published by Mr. Steevens in fifteen volumes, 8vo, 1793, which at the time was certainly the most complete edition extant of Shakspeare's Plays. This work, which, through the indefatigable exertions of the editor, was carried through the press in the space of eighteen months, is enriched with much novelty of remark, and contains the accumulated result of his acute and critical observations, made during a long course of

A passage in the above letter produced the following remark in a subsequent number: "After conceding that I have the highest opinion of the merits of Mr. S. in his line, I am, I conceive, at liberty to observe, that the author of the Pursuits of Literature is not *singular* in his commendation of Mr. L.; that the Monthly Review, a publication of supreme literary excellence, where party, (that fiend which will supersede the necessity of merit, be of immense injury to science, and ultimately destroy the character of the work conducted upon its principles), it not being a question of politicks or religion, assuredly did not interfere, has avowed as much as the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" in the criticism of the "Roman Antiquities of Woodchester;" that the genius of Mr. Lysons has ever been loudly celebrated by all the Gloucestershire people of instructed minds; and that, from the unequivocal tests of genius, impression, and effect, it is universally acknowledged that that quality, blended with skill, taste, felicity, and elegance, characterize the productions of Mr. Director of the Society of Antiquaries. Add to this, that a more elaborate piece of topography, perhaps, never existed than the "Environs of London;" and that the plan of it, which I conceive to be *exquisite*, having such a remarkable completeness, and leaving nothing deficient, is supposed to be a dictate of the just and fine archæological taste of Mr. S. L. I appeal to any Antiquary, whether the "Roman Antiquities of Woodchester," and the "Environs of London," are not among the first productions of the present day, notwithstanding what the author of the "Pursuits of Literature" has thought proper to observe with regard to the latter, in that narrow-minded scale upon which the whole book is conducted. I admire fine Latinity and classical knowledge as much as he does; but surely there are other things worth attention too."

But

reading, chiefly devoted to the illustration of his favourite Bard. The diligent editor has taken all possible pains to render his work full, clear, and convenient; and whoever considers the prolegomena and notes, joined to the elegance of the typographical execution, will be of opinion that our immortal Bard was edited in a manner worthy his fame *.

But this talent at explaining and illustrating

* A subsequent edition of this valuable Work was edited by Mr. Reed in 1803; on the subject of which I shall enlarge in the pleasant and judicious words of Mr. Dibdin: "The Compiler of the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXX. p. 178, has given us some amusing particulars of Steevens's literary life; of his coming from Hampstead to London, at the chill break of day, when the overhanging clouds were yet charged with the inky purple of night, in order, like a true book chevalier, to embrace the first dank impression or proof sheet of his own famous octavo edition of *Shakspeare*; and of Mr. Bulmer's sumptuous impression of the text of the same. All this is well enough, and savours of the proper spirit of Bibliomaniacism; and the edition of our immortal Bard in 15 well-printed octavo volumes (1793) is a splendid and durable monument of the researches of George Steevens. There were from 20 to 25 copies of the octavo edition printed upon large paper; and Lord Spencer possesses, by bequest, Mr. Steevens's own copy of the same, illustrated with a great number of rare and precious prints; to which, however, his Lordship, with his usual zeal and taste, has made additions more valuable even than the gift in its original form. The 8vo edition of 1793 is coveted with an eagerness of which it is not very easy to account for the cause; since the subsequent one of 1803, in 21 octavo volumes, is more useful on many accounts: and contains Steevens's corrections and additions in every play, as well as 177, in particular, in that of Macbeth. But I am well aware of the stubbornness and petulancy with which the previous edition is contended for in point of superiority, both round a private and public table; and leaving the collector to revel in the luxury of an uncut, half-bound, morocco copy of the same, I push onward to a description of the *Bibliotheca Steevensiana*. Yet a parting word respecting this edition of 1803: I learn from unquestionable authority, that Steevens stipulated with the publishers that they should pay Mr. Reed 300*l.* for editorship, and 100*l.* to Mr. W. Harris, librarian of the Royal Institution, for correcting the press; nor has the editor in his preface parted from the truth, in acknowledging Mr. Harris to be an able and vigilant assistant. Mr. H. retained, for some time, Steevens's corrected copy of his own edition of 1793; but he afterwards disposed of it, by public auction, for 28*l.* He has also at this present moment, Mr. Josiah Boydell's copy of Mr. Felton's picture of

our

the difficulties and beauties of Shakspeare was disgraced by the worst of foils, a severity of satire *, which too strongly marked a malevolence of heart, from which his best friends cannot vindicate the editor. The severity of his satire has, in some instances, recoiled on himself; and perhaps the retort courteous was never better played off against him than by our friend, honest and generous Tom Davies†, in his vigorous character of *Master Stephen* ‡. It would be happy for him could as much be said for him as for that unfortunate and worthy man on a similar occasion. But "Peace be to his soul, if God's good pleasure be!"

Mr. Steevens was a good classical scholar, and was remarkable for the brilliancy of his wit, and for his satirical talents. The latter he occasionally indulged in some excellent *jeux d'esprit*, which made their appearance in various periodical publications.

"The Frantic Lover, mentioned in p. 651, appeared in Almon's "New Foundling Hospital for Wit, 1771," vol. IV. p. 189. And see the St. James's Chronicle, Jan. 11, 1774, for a Song written by him in the character of a Stationer; and two or three other poems, one called "The Insensible Lover," just before or after, in the same Chronicle,

our immortal bard; with the following inscription, painted on the back of the pannel, by Mr. Steevens:

'May 1797
Copied by Josiah Boydell, at my
request, from the remains of the
only genuine portrait of William
Shakspeare. George Steevens.'

The engraved portrait of Shakspeare, prefixed to this edition of 1803, is by no means a faithful resemblance of Mr. Boydell's admirably executed copy in oil. The expences of the edition amounted to 5844*l.*; but no copies now remain with the publishers.

* Of this Sir John Hawkins felt the keenest force.

† See in vol. VI. under the article *Davies*, p. 433; and see also the article *Jennens*, in vol. III. p. 120.

‡ Mr. Murphy also has strongly pourtrayed him in his Address to the *Malevoli*.

which

which were all written as coming from a very worthy man who carried on that trade under the Exchange.

See also Gent. Mag. vol. LII. page 276, for a portrait, invented by him, of Chedder, a poet older than Rowley; and, for his sketch of Dean Milles's wig, see the same volume, p. 288.

He died January 22, 1800, at his house at Hampstead, where he had lived several years in the most recluse and unsocial retirement; and was buried in the chapel at Poplar, where, in the North aile, there is a monument to his memory by Flaxman, of which an engraving, in an elegant outline, is given by the Rev. Daniel Lysons in the Supplementary Volume of his "Environs of London."

Underneath is the following inscription; the verses in which are from the pen of Mr. Hayley:

"In the middle aile of this chapel
lie the remains of George Steevens, esq.
who, after having cheerfully employed
a considerable portion of his life and fortune
in the illustration of Shakspeare,
expired at Hampstead the 22d day of January 1800,
in his 64th year.

"Peace to these reliques, once the bright attire
Of spirits sparkling with no common fire;
How oft has pleasure in the social hour
Smil'd at his wit's exhilarating power;
And truth attested with delight intense
The serious charms of his colloquial sense:
His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,
Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay.
His critic labours of unwearied force
Collected light from every distant source;
Want with such true beneficence he cheer'd,
All that his bounty gave, his zeal endear'd;
Learning as vast as mental power could seize,
In sport displaying, and with graceful ease;
Lightly the stage of checquer'd life he trod,
Careless of chance, confiding in his God." W. H.

A capital portrait of Mr. Steevens was accidentally discovered, a few years since, which he had looked all London through to find, but to no purpose. It was the intention of the Original to serve this inimitable likeness as he had before done a miniature of himself by Myers, and a whole-length, in the character of Barbarossa, which Mr. Steevens played on a private theatre with great eclat. Fortunately the third and last picture of this extraordinary man escaped the ravage of the self-destroyer. It was painted by Zoffanii before he went to India, and sold, with many others, to a Mr. Clark, in Princes-street, having been left in the Painter's hands, who got rid of all his portraits when he set out on his Eastern expedition. From this picture an excellent print was engraved for sale, at the expence of Mr. Sylvester Harding, in whose family the plate now remains.

Mr. Steevens was rich in books and prints. He bought largely at Mr. Baker's auction of sir Clement Dormer's library, 1764, collected by General Dormer, where he got the French translation of Xenophon's Works by Pyramus de Candale, Cologn, 1613, bound in Morocco and gilt leaves, worth 40*l.* and upwards, for 12*l.* 12*s.*

He had the Second Folio of Shakspeare, with notes, and alterations of the scenes, by King Charles the First; together with that Monarch's name and motto, *Dum spiro spero*, in his own hand-writing. This curious volume Mr. Steevens bought at Dr. Askew's sale of books; and at his own sale it was purchased for the Royal Library, where it now remains.

Mr. Steevens had also illustrated a copy of his own edition of Shakspeare, 1793, with 1500 portraits of all the persons and places mentioned in the notes and text, of which he could make drawings, or procure engravings.

* Of his perseverance and solicitude whilst this edition was in the press, see p. 651.

His

His set of Hogarth's Prints may be considered as the completest that ever was collected *; and his commentary on the productions of that inimitable Painter, which accompanies Mr. Nichols's "Biographical Anecdotes," would alone have stamped a lasting fame on his critical acumen †.

His illustrated copy of Shakspeare he bequeathed to Earl Spencer; his Hogarth (perfect, with the exception of one or two pieces) to that eminent statesman the late Mr. Windham, of Fellbrig in Norfolk; and his corrected copy of Shakspeare to Mr. Reed, with a bequest of 200 guineas.

To his niece, Miss Steevens, who was the residuary legatee, he left the bulk of his fortune, including his well-stored Library ‡.

* A set possessed by the present Marquis of Bute may, perhaps, come nearly in competition with it.

† See the Preface to the Quarto Edition of Hogarth's Works, published by the Editor of these "Anecdotes," 1810.

‡ "The Library," says Mr. Dibdin, of this extraordinary Critic and Collector was sold by auction in the year 1800; and, being formed rather after the model of Mason's §, than of Farmer's, it was rich to an excess in choice and rare pieces. Nor is it an uninteresting occupation to observe, in looking among the prices, the enormous sums which were given for some volumes, that cost Steevens not a twentieth part of their produce:—but which, comparatively with their present worth, would bring considerably higher prices! What arduous contention, '*Renardine shifts*,' and bold bidding; what triumph on the one part, and vexation on the other, were exhibited at the book sale! while the Auctioneer, like Jove looking calmly down upon the storm which he himself had raised, kept his even temper; and 'ever and anon' dealt out a gracious smile amidst all the turbulence that surrounded him! Memorable æra!—the veteran collector grows young again in thinking upon the valour he then exhibited, and the juvenile collector talks 'braggartly' of other times—which he calls the golden days of the Bibliomania, when he reflects upon his lusty efforts in securing an *Exemplar Stevensianum!*"

After filling nearly twelve pages with the prices of the *rarer articles*, Mr. Dibdin proceeds, "It remains to say a few words of the celebrated Collector of this very curious library. The wit, taste, and classical acquirements of George Steevens, are every where recorded and acknowledged. As an editor of his beloved Shakspeare, he stands unrivalled; for he combined, with much

§ George Mason, esq. of Aldenham, Herts, a Director of the Sun Fire Office.

There were only two or three other small legacies in money.

recondite learning and indefatigable research, a polish of style, and vigour of expression, which are rarely found united in the same person. His definitions are sometimes both happy and singular; and his illustrations of antient customs and manners such, as might have been expected from a head so completely furnished, and a hand so thoroughly practised. I will not say that George Steevens has evinced the learning of Selden upon Drayton, or of Bentley upon Phalaris; nor did his erudition, in truth, rise to the lofty and commanding pitch of these his predecessors: nor does there seem much sense or wit in hunting after every *pencil-scrap* which this renowned bibliomaniac committed to paper—as some sadly-bitten book collectors give evidence of. If I have not greatly misunderstood the characteristics of Steevens's writings, they are these: wit, elegance, gaiety, and satire, combined with almost perfect erudition in English dramatic antiquities. Let us give a specimen of his classical elegance in dignifying a subject which will be relished chiefly by *Grangerites*. Having learnt that a copy of Skelton's verses on Elinour Rummin, the famous Ale-wife of England, with her portrait in the title-page, was in the library of the Cathedral of Lincoln (perhaps formerly Captain Coxe's copy); he prevailed on the late Dean, Sir Richard Kaye, to bring the book to London; but as it was not suffered to go from the Dean's possession, Mr. Steevens was permitted to make a fac-simile drawing of the title, at the Dean's house in Harley-street. This drawing he gave to Richardson the printseller, who engraved and published it among the copies of scarce portraits to illustrate Granger. The acquisition of this rarity produced from him the following *Jeu d' Esprit*; the merit of which can only be truly appreciated by those who had the pleasure of knowing the eminent Portrait Collectors therein mentioned, and whose names are printed in capital letters.

ELEANORA REDIVIVA.

To seek this Nymph among the glorious dead,
Tir'd with his search on earth, is GULSTON fled:—
Still for these charms enamour'd MUSGRAVE sighs:
To clasp these beauties ardent BINDLEY dies:
For these (while yet unstaged to public view;)
Impatient BRAND o'er half the kingdom flew;
These, while their bright ideas round him play,
From Classic WESTON force the Roman lay:—
Oft too, my STORER, Heaven has heard thee swear:
Not Gallia's murdered Queen was half so fair:
"A new Europa!" cries the exulting BULL,
"My Granger now, I thank the gods, is full:"—
Even CRACHERODE's self, whom passions rarely move,
At this soft shrine has deign'd to whisper love.—
Haste then, ye swains, who RUMMING's form adore,
Possess your Eleanour, and sigh no more."

"It must be admitted that this is at once elegant and happy.

"We

Mr. Steevens was a most valuable member of the literary world, and a bright star in the constellation

"We will now say somewhat of the man himself. Mr. Steevens lived in a retired and eligibly situated house, just on the rise of Hampstead Heath. It was paled in, and had, immediately before it, a verdant lawn skirted with a variety of picturesque trees. Formerly, this house had been a tavern, which was known by the name of *The Upper Flask*; and which my fair readers (if a single female can have the courage to peruse these bibliomaniacal pages) will recollect to have been the same to which Richardson sends Clarissa in one of her escapes from Lovelace. Here Steevens lived embosomed in books, shrubs, and trees: being either too coy, or too unsociable, to mingle with his neighbours. His habits were indeed peculiar; not much to be envied or imitated; as they sometimes betrayed the flights of a madman, and sometimes the asperities of a cynic. His attachments were warm, but fickle both in choice and duration. He would frequently part from one, with whom he had lived on terms of close intimacy, without any assignable cause; and his enmities, once fixed, were immovable. There was, indeed, a kind of venom in his antipathies; nor would he suffer his ears to be assailed, or his heart to relent, in favour of those against whom he entertained animosities, however capricious and unfounded. In *one* pursuit only was he consistent: *one* object only did he woo with an inflexible attachment; and that object was *Dame* Drama. I have sat behind him, within a few years of his death, and watched his sedulous attention to the performances of strolling players, who used to hire a public room in Hampstead; and towards whom his gallantry was something more substantial than mere admiration and applause: for he would make liberal presents of gloves, shoes, and stockings—especially to the female part of the company. His attention, and even delight, during some of the most wretched exhibitions of the dramatic art, was truly surprizing; but he was then drooping under the pressure of age, and what passed before him might serve to remind him of former days, when his discernment was quick, and his judgment matured.

"It is, however, but justice to this distinguished bibliomaniac to add, that, in his literary attachments he was not influenced by merely splendid talents or exalted rank. To my predecessor Herbert (for whose memory I may be allowed, at all times, to express a respectful regard) Steevens seems to have shewn marked attention. I am in possession of more than a dozen original letters from him to this Typographical Antiquary, in which he not only evinces great friendliness of disposition, but betrays an unusual solicitude about the success of Herbert's labours; and, indeed, contributes towards it by nearly a hundred notices of rare and curious books which were unknown to, or imperfectly described by, Herbert himself: ——

Of these Mr. Dibdin gives several excellent specimens; after which he thus concludes. "It is now time to bid farewel to the subject

of editors of that century in which the names of Pope, Theobald, Rowe, Warburton, Garrick, Johnson, Capel, and Malone, are conspicuous. Adorned with a versatility of talents, he was eminent both by his pen and his pencil; with the one there was nothing he could not compose, and with the other nothing he could not imitate so closely, as to leave a doubt which was the original and which the copy. But his chief excellence lay in his critical knowledge of an author's text, and the best pattern of his great abilities is his edition of Shakspeare, in which he has left every competitor far behind him; and even Johnson, with his giant strides, could not walk by his side.

Mr. Steevens had a happy memory, richly stored, was a very pleasant tête-à-tête companion, communicative of his knowledge, but jealous of other men's.

subject of this tremendous note: and most sincerely do I wish I could 'draw the curtain' upon it, and say 'good night' with as much cheerfulness and satisfaction as Atterbury did upon the close of his professional labours.—But the latter moments of Steevens were moments of mental anguish. He grew not only irritable, but outrageous; and, in full possession of his faculties, he raved in a manner which could have been expected only from a creature bred up without notions of morality or religion. Neither complacency nor 'joyful hope' soothed his bed of death: His language was, too frequently, the language of imprecation; and his wishes and apprehensions such, as no rational Christian can think upon without agony of heart. Although I am not disposed to admit the whole of the testimony of the good woman who watched by his bed-side, and paid him, when dead, the last melancholy attentions of her office—although my prejudices (as they may be called) will not allow me to believe that the windows shook, and that strange noises and deep groans were heard at midnight in his room—yet no creature of common sense (and this woman possessed the quality in an eminent degree) could mistake oaths for prayers, or boisterous treatment for calm and gentle usage. If it be said—why

'draw his frailties from their drear abode?'

the answer is obvious, and, I should hope, irrefragable. A duty, and a sacred one too, is due To The Living. Past examples operate upon future ones: and posterity ought to know, in the instance of this accomplished scholar and literary antiquary, that neither the sharpest wit, nor the most delicate intellectual refinement, can, alone, afford a man 'Peace at the Last.' The vessel of human existence must be secured by other anchors than these, when the storm of Death approaches!"

He

He was a man of the greatest perseverance in every thing he undertook; often constant, but not always consistent, as he would sometimes break off his longest habits without any ostensible reason. He discontinued his daily visits at Mr. White's, the bookseller, after many years regular attendance, for no real cause; and left Mr. Stockdale, whom he took up on quitting Mr. White, all at once in the same eccentric and unaccountable manner. He never took a pinch of snuff after he lost his box in St. Paul's Church-yard, though it had been the custom of his life, and he was much addicted to the practice, and in the habit of making his memorandums by bits of paper in his box.

His Library, (which contained a valuable collection of Classics, and was particularly rich in dramatic and other poetry, and in the miscellaneous productions of the English press during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. (was sold by auction (with the exception of the three curious articles before mentioned as bequeathed to Lord Spencer, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Reed,) in the month of May 1800, and produced the sum of 2700*l.*

Six Plays sold for 158*l.* 4*s.*—Fuller's Worthies, full of MS notes by the late Mr. Oldys, Mr. Thoresby, and Mr. Steevens, 43*l.*—Rapin, 51 guineas —Purchas' Pilgrims, 22 guineas.—Beaver's Military Punishments, 13*l.* 5*s.*—Tracts relative to Mary Toft, 14*l.* 10*s.*—Dodsley's Old Plays, 12 vols. L. P. 12 guineas.—Nichols's Hogarth, with MS notes by Mr. S. 13*l.*—Ireland's Pamphlets, with Imitations of the old Deeds, &c. sold originally from Ireland, jun. to F. G. Waldron, for 18*s.* and purchased of him by Mr. S. for 2*l.* 2*s.* 17 guineas.—Plot of two Plays prior to the time of Shakspeare on two pasteboards,* 11*l.*—Paradice of Dainty Devices, 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*—The second folio of Shakspeare, 18 guineas, and a copy of "Dido *," 17 guineas.

* "This copy was given me by Mr. Reed. Such liberality in a Collector of old Plays is at least as rare as the rarest of our dramatic pieces. G. S."

No. XIII. ISAAC REED, ESQ.*

This very eminent Collector of Books and able Commentator was born in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West †, where his father passed unambitiously through life, in the useful occupation of a baker, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the son's literary attainments ‡ with that enthusiasm which frequently prevails in a strong uncultivated mind.

He commenced his public life very reputably, as a solicitor and conveyancer; but for several years before his death had confined the practical part of his business to the last-mentioned branch of his profession §. Placed in a situation which, above all others, is frequently the road to riches and honour, Mr. Reed's principal ambition was, to acquire a fundamental knowledge of the jurisprudence of his Country; and thus far he was eminently successful. But the Law, however alluring its prospects, had not charms sufficient to engage his whole attention; he loved, he venerated, that admirable system, which, from the days of Alfred and Canute, from the bold usurping Norman to the present amiable Father of his People, has been regularly ameliorating; but he detested the chicanery of which he was almost daily a witness in

* I trust that I shall be excused in presenting this memoir of a worthy Friend in the words *dictated from the heart* at a period when, from an unfortunate accident, I was unable to *read a line, or to hold a pen.*—I am aware that some Memoirs of Mr. Reed, drawn up by a gentleman who knew him well, were printed in the European Magazine for February 1308; from which a few corrections shall be taken in the way of Notes.

† I understood, from himself, that his father resided there; but Isaac was born in Stewart-street, Old Artillery Ground.

‡ Being of a delicate constitution, his earliest years were passed at home with his parents; and he was afterwards placed at a school in Streatham.

§ He was articled as a Clerk to Messrs. Perrott and Hodgson, eminent Attorneys; and was afterwards an assistant to Mr. Hoskins, a respectable Barrister and Conveyancer; with whom he continued about a year, and then commenced practice in chambers in Gray's Inn, as a Conveyancer.—He has been heard to say, "The practice of the Law was intolerable."

many

many of its professors. If ever there was a mind devoid of guile, it was Isaac Reed's; and an attempt to make "the worse appear the better cause" would have been with him a breach of moral obligation. Hence an extensive line of business was necessarily precluded; but he had the satisfaction of numbering among his clients many highly-valued friends; and other avenues to Fame, if not to Fortune, were open to his capacious mind. His intimate knowledge of antient English Literature was unbounded. His own publications, though not very numerous, were all valuable; and he was more satisfied with being a faithful editor, than ambitious of being an original composer.

In the year 1768, he collected into one volume, 12mo, "The Poetical Works of the Hon. Lady M[ar]y W[ortle]y M[ontagu]e." His other publications were, Middleton's "Witch, a Tragi-Coomodie," a few copies only for his Friends, 1778; the Sixth Volume of Dr. Young's Works, 1778, 12mo; "Biographia Dramatica," 2 volumes, 8vo, 1782, founded upon "Baker's Companion to the Playhouse:" the biographical department of this work is the result of diligent enquiry, and his strictures on the productions of the English Drama display sound judgment and correct taste *; an improved edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, with Notes, 12 vols. 8vo, 1780; Dodsley's Collection of Poems, with Biographical Notes, 6 vols. 8vo, 1782; "The Repository: a select Collection of Fugitive Pieces of Wit and Humour, in Prose and Verse, by the most eminent Writers," 4 vols. 8vo, 1777—1783; Pearch's Collection of Poems, with Biographical Notes, 4 volumes, 8vo, 1783 (which

* Mr. Reed had occasionally interested himself in arranging and collecting materials for an improved edition; but, finding himself unequal to continue his exertions, the property of this work, before he had actually much enlarged it, was transferred to the London Booksellers; and on Mr. Reed's strongest recommendation, the completion of it was undertaken by Mr. Stephen Jones, in whose hands it will not fail to appear before the publick with every advantage.

some

some have ascribed to the late George Keate, esq.); "A complete Collection of the Cambridge Prize Poems, from their first Institution, in 1750, to the present Time," 8vo, 1773; an edition of Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, 10 vols. 8vo, 1785, which he undertook at the request of Dr. Farmer and Mr. Steevens, the latter of whom resigning, for this time, the office of Editor; some short Lives of those English Poets who were added to Dr. Johnson's Collection, in 1790; the last and splendid Edition of Shakspeare, in 21 vols. 8vo, 1803, with his name prefixed; an effort which he with some difficulty was persuaded to make. So extremely averse indeed was he to appearing before the publick, that, when he was asked, as a matter of course, to add only his initials at the end of the prefatory advertisement to the volume of Dr. Young, his answer was nearly in these words: "I solemnly declare, that I have such a thorough dread of putting my name to any publication whatever, that, if I were placed in the alternative either of so doing or of standing in the pillory, I believe I should prefer the latter*." He was a valuable con-

* This was written from memory. But the following Letter, which I have since found, confirms the fact.

"DEAR SIR, "*Staple-inn*, [1778.]

"Your note yesterday surprized me much, as I never had the least idea that it would be expected that my name should be to Young; and I was the more astonished, as you speak of the matter as one of perfect indifference. I declare I have such a horror of seeing my name as Author or Editor, that if I had the option of standing in the pillory, or in standing formally before the publick in either of those lights, I should find it difficult to determine which to choose. It is what I never did in my life, and what I neither can or will, let the consequence turn out as it may. As the agreement with the Bookseller was as to him under that idea, I think he ought not to be bound by it. I will readily refund the money, the first I ever received for any literary undertaking, at Christmas, and expect it will never be taken any notice of. The Work which I have taken the most pains about, I mean Dodsley's Plays, where I might expect some credit on the score of my industry, will not have my name to them; nor shall any thing else, if I ever undertake any thing more (which I think doubtful); for I heartily detest all the squabbles and paltry tricks which are used by authors against one another, and which no one who gives his name to the

tributor to the Westminster Magazine from 1773-4 to about the year 1780. The biographical articles in that Miscellany are from his pen. He became also very early one of the proprietors of the European Magazine, and was a constant contributor to it for many years, particularly in the biographical and critical departments. He was also an occasional volunteer in the pages of Sylvanus Urban. So ample indeed was his collection of literary curiosities, so ready was he in turning to them, and so thoroughly able to communicate information, that no man of character ever applied to him in vain. Even the labours of Dr. Johnson were benefited by his accuracy; and, for the last 30 years, there has scarcely appeared any literary work in this country, of the least consequence, that required minute and extensive research, which had not the advantage of his liberal assistance, as the grateful prefaces of a variety of writers have abundantly testified. Among the earliest of these was the Edition of Dr. King's Works, 1776, and the Supplement to Swift, in the same year. In both these works Mr. Nichols was most materially indebted to the judicious remarks of Mr. Reed, whose friendly assistance also in many in-

the publick has a right to suppose himself insignificant enough to be exempt from. Writing is very painful to me, and I do not know that I am perfectly intelligible.

"I thank you very heartily for Dryden *; it came very seasonably to fill up the tædium of a solitary evening. There are two or three errors in points of fact, which must be rectified. My illness is more stubborn than can be imagined. ISAAC REED."

The two following Letters are of a somewhat similar nature:

"DEAR SIR, "*Staple-inn, Thursday,* [1781.]

"I have made some alteration in the note you desired me to look at, and wish my recollection would enable me to be more positive about the fact. I am certain you are safe in ascribing the poem to Croxall †. The permission you offered me of drawing upon you for the money I wanted I yesterday accepted. Should Mr. —— refuse to repay you, pray let me know; I will then write into the country to get some money raised upon some property I have at Chesterfield, that you may be put to no inconvenience. It is, I confess, what I would willingly avoid;

* See the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, 1780—1782," vol. I. pp. 56, 181; vol. II. pp. 88, 90.

† Ibid. vol. VII. p. 345.

but

stances contributed to render his "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," in 1782, completer than they other-

but as it will be the least of two evils, I shall not hesitate about it. The illiberality of Mr. —'s behaviour to me, I believe and hope, is without a parallel in the present times. Curll himself, whatever liberties he took with the miserable wretches who were dependant upon him, never assumed the right of affronting a person who had either character or respectability in the world; and I protest, upon a review of my life, I know of no circumstance in it by which I have forfeited my claim to be treated with decency. I may, I am sure, appeal to you, whether the note I sent warranted an answer written by a servant, and not transmitted immediately to me, containing at the same time nothing from which I could collect a decisive reply to the request which I had made, though from the nature of it a positive answer might be expected. The rudeness and incivility of this conduct will, however, be attended with some good to me. What neither the hints of some, nor the remonstrances of other of my friends, could effect, this transaction will bring about. I will renounce the beggarly employment by which I have been too long disgracing myself, and return to my own profession, which I am ashamed to have so much neglected. I confess, I am the more mortified at this business, as I cannot but reflect on the very different treatment I met with from Mr. Dodsley on a similar occasion. At a time when from illness I could not proceed on his work, and when, from appearances, it seemed probable that I never might be able to finish it, he, without scruple, or any pitiful hesitation, advanced me the loan I asked of him; and I do not believe he has ever repented that he behaved to me like a gentleman. What I requested as a favour, I now will expect as a stipulation. I therefore will not look at the work again till you have satisfaction for the draft I have drawn. I am neither poor enough, nor sufficiently abject for such a humiliating situation as Mr. —— seems to wish me in; and therefore he may take the alternative. There were other names mentioned for the honourable task besides mine. Let him employ any of them. From the review I have taken of it, I see, I can get as much money in the time I must employ about it, even though I hire myself out to write for a stationer; and if I do I cannot be more disgraced than I have been. I ought to apologize for plaguing you with this scrawl; but I want to forget the subject of it. I. R."

"DEAR SIR, *Staple-inn, Monday,* [1787.]

"I this morning in the City met Mr. Kearsley, when, to my utter astonishment, he told me he had been informed that I was the writer of the unfavourable criticisms on his publication in the Gentleman's Magazine. How such a report can have originated I cannot conjecture. The falsehood of it you know; and I trust will do me the justice to refute it *.

"After every recollection on the subject, I cannot recall to my

* Mr. Kearsley was assured by me, that this was fact. J. N.

mind

wise could possibly have been. He contributed also many useful Notes to the later Editions of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. To enumerate the thanks of the Authors whom he had assisted by his advice would be endless; but in a Preface which I have seen, those thanks are so happily expressed that I feel a great pleasure in referring to it*.

With the late Dr. Farmer, the worthy master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, he was long and intimately acquainted, and regularly for many years spent an autumnal month with him at that pleasant seat of learning. At that period the Theatricals of Stirbitch Fair had powerful patronage in the Combination-room of Emanuel, where the routine of performance was regularly settled, and where the charms of the bottle were early deserted for the pleasures of the sock and buskin. In the boxes of this little theatre Dr. Farmer was the *Arbiter Elegantiarum*, and presided with as much dignity and unaffected ease as within the walls of his own College †. He was regularly surrounded by a large party of congenial friends and able Criticks; among whom Mr. Reed and Mr. Steevens were constantly to be found ‡. The last-mentioned gentleman, it may not here improperly be noticed, had so inviolable an attachment to Mr. Reed, that, notwithstanding a capriciousness of temper which often led him to differ from his dearest friends, and occasionally to lampoon

mind that I ever wrote a Review of any kind, except Jones's Isæus, about ten years ago, in the Gentleman's Magazine [see vol. XLIX. p. 257.] If you remember any, pray let me know; and if it is not too much trouble I will thank you to tell Kearsley every circumstance you know of my writing in the Magazine. I am sure there is not a syllable either there or any where else that I would not avow; and when I say that, I should be sorry there was any thing that could be injurious (as he tells me this has been) to a man of business, who has always been represented to me as one struggling hard for the support of a large family. If you will either write to him, or see him, I shall hold myself much obliged. Yours very truly, ISAAC REED."

* By Mr. Beloe. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 18.

† This I state from my own knowledge, having been present with him at the Stirbitch Theatre.

‡ See pages 651. 658.

them,

them, there were three persons with whom through life he scarcely seemed to have a shade of difference of opinion; but those three were gentlemen with whom it was not possible for the most captious person to have differed—Dr. Farmer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, and Isaac Reed.

To follow Mr. Reed into the more retired scenes of private and domestic life: he was an early riser; and, whenever the avocations of business permitted leisure, applied, in general, several hours in the morning either in study or in the arrangement of his numerous scarce tracts. His collection of books, which were chiefly English, was perhaps one of the most extensive in that kind that any private individual ever possessed; and he had a short time before his death made arrangements for disposing of a great part of it. The whole was afterwards sold by auction *.

He was naturally companionable; and frequently enjoyed the conversation of the table at the houses of a select circle of friends, to whom his great knowledge of men and books, and his firm but modest mode of communicating that knowledge, always rendered him highly acceptable.

Exercise was to him a great source both of health and pleasure. Frequently has the compiler of this

* See "*Bibliotheca Reediana*; a Catalogue of the curious and extensive Library of the late Isaac Reed, Esq. of Staple-inn, deceased. Comprehending a most extraordinary collection of books in English Literature, &c.; sold by auction by Messrs. King and Lochée: November, 1807, 8vo.—Few collections attracted greater attention before, and during, the sale of it, than did the library of Mr. Reed; a critic and literary character of very respectable second-rate reputation. The preface to the Catalogue was written by the Rev. H. J. Todd. It is brief, judicious, and impressive; giving abundant proof of the bibliomaniacal spirit of the owner of the library, who would appear to have adopted the cobler's well-known example of applying one room to almost every domestic purpose: for Reed made his library 'his parlour, kitchen, and hall.' A brave and enviable spirit this! and, in truth, what is comparable with it? Mr. Reed's portrait is prefixed to the Catalogue; it is an indifferently stippled scraping, copied from a fine mellow mezzotint, from the characteristic pencil of Rommey. This latter is a private plate, and, as such, is rare." *Bibliomania*, p. 690.

article

article* enjoyed a twelve miles walk to partake with him in the hospitalities of Mr. Gough at Enfield, and the luxury of examining with perfect ease the rarer parts of an uncommonly rich topographical library. But the most intimate of his friends was the friend of human kind at large, the mild, benevolent Daniel Braithwaite, esq. late comptroller of the Foreign Post-office, who has frequently beguiled him into an agreeable saunter of near 20 miles to his delightful retreat in the pleasant village of Amwell, where he was always as happy and as much at home as Dr. Johnson was at Mr. Thrale's at Streatham.

With Mr. Bindley, senior Commissioner of the Stamp-office, whose skill and taste in collecting rare and valuable articles in Literature were so congenial to his own, Mr. Reed had many interchanges of reciprocal obligation. But his more immediate associates were James Sayer, esq. of Great Ormond-street; Mr. Romney and Mr. Hayley, the eminent Painter and Poet; William Long, esq. the celebrated Surgeon; Edmund Malone, esq. the great rival Commentator on

* I shall add two more specimens of his friendly letters:

"DEAR SIR, *Staple-inn*, 12 *Oct.* 1782.

"Understanding that a frank will be sent to you this night, I just inclose a few lines, to inform you that I received a letter from Mr. Steevens this morning, in which he says you were expected at Cambridge, and that Mr. Cole had some curious MSS. to offer you, which he wished to confer with you about in person†. If your arrangements are not finally made, perhaps you may contrive to return that way‡. If you do not, suppose you write to Mr. Cole upon the subject. His health is so precarious that it will be hazardous to lose any time; and therefore I thought it worth while to send you the hint. I wish you all possible enjoyment of the country. I. R."

"DEAR SIR, "*Staple-inn, Saturday Morning, March* 1, 1788.

"The newspapers have just informed me of the sad circumstance which has happened in your family§. I sincerely take a part in your distress; and though I am sensible nothing but time can afford you comfort, I cannot help expressing my wish that I could be of any use to you at this moment. Be assured that if I can assist you in any manner, you have only to command me. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, I. R."

† On the subject of Browne Willis's Buckinghamshire MSS.—See vol. VI. pp. 199—202. ‡ I was then on an excursion in Leicestershire.

§ See Gent. Mag. 1788, vol. LVIII. 278.

Shakspeare;

Shakspeare; J. P. Kemble, esq. not only an excellent Critick and Collector of dramatic curiosities, but himself (perhaps with the exception of his Sister only) the best living exemplar of Shakspeare's text; the Rev. H. J. Todd, the illustrator of Milton and Spenser, to whom he left a legacy for his trouble in superintending the sale of his library; Francis Newbery, esq. of Heathfield, co. Sussex; Richard Sharp, esq. M. P. for Castle Rising; and George Nicol, esq. the judicious purveyor of literary curiosities for the King. Some of these gentlemen were members of a select dining-club, of which he had from its origin been the President.

On the bed of pain and anguish, another of his oldest friends (though unable to hold a pen) feels a soothing satisfaction in dictating this last tribute of respect to so exemplary a character. He died Jan. 5, 1807, at his chambers in Staple-inn, of which honourable Society he had long been one of the antients, worn out by natural debility, which for the last two or three years had rendered his hands unable to do their office, though his mind retained its original firmness *.

Mr. Reed left considerable property to some relations, and small pecuniary remembrances to most of his friends †. J. N.

* His remains were interred at Amwell, agreeably to his own request, on Tuesday the 13th of January, attended by Mr. Braithwaite, Thomas Green, esq. and George Nicol, esq.; and his relations, Mr. Aubrey Joseph Lum and Mr. Robert Lum. See the article in the European Magazine already referred to.

† See a copy of Mr. Reed's will, with Twelve Codicils, in the Monthly Mirror, 1807, p. 130.—The first of these Codicils contains only, "I give to Mr. John Nichols, Printer, two guineas." The third, "I revoke the legacy given to John Nichols. I. R. See additional codicil, dated 7th August 1799. I. R." No codicil, however, of *such date* appears; nor am I conscious of ever having given him the slightest offence. I have, therefore, every reason to believe that he intended to have *augmented* the legacy.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

NICHOLS and SON, Printers, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, London.

No. XIV. ADDITIONS to DR. LORT.

In a former article* respecting this learned and very eminent Divine, is a concise Essay, communicated by himself, on the Author of "The whole Duty of Man*;" to which, from the Collection of Mr. Gough, I now subjoin a correspondence of Dr. Lort with Mr. Prichard†, a Herefordshire gentle-

* See before, p. 597. And see in Gent. Mag. for April 1812, p. 314, some remarks, collected by him, on Antient Manners.

† "Mr. Prichard was a gentleman of fortune at Ledbury in Herefordshire. He was a great Freethinker, and fond of communicating his notions in all companies. He had a particular spleen to David's character, which he was known to have drawn at length; and was therefore supposed to have been the author of the History of *The Man after God's own Heart;* but this he always denied, and I believe, justly. In 1763 or 4, he went into the South of France for the recovery of his health, where he died, and was buried, by his own desire, in consecrated ground.—I saw him at Malverne Wells in 1761; and, in company with Mr. John Yorke, was invited to breakfast with him at his house near Ledbury, where he had an excellent garden, with every thing in great perfection. His letter to me, he says, was written by his servant; that is, by a woman whom others called his mistress. M. L."

1. "Sir, *Trinity College, Cambridge, Sept.* 10, 1761.

"Mr. Yorke was pleased to tell me that you had shewed him a copy of Collins's Discourse on Freethinking, in which the famous passage of *Idiotæ Evangelistæ*, quoted by that writer, was left untranslated; and thence concluded, that Dr. Bentley had very unfairly triumphed over him, on a presumption of his having rendered it *Idiot Evangelists.* Was this really the case, I should have the most contemptible opinion of Dr. Bentley's understanding, as well as morals; for nothing could equal the wickedness of so gross a misrepresentation, but the silliness of supposing it could be long undiscovered.

"In the copy which I have of Collins's book, the passage is actually translated; and Bentley has quoted it very fairly in his Remarks.—But the mystery lyes here—Collins had this book more than once re-printed abroad, though in the title-page said to be at London; and, besides several considerable additions, the translations of the Authors quoted are in several places corrected from Dr. Bentley's Remarks, and some references are made to those Remarks.

"This is asserted in Collins's Life in the General Dictionary, which has many partial things in his favour. Indeed his moral character was never, that I know of, impeached by his antagonists;

man, on a remarkable passage in Collins on "Free-thinking," and the two following very handsome complimentary addresses to Dr. Lort, by young Students who have since most highly distinguished themselves in the Republic of Letters:

"Reverendo Doctissimoque Viro MICHAELI LORT, S. T. B. hujusce Collegii è Senioribus Sociis, et Mæcenati suo quamplurimùm colendo.

Cùm sacras hasce, Vir spectatissime, intueor ædes, loci religionem, quotquè qualesque et nunc et olim optimis feliciter inclaruere studiis, animus mihi se quadantenus subducit, et ingenii, ut ut sint exiguæ, vires quasi retrudit suas. Spe tamem benignitatis tuæ adducor (cujus non mediocris egeo) ut conatu in arduo eam exoratum veniam.—Tu, cùm Juventutem in Doctrinæ ipso peregisti sinu, eam, per optimarum rerum studium dignitatem meruisti, unde Particeps

on the contrary, was well spoken of by some of them: yet I know not how to reconcile a shuffling management of this sort, which has, I doubt not, imposed upon others as well as you, Sir, to the strictness of such a character; or to that love of truth, and consequently openness to conviction, which I shall ever honour wherever they are found. I flatter myself that I need seek for no apology for troubling you with this; if I did, the place from whence it is dated, to which Dr. Bentley did so much credit, will furnish me with a very good one. I cannot conclude without returning you my thanks for the civilities which you were pleased to shew at Malverne, to, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, M. LORT.

"To G. Pritchard, Esq. near Ledbury, Herefordshire."

2. "I am much obliged for the favour of your letter. Receiving information must always be agreeable to me, as I hope truth will always be the end I aim at in my enquiries. I own I am puzzled in regard to the passage of *Idiotis Evangelistis* in Collins and Bentley, which you say is actually translated in the copy which you have of Collins's Book. Before I proceed, excuse a short query; whether you do not quote from memory, rather than the book itself? as you term it, "the famous passage of *Idiotæ Evangelistæ*;" whereas, both in Collins and Bentley it is in the ablative, *Idiotis Evangelistis*? I hope you will not imagine that this is mentioned by way of finding fault; for I will own that I am often guilty of little inadvertencies, and who is not? But what can be said in regard to this difference? You say that the mystery lies in "Collins having his book more than once reprinted abroad, though in the title-page said to be at London; and besides several

evaseris Judicii per gravissimos Viros agendi de præmio, seu commodi sive honoris avidis, æquè exoptando. Verùm enimverò simplici veritatis normæ nihil allaboro; cùm ex meâ oratione nihil dignitati tuæ vel subtrahi potest, vel adsrui. Liceat autem hærenti mihi in conspectum vestrum tandem aliquandò accedere, occursum non tam reformidanti quàm reverito; cui nihil magis est in votis quàm tuo honestari suffragio. Tu ne hunc animi dedigneris affectum; temeritatis absit audiam pravæque damnatus fiduciæ.

"Sum Tibi omni obsequio devinctissimus,

"GUL. L. MANSEL."

ral considerable additions, the translations of the Authors quoted are in several places corrected from Dr. Bentley's remarks, and some references are made to those remarks." Now my book of Collins's seems to have all the signs of a first edition: there are no such signs as you mention; so far from it, that several circumstances plainly indicate the improbability of its being one of those re-printed books; as, upon examination, I find it to answer exactly in the several pages to Bentley's quotations; which, if there had been several considerable additions, it could not well have done, especially as my edition is in 8vo, as it was first printed, and in a large print. Then here are no places, which I can find, corrected from Dr. Bentley's Remarks (unless you suppose this passage in dispute to be so), or any references made to any Remarks. And it really seems very extraordinary to suppose Mr. Collins should, in the same year in which he published his book (which was in 1713, which is likewise the date of mine), publish another edition *, only to alter two words, and indeed two words of very little consequence, and at the same time make no other alterations, by the additions, corrections, &c. you mention, though the same reason must then subsist for his making such as did at the time of any other edition in which you say he did so; as Bentley's Remarks *must* have been *then* published, if Collins altered *Idiot Evangelists* to *Idiotis Evangelistis* in pursuance of those Remarks. And besides, there certainly was another edition, in 12mo, printed at the Hague in this year 1713, that has those additions, &c. you mention; so I cannot avoid repeating, that it must seem very extraordinary that a book should be printed in 1713, and various Remarks made upon it by Dr. Bentley, and then immediately another edition of this book should come out with two words only, of trifling consequence, altered according to those Remarks; though certainly there was another edition of this book the very same year published by the author with several

* Is it not most probable that Mr. Collins had the single leaf only cancelled, in which the offensive words occurred?" J. B. N.

"Reverendo Doctissimoque Viro MICHAELI LORT, S. T. B. hujusce Collegii è Senioribus Socio dignissimo.

"Unicuique profectò est aliquid quo tendit, et in quod arcum dirigit. Varia autem hominum sunt studia, diversi etiam mores. Qui tamen in re unâ, qualiscunque sit, curam, quam potest, impendit, in pretio habetur. In Olympico certamine victorem palmâ donatum laudamus; sed nec Musis amico sua negatur fama: illi licèt sub sole

additions, and several translations *candidly* corrected from those Remarks. Thus, Sir, I must leave it to you; and, as I hope from your apparent candour, that Dr. Bentley's great learning has not biassed you to be an implicit admirer of him, I will venture to mention an answer I had from a worthy Dignitary of the Church, upon my mentioning this *Idiotis Evangelistis* affair to him; which was, *That nothing was too impudent for Dr. Bentley.* And give me leave to add that, in my life, I never read any book so pedantically affected, awkwardly witty, overbearing, and scurrilous (I cannot find epithets sufficient) as *Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.* I am certain I need not point out to you, Sir, the places, to prove what I say. But, if the particular fault wherewith Dr. Bentley has been charged does not belong to him, let him be cleared; for I would not be willing that even the Devil himself should be made to appear blacker than he really is. Indeed, if any thing comes near the Doctor's way of writing, it is a paper in the Guardian, vol. I. No. 3. which attacks the Author of the Discourse of Freethinking in a pretty kind of tragi-comic manner. If you have forgot it, let me recommend the re-perusal, as it will afford an odd kind of amusement. Be pleased particularly to attend to the place where p. 136 of Collins is quoted, and turn to that page. I hope this is the only book wherein people are treated with contempt for being *sober wretches* in their religion, and for not having fire enough to be any farther *debauchees* than merely in principle. You will excuse my freedom. I consider myself as familiarly talking to my friend, which I sincerely desire you to be, for I am, Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient servant, GEO. PRICHARD.

Hope-end, near Ledbury, in Herefordshire, 22d Sept. 1761.

"If you see Mr. Yorke, I beg you will present my most respectful compliments to him. I thought it would not be disagreeable to have my letter copied by my servant, as I begin to find a great defect in the steadiness of my hand. If I am faulty in my address in the superscription, pray let me know it. G. P."

3. "SIR, *Trinity College, Cambridge, October* 12, 1761.

I have your favour of the 22d of September, to which I should sooner have returned an answer, but that I waited in hopes to have

et in pulvere; huic umbratilis sit labor. At ne volenti quidem in arenam Pisæam licuit descendere, nisi priùs de moribus, de totius vitæ instituto, severissimâ habitâ ratione. At non mihi, stadium hoc literarium mox ingressuro, cum hellanodicis res agenda est; cum iis autem, quos æquiore animo, veniam parùm cautæ Juventutis erroribus daturos, et spero, et confido. Semper mihi honoratus erit ille dies, quo primùm me hospitem accepit Musarum hocce domicilium, cujus famam indies succrescen-

have found that same edition of Collins's book which you describe to be in your possession, the pages of which answer to those quoted by Bentley in his Remarks, but in which the words *Idiotis Evangelistis* are untranslated. This I have not been able to procure; yet, notwithstanding, I flatter myself that I shall be able to give you farther satisfaction as to the matter in question.

"My copy of the Discourse on Freethinking is in 8vo, London, 1713, and contains 178 pages, which answer exactly to Bentley's quotations."

Page 90, lines 21 and 22 run thus: "*The Holy Gospels as written by Idiot Evangelists.*

"On the back of the title-page I find what follows in my own hand-writing: "The following alterations are to be found in the second edition of this book; viz.

"P. 40, after *absolutely necessary*, the following paragraph is omitted; *If a man be under any obligation to listen to any revelation at all.*

P. 90, *By Idiot Evangelists*, omitted.

P. 135, *Though he was Chief Priest.* The word *Chief* omitted.

"I cannot recollect, at present, how or whence I procured these alterations; but, if they are all to be found in your copy, I think the affair will be sufficiently cleared up, and it will appear that a new edition was printed, not indeed for the sake of altering two words only, of *trifling consequence*; but, of *three* which affected the author's credit as a Scholar, more perhaps than any other three words in his book.

"That Collins should profit from his Adversary's Remarks, and alter such passages in his book as he was convinced thereby were wrong, is so far from deserving censure, that it rather merits commendation; but then an honest and impartial searcher after truth would candidly own his mistakes, or at least, in the different editions of his book, would fairly tell his readers in the title-page, that it was the second, third, or fourth edition revised and corrected;—whereas the chicane, for I cannot call it otherwise, made use of by him, to conceal those circumstances, savours much more of the Jesuit, than of the generous and real Freethinker. It certainly has drawn you in, Sir, very innocently

I doubt

tem vel invita fateatur Invidia. Nusquam enim aut spe Doctrinæ adipiscendæ uberiore, aut præmiis adeptæ amplioribus Juvenes commovemur. Quod ad me attinet, nihil certè antiquius duxi, quàm ut cursu (ab optimâ Matre Academiâ præscripto) studiorum quodammodò jam peracto, in honestissimum hunc ordinem qui cooptarer, me tandem aliquandò dignum judicares. Nec est cur diffitear, me trepidam quandam titillare spem, ut meum mihi depositum laudes pudorem, et quem non ita pridem Alumnum Domûs adscripsisti, beneficii haud immemorem, Socium adscribere digneris.

"Sum Tui observantissimus,

"THOMAS JACOBUS MATHIAS."

In a drawing which I possess, an inside View of Tickencote church, Rutland, part of a beautiful set taken in 1780 by Mr. John Carter, is a full-length portrait of Dr. Lort, taken from the life, by his express permission.

Two Letters by Dr. Lort are printed in vol. II. p. 596.

I doubt not, to condemn Dr. Bentley for a most gross and impudent forgery, to which he was altogether a stranger. Of this I am fully persuaded; or otherwise no parts, no learning, though greater than Dr. Bentley's, should hinder me from joining most heartily with you, in exposing and stigmatising such behaviour. Thus much I will own, that in this and all the other writings of the Doctor's, his great superiority of genius and learning so far engross my attention and admiration, as to leave me very little at liberty to be much affected with those spots you remark in his character; which yet, I will agree with you, would have been much more perfect and compleat without. With regard to the Guardian, the virulence in the paper you were pleased to point out to me, though certainly not to be excused, may possibly be thus accounted for. Collins published this book of his, when party zeal was at the highest pitch, and the High Church had gained the upper hand of the Low. The Author being well known to belong to the latter, and a great stickler for the Hanover succession; the Tories presently sounded the alarm, and represented this book as containing the real sentiments of the greatest part of their antagonists. The Whigs, on their side, disclaimed all connexion with a writer, who, so far from being of the Low Church, plainly discovered himself to be of none at all. Hence probably Steele, who was at that time the most popular writer for that

LETTER of THANKS* from the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE to the KING of NAPLES, for his present of the "ANTIQUITIES of HERCULANEUM †."

"Serenissimo Principi
FERDINANDO,
utriusque Siciliæ Hierosolymorumque
Regi,
Hispaniarum Infanti,
&c. &c. &c.

"SERENISSIME REX,

"Nihil nobis vel ad honorem ornatius, vel ad studia jucundius, elegantissimo tuo munere. In quo cùm erga nostras Musas se ostendat amor tuus (cujus cum paterno sceptro hæreditatem unà creveris) tùm abundant eæ deliciæ, quæ non modò permulcent artificio operis, sed commemoratione vetustatis, artium fortunis, famâ rerum. Hæc verò tam venustè, tam eleganter, tam elaboratè perfecta omnia; tam ad laudem Academiæ tuæ Imperiique gloriam; quis miretur, qui aut de illorum splendidissimis ingeniis aut Serenissimi Patris tui liberalitate vel fando audiverit?

"Summis igitur beneficiis sibi nos devinctos habet Gens tua Augustissima; neque memoriam eorum delebit ulla dies. Quin, ut eluceat omnibus

that party, took occasion in his Guardian to declaim so often and so vehemently against him; for, besides that 3rd number, I doubt not but that in the 9, 27, 55, 62, 70 and 77th numbers he had Collins chiefly in his eye.

"If, Sir, you should still have any doubts remaining, and will be pleased to communicate them, I will with pleasure endeavour to return a satisfactory answer to them, if it should be in my power, or fairly confess my inability so to do.

I am, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, M. LORT."

* Written, it is supposed, by the Public Orator of Cambridge, as it properly falls within his province. In 1762, the Rev. John Skynner, who died not above a twelve-month ago, held that office; which he had resigned many years before, on leaving the University.

† See vol. III. p. 156.

tam

tam illustre tuæ erga nos benevolentiæ testimonium, sedulò curabimus: Regiumque munus in Bibliothecam nostram, Regiâ extructam atque ornatam munificentiâ, locabimus, tuebimur, suspiciemus.

"Neque intueri sanè hæc ornamenta licet, quin veniat nobis in mentem, quàm esset in his studiis utraque illa tua Sicilia clara: Quæ inde pictæ tabulæ, quàm pulcherrimè facta simulacra, quanta signorum, gemmarum, vasorum vis disseminarent olim in Romanâ terrâ, quidquid elegantiæ politioris effudit. Quæ si, in illâ feritate armorum, rudes atque incultos homines delenirent: si severi Consules atque Imperatores fasces submitti, victamque Siciliam triumphare paterentur vice suâ; quanto nos amore, in hâc luce literarum, eas artes amplectamur, unde ornatur Historia, perlucent mores, virtutesque omnes vel tacitæ loquuntur?

"Quantas igitur de te spes susceperint universi, qui in Museo illo paterno jam inde à teneris educatus, cuique gaza contigerit amplior, quàm vel Medicea, Estensis, vel, multâ laude fœminæ, Christinæ domus noverit? Omnis tibi ars ingenii altricem studiorumque se ministram lubenter præbet: Te clarorum hominum ad imitationem rapiet imago omnis: mentemque tuam ad famam, quam contemplaris, sensim ducet. Itaque quoties beneficum aliquem ac benignum Regem intuearis, sicut solebat ille olim Mutinæ dux Alphonsus, eorundem tecum studiorum & fortunarum Princeps, ad virtutem toties accendi te agnosces. Patronum litterarum spectes; atque lineamenta exculti animi percurras; forsitan reputabis ipse tecum, "Hæc illi studia erant, hæ artes, quibus famam æternam meruit: eo erat liberali aspectu atque vultu;

'Sic ille oculos, sic ora ferebat.'

"Tecum verò unà florebunt, & similia accipient incrementa, tuis sub auspiciis, liberales artes. Id sperare nos jubet Numisma illud Augusti ex auro (quod quasi jure suo sibi vendicabant Cæsarei vultus)

tus) singulari pretio atque eximiâ venustate. Illa etiam * Inscriptio ad exquisitam tuam Erato, minutis exarata literis, atque accentibus distincta, gratissima sit necesse eruditis omnibus; quarum rerum ætas & origo tantis usque adhuc tenebris involuta jacuerit.

"Erit igitur Gentis tuæ gloria, Celsissime Princeps, has à ruinis vindicâsse præclaras imagines, easque non solùm quasi mortuas excitâsse, sed in lucem immortalem famamque protulisse. Quòd verò impertire eas aliis digneris, id quidem ejus est liberalitatis, quæ semper ibi illustrior visa est, ubi artes floruerint maximè. Denique miseris his temporibus & luctuosis, consulere te literis, cùm armorum vis & tumultus cunctam ferè Europam peragraverint, omnem laudis cumulum superat: & facit, ut quas Statuas cum aliis communices, ipsi tibi positæ videantur.

"Quin preces ac vota pro salute tuâ Deo Omnipotenti enixè feremus, à quo uno datur Regibus, & posse, & velle, esse munificentissimis. Qui cùm exterorum Regum benevolentiam nobis conciliârit, tum, nunquam satis prædicandâ clementiâ, exemplo nos domestico docuerit, quàm sint instrumenta felicitatis publicæ, subsidia virtutis, humanique generis ornamenta.

"Sumus,

"Rex Serenissime,

"Omni observantiæ pietatisque studio,

"Celsitudini tuæ devinctissimi,

"Procancellarius

"Reliquusque Senatus

"Academiæ Cantabrigiensis."

"Datæ è Senaculo nostro, Pridie Calendas Maias 1762."

ΕΡΑΤΩ

ὡς ἔνσοφον βέλεμνα πολλὰς τὰς χεῖρας νίκα.

No. XV. REV. DR. ROBERT MARKHAM,

a native of Cheshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1748, and that of M. A. 1752. He removed afterwards to Brazen-nose College, Oxford; where he was incorporated, 1753; and elected a Fellow of that Society, which in 1768 presented him to the rectory of Whitechapel. This respectable Divine, and most exemplary Parish Priest, was remarkable for affability, humanity, and suavity of manners. In 1768, he also took the degree of B. and D. D. He died Sept. 24, 1786; and was buried at Whitechapel.

A Sermon was preached on the Sunday after his interment from James i. 4, by his Curate, Mr. Robson, which was printed at the request of the parish, but never formally published *.

* "Benevolence," says the Preacher, "was, I think, the basis of his character. Never man studied the happiness of his fellow-christians more, never man laboured more to promote it. Public charities, and private miseries, found in him a liberal support and ready relief. I see many, very many now before me, whose grateful tongues can bear testimony to what I say, who have tasted of his bounty, and who have heard him wish that the quantity of his alms had been even doubled; thus enhancing the value of a beneficent action by the manner of doing it. But the benevolence of his disposition was sublimed into Christian charity. He thought no evil of any one, neither of any did he speak evil. He knew how to forgive injuries, and did forgive them. Perhaps it has been the lot of few men to reckon so small a number of enemies as he did, if indeed he could reckon any. None could maltreat him, save the brutal and the envious; but there was a lenity, a forgiveness about him, which obviated and overcame even brutality and envy. For ever averse from strife, and studious of avoiding contention, wrath and resentment gave way before his face—he was indeed a peace-maker, and blessed are such. The disputes which molest half the world, created no dis-

It is almost superfluous to add, that Dr. Markham stood deservedly high in the esteem of his parishioners, at whose expence an elegant monument was erected to his memory in 1788, executed by Mr. Banks, and representing Piety weeping at the tomb of Benevolence. The figure of Piety is very beautiful, and full of the expression of grief; it reclines against a large sarcophagus-like urn, which is taken from that of Cecilia Metella in the Campo Vaccino at Rome,

disquiet in his breast. His was a tolerant spirit. He could be steady in his own opinions, without hating those who dissented from him. His principles in religious matters were strictly those of the Church of England. He did not live upon the revenues of a church whose tenets he could not approve of, or acquiesce in; but, while he abhorred this base temporizing practice, he knew how to give their due shure of honour to those who have given up their ecclesiastical incomes that they may enjoy *liberty* with *peace* of conscience.

"But one controversy have I ever heard that he had, and that was in defence of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and the Deity of HIM 'who in the beginning was with God, and was God.' His love for his parish was boundless. He lived among you —and like a faithful servant and observant follower of Christ Jesus, he went about doing good. His life was irreproachable as his doctrine was sound. He kept back nothing. He preached the Gospel whole and entire. He extolled not faith without works, neither did he recommend works without faith. He flattered neither the sinner nor the saint. But, resting salvation upon these two pillars, faith and morality conjoined, he knew that his doctrine was impregnable, and urged it with that earnestness which a man always will do, when he knows that Truth and he contend on one and the same side. In the little parochial disputes, which now and then even the best meaning men may fall into, he was always a moderator; the real interest of the parish was continually his object, and he was always happy when he could select the adviseable measures of both parties, and, by combining them, gratify both, by the adoption of at least the wisest part of their plans, and thus render both of utility to the parish at large. Every one's interest he consulted, save his own. He was contented to receive his own rightful dues, as the law of the land and the usage of his predecessors had settled them, and to hand them down, uninjured by fraud or violence, to his successors. A true son, and faithful minister of the Church of England as he was, he was loyal to the Head of the Church under Christ. The king had not a more dutiful or more affectionate subject, nor the constitution a friend who revered it more. He was no more a favourer of republicanism, than he was an apologist for absolute

and is marked out for the tomb of Benevolence, by a small medallion on the pedestal exhibiting the charity of the good Samaritan. The whole is supported by a tablet which receives the inscription, and is backed by a slab of grey marble, which gives a pleasing relief to the rest of the monument.

absolute monarchy. He disdained to court noisy popularity by affecting republican principles; and reverenced too much the rights of mankind, to be an advocate for despotism. He was satisfied with being a zealous and sincere lover of his country's form of government—which is the happy mean between a commonwealth and an uncontrouled monarchy.

"He was a friend to the poor, a friend to mankind, a sincere friend to the Church of England, a zealous pastor of this his numerous flock, a loyal subject to his sovereign, and a real lover of his country. These are the great lines in his character; and *indeed* I have not trenched upon panegyric in all I have said. I have only spoken the truth. The more minute parts are just as amiable. As a companion, his manners were bland and easy, yet pure and unaffected. There was nothing of moroseness, nothing of darkness in him. Chearful as a good and benevolent mind could make him, he carried his heart in his hand. He was the delight of many; the comforter of many. Polite and affable, he never wounded the feelings of any one; he never said cruel, or shocking, or unpleasantly blunt things. He was an ornament to our common Christianity, truly adorning the religion which he professed.

"He was a kind and an affectionate husband; and consulted the ease, comfort, and happiness of her, who with us mourns for him, in every thing. He was a considerate and a mild master of a family, attentive to the circumstances of his servants, imposing light services, and even in these easily satisfied.

"No man ever made a better use of the health and spirits with which God long blessed him; they were employed in glory to God, in promoting peace on earth, and preserving good-will amongst men. And, when sickness overtook him, the words of the text were continually in his mouth:—"Let patience have her perfect work." His patience was *perfect and entire*. He submitted to every expedient which friendly, rational, and experienced medical skill could devise; submitted even when the cold hand of death was already upon him, and medicine could only palliate, not remove, his disorder. I myself was an eye-witness to his last moments. I myself heard his last sigh. His death was that which we might expect in so good, so gentle, so pious a man. He took leave of his attendants with a blessing. He felt no pangs of body, he had no perturbations of mind. *May we die the death of the righteous, and may our last end be like his!*"

"Sacred

"Sacred to the memory of the
Rev. Robert Markham, D. D.
Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty George III.
and Rector of this Parish,
who died Sept. 25, 1786, aged 59 years.
In testimony
of the high esteem in which they held his
character
as a zealous Pastor of a numerous Flock,
as an earnest and orthodox Preacher
of the Gospel,
as a truly pious and benevolent Man,
as a Peace-maker, and a spiritual Father and Friend,
his Parishioners
have erected this monument.
The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance. 112 Psalm, 6."

There is a portrait of Dr. Markham, a private plate, and an excellent likeness.

XVI. LETTERS of the Rev. Wm. COLE to Dr. DUCAREL, &c.

1. "Sir, *King's College, Cambridge, Feb.* 4, 1750-51. "The favour of yours I received: and though it is out of my power to give you my thoughts upon the Baptistery at Luton in Bedfordshire, having never been there; yet I am glad I am able to give you the observations of my friend and able Antiquary, Mr. Blomefield, upon that subject: though I could wish in a more ample manner. He visited this Church about 20 or 30 years ago, and made the following remarks upon the subject of your enquiry; which I shall give you in his own words; being printed many years ago in a quarto volume, and given by him to me; though they have never been published. "In the South aile, towards the West end, stands a fine old font, all inclosed in a chapel of free stone, of antient work, beautifully carved, and raised as high as the arch between the two pillars would permit: on the top of all, is a large bason, where the consecrated water used to be kept, which was let down out of it by a pipe at the priest's pleasure

sure into the font. On the inside, at the top, is a representation of a vine, a dragon, and the Holy Lamb, which defends the vine from the injury of the Dragon, signifying that Baptism defends us from the Devil; and that, by the assistance of the Lamb of God, that Evil-one shall not have power to hurt the Church (of which the vine is an emblem), but that we shall be safe under its branches." From hence you will perceive that your information was wrong as to the situation of this font, which is placed, as very commonly they are, towards the West end of the South aile; and not in the midst of the middle aile, which would be, as you rightly observe, a very unusual situation. I am sorry, when Mr. Lethieullier was there with Mr. Frederick, that the draft of it was omitted: which might have rectified another disagreement in your description, where you mention a lion and a dragon in the cieling: if ever I should be at any tolerable distance, won't fail looking upon it myself, when I may be able to say more of it to the purpose; but, however that may be, shall by no means let slip so favourable an opportunity of embracing the offer of your correspondence, and at the same time of assuring you of the pleasure it will give to, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, and scholefellow, WM. COLE."

2. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, March* 31, 1754.

"Though the arguments you make use of to encourage me to lend my assistance to the work you are engaged in, are very forcible ones; yet I have a more urging one in your favour than those of Schoolfellow and Brother Antiquary: I mean, my own strong natural bent and inclination to forward all works of the sort you are about; where the biographical history of our kingdom is any ways concerned: and especially as it coincides with a favourite branch of that history; in treating of the ecclesiastic affairs and persons of your profession, which is so blended with Church matters, as not easily to be separated one from the other: for formerly the Professors of the Civil Law were altogether in a manner Churchmen. The design you are about is quite news to me: for I don't remember you yourself ever mentioned it to me, and I never heard it from any other quarter: and, had I known your plan, I might possibly have been of further service: for I have large collections in the biographical way; tending chiefly to the History of the Cambridge Writers; which, I suppose, I shall make very little use of; it being a work of that compass and extent, that has utterly frightened my indolence to go on with: but these are all left at Cambridge. I am heartily glad you have undertaken a work, which, I am sure, must give pleasure to all lovers of Antiquity and English History, and that must also be of use to illustrate a particular branch of it, hitherto unattempted, in your appendix concerning the Chancellors of each Diocese. Though I have large collections, as you observe, relating to Cambridgeshire, yet they have hitherto laid in great confusion: but, on your request, I have collected together all that relates to your subject; and for this purpose was obliged to make an index to one book, which wanted one, in order to gratify you

you with the account I shall send you; which if it will be of any service in your laudable design, I shall be amply repaid for all my trouble. The fund, from whence I draw the materials to your purpose, is five folio volumes of extracts from the Registers of the old Bishops of Ely, which the late Bishop lent me at my leisure; these have all very exact and minute indexes to them; by which means I was enabled to collect from them every circumstance relating to each person. But the great misfortune is, that the original Registers begin no higher than 1336; and even from that time to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Bp. Cox's Register ends, are many hiatus's of several whole Registers, which are utterly irrecoverable: so that the following account, as of all institutions during that time, must consequently be very imperfect: however, it is the best we shall be able to get, and therefore must be satisfied with it. In the course of this affair, I often observe that one and the same person at different times is styled by a different title; as Chancellor, Commissary, or Vicar General, and Official; and as I am unacquainted with the exact distinction of these offices (though I am persuaded they oftentimes mean the same thing in our Registers) I have therefore sent you a more minute account, giving the time sometimes when they were styled by one, and sometimes by another title; that you may make the better judgment of the affair: however, if you find the account which I shall now send you too minute for your purpose, pray let me hear from you by the next post; and I will abridge you of the trouble of reading, and myself of writing so very particularly concerning each person's preferment.

"I beg to know in what manner you purpose to publish your book, whether by the common way, or subscription; if by the last, desire my name may be in your list. Pray inform me also, how your book, which you read over to me, of your Tour through Normandy, goes forward? I was in hopes to have seen that in print before this time. I shall be very glad to hear any news relating to our studies, and more particularly what is going forward at our Society. The list you sent me of the Chancellors at Ely is a very slight one, and very incorrect; but the only one I ever saw before; I shall encrease it very considerably, and wish you as good luck in all the other dioceses; for I long very much to see such an account as you promise us. But I shall leave no room to give you a specimen of what you may expect; and, wishing you success in your undertaking, I am, dear Sir,

"Your assured friend and scholefellow, WM. COLE."

[*In this and Eight subsequent Letters, containing* 52 *folio pages, Mr.* Cole *has given at length Memoirs of the different Chancellors.*]

3. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, April* 13, 1754.

"I am glad you propose to give a minute and exact account of the Chancellors throughout England; and my reason for it is, that although an account of that sort may seem dry and tedious to the generality of readers; such as dates of their preferments and a detail of their dignities in the Church; yet, as Antiquaries write

write chiefly for those of their own taste, such particularities can never disgust them, inasmuch as it gives light into many branches of their studies, and settles, very often, many points of History and Chronology of greater importance. I have therefore been very minute in the accounts I send you; and here and there have taken the liberty to mix with them some circumstances which do not absolutely regard them, no further than as they were witnesses: in particular, the manner of vailing of two widows*, both as it illustrates the history and customs of the times spoken of, and also gives a specimen of the English language spoken at that time, and likewise of the French: not to mention it may cast a glare of variety to a mere list of names and dates, too apt to be tedious without such a variety. I must beg you to remember, that the accounts I send you are entirely taken from my collections: it might be easy otherwise to enlarge the account of some of them from Newcourt and other printed authorities: which, if you desire it, I will also do for you, after I have sent you the first part, and which it will be very easy for you to add to it: I make you this offer, to take off some part of your trouble in a work that must necessarily occasion you a good deal. I am glad to hear your Tour in Normandy is likely to be printed, as it will be of so good use in fixing the dates of the building of many of our Churches in England, from the similitude of one to the other.—I hear Dr. Rawlinson is designed to be left out in the next Council: surely a man so indefatigable in the search of Antiquity, and so deserving of the Society, very well deserves all the distinctions of it! I am sorry to hear they are so little united, and was ever of opinion that the Charter would be of disservice.—I shall be obliged to you if you would pay my last year's fees, and take a receipt of our worthy Treasurer Mr. Compton, to whom also my particular compliments; and at the same time to good Mr. Vertue when you take my prints: I will order a gentleman to repay you and take them for me next week: I should be glad in your next to know how Mr. Vertue does, for whom I have a great value, and whom I left last year in a very declining state. But, to conclude, I am, dear Sir,

"Your most assured humble servant, WM. COLE.

"I can't think of being in town at our election of Officers on St. George's day, as it happens on the day of our Archdeacon's

* John de Newton was Official, June 20, 1385; and was present at the taking the veil by Catherine the widow of William Bernard, in the Conventual Church of the Friers Minors in Cambridge, where the Bishop celebrated mass, and afterwards gave her the mantle and ring, and received the vow of chastity from her, in the following words: "En la noun du Piere, du Fitz, & de Seinte Espirit; Jeo Katerine Bernard, femme nadgairs William Bernard, qui est a Dieu comandez, ottroiante la Grace de Dieu, promette conversion de mes meo's, & face mon avowe a Dieu, a sa douce Miere Seinte Marie, & Seint Fraunceys, & as toux les Seints de Paradys, en vos Mayns, mon reverent Pier en Dieu Thomas par la Grace de Dieu Evesque de Ely, qui de sore en avant serrai chaste de mon corps, & seinte chastité garderay loialment & devoutement toux les jours de ma vie."

Visitation,

Visitation, where I propose to attend: and I think of going to Cambridge the week after to the County Election: it is not unlikely but I may make my way back to this place through London, where I shall certainly call upon you.—I shall soon send you another, to follow this list; which present list may be of service to compleat the Catalogues of the Dignitaries in the Cathedrals of York, Exeter, Chichester, Wells, and Salisbury."

4. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, Apr.* 17, 1754.

"I take the opportunity of sending the prosecution of my account of the Chancellors of Ely by one of my parishioners, to whom I beg you will deliver my Antiquary Prints, and the receipt for my last year's payment from our Treasurer; and he will pay you the guinea. When I have the favour of hearing from you next, let me know whether you will be troubled with a very long account of the famous Dr. Cowell, which I long since drew up in my History of the Members of King's College: or whether a more abridged account will suffice: if he does not exactly come into the list of Ely Chancellors or Commissaries, he has an undoubted title in the list of Canterbury Vicars-general, or among the Chancellors of Chichester. But to detain you no longer, I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant to command, W. COLE."

After giving a long list of Chancellors, he adds, "I will now take a little breath, and will send you the residue in a short time."

5. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, May* 11, 1754.

"I am ashamed that I can make you no better excuse for my deferring an answer to your last obliging letter, than a fit of great indolence as to writing: though, if I was to alledge a number of workmen about me, and the delights of the present season, after so long an interruption of gardening weather, to one who takes so great a pleasure in that amusement, it would have a more important appearance: but the true reason is what I gave at first, which, after so much writing as I had been engaged in before, with so candid a judge as yourself, will, I dare say, be easily admitted. I thank you for the account of our Society; which I am heartily concerned gives so much into brigues and animosities: it was easy to foresee what the cabals of a few designing Members had in view before the Charter; and I am sorry to say it, that it has turned out just as I thought it would do.—You may soon expect to hear further from, dear Sir,

"Your assured friend and servant, WM. COLE."

6. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, June* 21, 1754.

"You would long ago have had the continuance of my Catalogue of the Chancellors of Ely, had I not been too solicitous about a point of very small import, concerning Dr. Leedes: for I had finished my account of them in the Winter: but a gentleman supposing him to have been educated in his College, when it is asserted in print that he was originally a Monk of Ely, made me apply to that gentleman for his authority many weeks ago; which a journey into Norfolk prevented his answering: and now he is returned, he is shy of being particular, as the account may

be printed; he having a design of soon publishing some memoirs relating to him: so I shall send you only what I was enabled to have done at my last breaking off.

"My last Prints were the sheet of deeds, Bp. Hutton's seal, Greensted Church in Essex, some tesselated Roman pavements, and Gloucester Cross; all which I had together, and have had none since. I am obliged to you for the list of our Society; and, that you may have the present list the longer, will conclude myself, Your most obedient servant to command, WM. COLE.

"The continuation list you shall receive by the next packet, which shall not be so tedious as this: indeed Mr. Cartwright's quitting this village a day sooner than I expected prevented your not having two or three sheets more. Pray excuse my dilatoriness."

7. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, July* 10, 1754.

"It gives me no small satisfaction to find that you relish those rude accounts I send you of the Chancellors of Ely, and encourages me to go on in the same track I set out with. In my last I gave you an account of those Prints which are due to me as a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, which I should be glad to have as soon as you can procure them for me: though I am not clear but that I shall soon have the pleasure of seeing you in London; if the scheme goes forward with a lady of my parish, who talks of taking a jaunt there for three or four days, and giving me a corner in her coach: if I come, you may depend upon seeing me; but, as this is uncertain, should be glad, if you get my Prints, to send them to Mr. Cartwright's for me, who will convey them to me. I take it I have two years' Prints in arrear. I am much concerned to find Mr. Folkes took so little notice of our Society: if he had done as much by the other, it would not have had so ill a grace; but now it is invidious. I am heartily glad that we are so near having the pleasure I long have wished for, of seeing your Tour into Normandy made public; but am infinitely pleased to hear of your design of adding the foreign religious houses which bore any relation to England, to it: such a work must please every lover of our Antiquities. I am only afraid that the appendix may retard the former treatise: it seeming to me a work of that extent and obscurity, that, if you have not long ago made collections for it, it may carry you farther than at present you are aware of. I wish you success in the prosecution of this design, and further that I could help you with any materials towards it: but I am afraid I can assist you but poorly. We had one or two Alien Priories in Cambridgeshire, Swavesey and Linton. I will look about, and see what I have concerning them; and when I see you, or know your plan, may be better able to judge of what may be to your purpose. I am, dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, WM. COLE.

"I am now come very near to the end of my catalogue, and have just time enough to tell you that the ladies propose setting out for London to-morrow: but, as I am now in the very midst of carpenters and bricklayers, having an old house in part to rebuild, I cannot possibly think of going with them, and leaving

so

so many workmen to themselves; but hope before the year finishes to call upon you. If you are disposed for a little excursion into the country by way of variety, no one will be more glad to see you.—I made the greater expedition, that I might have the opportunity of sending these four sheets by a gentleman who lives in the family with the ladies, and who has undertaken to deliver them, and who will bring me my Antiquary Prints, if you have not sent them for me elsewhere."

8. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, July* 22, 1754.

"Yours of the 20th I received yesterday in the afternoon; and return you my answer, rather that you may not think me negligent in relation to your queries, than to solve them. I have not the Monasticon, so can say nothing to the lists in either of the volumes. As to your first query, *where an exact list of the religious houses in Normandy or France, which bore any relation to England, is to be met with?* I can give you no satisfactory answer: having never had occasion to think about it. I have a folio *Histoire Generale de Normandie par M. Gabriel de Moulin, Curè de Maneval,* printed at Rouen in 1631. I was in hopes I might have found somewhat relating to your question in it; but, upon a cursory looking into it, can find nothing to your purpose; its chief subject turning upon the wars between the English and Normans, &c. I have also in quarto a very old Chronicle of Normandy, in black letter, printed at Rouen without any date; and which turns on the same subject. As to the second, *whether it be necessary to give an account of all the Abbeys mentioned in the first volume of the Monasticon, whether they relate to England or not?* I should think such an account, though it might be acceptable to many people, and to myself in particular, would not be thought necessary in your present work, having no connection with any part of our history. I speak thus, taking it for granted that they are wholly French foundations, and bearing no sort of relation to any of our English religious houses; yet, methinks, as you say you have an account already drawn up, with many quotations from the valuable records in the Tower, it is a pity they should be lost; so must leave this to your own judgement, being by no means a competent judge of the propriety or impropriety of it. I am heartily glad of a piece of news to me, that Mr. Willis is going to print his History of Buckinghamshire: and equally so that Dr. Burton is so near publishing his 'Monasticon Eboracense': I shall subscribe to both, and will, if you correspond with the last, take the liberty of begging you to send my name, &c. to him; but of this I will talk to you more at large when I see you or write more at leisure, having just room to subscribe myself,

"Your affectionate friend, WM. COLE."

9. DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, Aug.* 5, 1754.

"The favour of yours of the 27th of last month I received, and the Prints, by Mr. Bedingfield, viz. three Doncaster crosses; and three plans of the Savoy. But I never had Sandal or Clithero Castles; so that they are due to me from the Society: the other upright of the Savoy I had before.

"I am much delighted that your Tour into Normandy is in the press; so hope to have the pleasure of seeing it soon published. — But I will not detain you any longer, hoping to get through my Chancellors of Ely in this sheet of paper; and wishing you all sorts of success in your laborious undertakings for the publick, I remain, with the greatest sincerity,

"Your most obedient and faithful friend and servant, WM. COLE."

"This has been wrote, as you may see, very near a week; but having a promise of a conveyance to you without expence, and it not being very pressing, as I guess, made me defer sending it by the post. I hope I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you soon."

10. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, Jan.* 29, 1758.

"I have desired my neighbour Mr. Cartwright to give you another guinea, that I may not be in arrears to the Society: I thought I had been indebted only one, upon a supposition that accompts were settled at St. George, about which time I hope to be in town, and have the pleasure of looking over your MSS. I know the trouble and fatigue you must have undergone, from a work of the same sort, which I undertook and compleated, of abstracting and indexing the Registers of Ely Diocese. I shall be also obliged to you for your assistance in lending me such parts of your abstract as may fill up and compleat my series, when the See of Ely was vacant, and when the institutions were at Lambeth. I wish you joy of your situation at Lambeth; of which I had not heard: for, living so much in the country, and conversing so little with people that know any thing of what is going forward in the literary world, all news of that sort escapes me: I think the Archbishop could not have made a more proper choice, in every respect. — I have sent my second volume of MS Escheats for Cambridgeshire to Mr. Norris; I hope he will take care of it, as it is a treasure to me, and useless to any one else: the Domesday I had entered into the left-hand leaves of it, and wish it proves of any use. I beg the favour of you to send me Mr. Compton's receipt, that by it I may have the pleasure of hearing from you; and I am, dear Sir, yours very affectionately, WM. COLE."

11. "DEAR SIR, *Blecheley, March* 18, 1759.

"Being uncertain whether I shall come to town this Spring, make bold to beg the favour of you to pay my annual subscription for me to our Society, and take a receipt of the Treasurer. I have desired Mr. Cartwright to pay you the guinea, who will call the week following, and take the receipt and my Prints for the last year.

"I have now by me a most curious roll of parchment, sent me by a friend out of Cheshire, in order to gratify my curiosity: but he will not permit me to send it to town: it represents the procession of the Lords to the Parliament House, the 3d of King Henry VIII. in their Parliament robes; the Mitred Abbots walk first, then the Bishops according to their consecration, who immediately precede the King, followed by the Lay Nobility; and the first of the Barons in the procession is the Prior of St. John's of Jerusalem: over their respective heads are their several arms,

and

and names. It is a great curiosity, and as such I desired to have sent it up to be shewn to our Society; but the gentleman who favours me with the sight of it is scrupulous about letting it go out of my hands, as it is only lent to him; and he does not care to ask to have it go any further.

"I hope you will excuse this trouble from, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate servant, WM. COLE."

12. "DEAR SIR. *Blecheley, Jan.* 10, 1762.

"I received your letter and proposals, and wish I could, out of my Farrago, furnish any materials for your publication*: the work seems to be an exceeding useful one, and I heartily wish you success in it. I will turn over my volumes of the Bishop of Ely's Registers, where I think are some things for your purpose, and will transmit the account to you. It grieves me to see you go from your old design of the History of Doctors Commons: that work would please more, though this may be of more general use. I have met with an Account of all the Chancellors in the several Dioceses of England, in Mr. Browne Willis's own handwriting; probably you have it from him; or it may be you may have furnished him with it; it is only a mere list of names and dates: I am going to transcribe it, and I think that coincided with your former design. I do not think at present of seeing London soon, and am in arrears two years last Christmas to out Society, and shall be obliged to you to pay it for me, and will get Mr. Cartwright to repay you: should be further obliged to you if you would be so kind as to procure me from the society what has been published these two last years; I think Mr. Folkes's book among the rest; and leave them for me at Mr. Cartwright's.

"I wish you your health and the compliments of the season; and am, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant, WM. COLE."

*** I have now before me Mr. Cole's copy of the first edition of the "British Topography, 1769," in which are these entries:

"May 22, 1772. I received the following MS Notes and Additions from Mr. Gough, who sent them to me, among others, to revise, designing a second Part or Volume of his useful Topography,"—[*These additions fill* 19 *quarto pages.*]

"Being at Strawberry Hill, in 1770, with Mr. Walpole's leave, I copied from the margin of his book what notes and observations he had entered thereon, with a design to send them to Mr. Gough. On his meditating a new edition in 1772, having mislaid and indeed forgotten that I had such a paper, I accidentally met with them, and sent them to him, having first entered them on the margins of this book. WM. COLE."

"*Milton, near Cambridge, June* 20, 1772."

In the following week he thus addresses Mr. Gough:

"DEAR SIR, *June* 29, 1772.

"Dining the other day with Mr. Nasmith at Ben't College, I met with Mr. Tyson, who giving me your MS Additions for

* The proposed "Repertory of the Endowment of Vicarages."

Cam-

Cambridgeshire, here and there interlined with observations and corrections from Landbeche *, with some additions from thence also, signified to me your desire of my taking these papers with me, and adding such observations on the subject as fell in my way — with great pleasure I undertook the task, hoping it may, with the assistance of other friends, accelerate a work that will assuredly confirm the applause with which the former edition was received by the publick."—*A letter of* 13 *folio pages thus concludes:* "I have now only to apologize for the numberless egotisms and parades of materials in my own volumes, which struck me on reviewing these papers, and which can only be excused from the industrious care that has been taken* to insinuate that the late Dr. Mason was the only person who has busied himself in making collections of this sort. My Collections for King's College are only a part of a larger object, which encompassed the History of the County and University: a plan too mighty for one of my slender abilities and more indolent disposition. The many blots, erasements, and interlineations, were occasioned by an hasty writing, the letter being too bulky to be easily transcribed afresh."

A few specimens of Mr. Cole's Additions shall now be given.

P. 93. "Edmund Carter, a schoolmaster in Cambridge, by the assistance of *some academical friends*, compiled a History of the County, &c.] I hope, and dare say, that no academical person was concerned in that trumpery performance. Mr. Smyth, of Woodston, near Peterborough, lent him materials, which he did not know how to make use of."

P. 102. note *z*. "Morris Drake Morris, esq. of Mount Morris, Kent, late Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, &c.] "The late Dr. Conyers Middleton, whose first wife was this gentleman's mother, gave me three volumes in folio, containing the Lives of Persons educated at Cambridge; but, as they are bare transcripts from our common printed books, they are of no value. When Mr. Morris had fairly transcribed the whole from these three volumes, and procured prints of such persons mentioned in them as he could obtain, which he fixed before each person's proper article, he made a present of them to the Earl of Oxford at Wimpole, from whence they are now removed to the British Museum. — This account I had from Dr. Middleton."

"I have voluminous Collections for an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, which a fifteen-years' absence from the University, in the best part of life for such disquisitions, has much discouraged, nothing of that kind being thought of during that period. However, I occasionally now add to my Collections, which to some future prosecutor of that design may be of some use."

"I have in my 35th volume of MS Collections many particulars relating to *Cheshire*, taken from the papers and observations of Sir John Crew, of Utkinton, in the parish of Torporley, who was an excellent Antiquary: they were communicated to me by my worthy and honest friend Mr. John Allen, now Senior Fellow

* By the Rev. Robert Masters, of Landbeche.

of

of Trinity College, and rector of Topporley, a gentleman whose taste and abilities in the same studies are very eminent. His Collections for his native County of Stafford were large: these he gave to Dr. Wilkes, of Wolverhampton, who was meditating a History of that County; and I am afraid they have fallen since into worse hands. Among my Collections for Cheshire, are, Dr. Williamson's Collection of Tenures for that County, with short Accounts of the several parishes in it; being a very curious and useful work.—In my 35th volume, p. 102, is a curious Letter on the subject of the Imputrefaction of the body of Simon Worth, esq. of Staverton."

"I come now to your papers delivered to me by Mr. Tyson."

Many of these papers, communicated by Mr. Masters, were improved by Mr. Cole's corrections, and used by Mr. Gough in his Second Edition. Among other remarks, Mr. Cole says, "Charles Nalson Cole, esq. is descended from Dr. Nalson, the Author of the "Historical Collections;" and he concludes: "Thus, dear Sir, have I got through this long and tedious affair. If I have not tired you with reading, I assure you I have myself with so much writing; and nothing but the pleasing subject you are engaged in, with my desire to contribute my mite to your most laudable researches, could have prevailed on my indolence to have gone through with it. You are at full liberty to alter and suppress what may seem peevish and petulant in the above Remarks, which, if they develope any misinformation or mistake, or give you any satisfaction, I have my end. If you also have occasion for any further consultation, in which you conceive I can be of any use, you have only to command, dear Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, Wm. Cole.

"I forgot to mention in their places these further particulars:

"In 1748 Mr. Ames, the late Secretary to our Society, procured for me, from Mr. Samuel Chandler, a 4to MS. on parchment, written about the time of Edward III. containing a copy of Domesday Book for Cambridgeshire. This is transcribed into my 37th vol. and is of no small value. In the same volume I have a transcript of a MS. which I found in the old turret of the Public Library at Cambridge, now pulled down to make way for the modern front, among a parcel of uncatalogued books on the floor, containing the Certificates and Surveys of Estates and Manors in Cambridgeshire in 1633: being a most useful Collection towards an History of this County.

"I have also a large MS. formerly belonging to the late Mr. Buck of Cambridge, given to me by the late Mr. Dawney of Caius College, containing the Owners of Manors throughout the County in Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. and Eliz. reigns, with their values, and succession, and many other curious and useful particulars.

"I have also Extracts from a folio volume of the late Mr. Browne Willis, taken from a collection in about 20 folios at Richard Lowndes's at Winslow, Esq. Member for Buckinghamshire, being his Grandfather's Collections, all fairly written, and well bound;

bound; containing all the Grants and Fee-farm Rents of the Crown throughout England. What related to Cambridgeshire I have extracted. I have seen the original books at Mr. Lowndes's at Winslow: and it is indeed a most noble and useful collection."

In answer to some queries by Mr. Gough, relating to his "Sepulchral Monuments," Mr. Cole, *Jan.* 25, 1774, says, "As I foresee I shall have a good deal of writing, I take room accordingly, from the top of the paper. I have no Pedigree of Charlton Lord Powis; but I make no doubt but the quarterings may easily be recovered from such an one.—The account of Bishop Braybrook I shall send you as exactly copied into my 32d volume p. 120." After a long account of that Bishop, he adds, "I will now tell you a very strange story; although as true as truth itself. About two months ago, not far from Totness, some workmen were digging gutters in a church-yard, in order to keep the church dry. In the progress of the work, they were obliged to open many graves; in one of which, near the church wall, they found a strong oak coffin, with a body in it, which had been deposited above fourscore years. The body was wrapped in a fine white sheet, which had preserved its colour and strength entire. Over the sheet was put a tar-cloth, which was also quite sound and strong. The body itself looked as if it had not been dead more than a day: but what surprized the people was, that the limbs and joints were quite pliant, without any stiffness, and the flesh, when pressed, would rise again, as in a living creature. It continued weeks exposed to the open air, and yet preserved the pliantness of its joints, and that springiness in the fleshy parts. Some days since, a surgeon opened the body, and found the heart, liver, and lungs, all sound and clean: nor were there any other symptoms of decay, except only that the bowels were a little shriveled. The gentleman that once occupied this uncommon tabernacle of a body was, as it is thought, a Roman Catholic, and in the French service. He died abroad, and was brought over about 86 years ago, as appears by various testimonies of writings, &c. He had a fine estate in the parish where he was buried, and was the last of the name; and so the estate came into another family, or at least name. I presume he will add to the number of Romish Saints: doubtless he has as good a title as many who cut a figure in their legends. However, there is something very strange in the thing; enough to exercise the genius of the curious to account for it. Many corpses were found very near his, but all quite consumed, though buried but few years.—I have a great collection of circumstances of this sort by me; but, as I have almost tired myself with writing, I won't fatigue you or myself any longer about them; and, wishing you many returns of the season, if not somewhat too late, I remain, dear Sir, Your very faithful humble servant, Wm. Cole."

XVII.

XVII. DR. YOUNG AND MR. JONES.

At the time I was printing the Letters of Mr. Jones in vol. I, p. 585, which were communicated by a friend, it had entirely escaped my recollection that I had (thirty years ago) transcribed some of them myself, and printed them in the Magazine.

In the Letter of *Jan.* 1, 1763, add, "The mismanagement too well known unhappily continues, and, still more unhappily, seems to be increasing, to the grief of friends, and, I need not say, to the ridicule of others, who are not a few. What a pity! what a loss! but no advice will be taken, nor can it well be offered. Penuriousness and obstinacy are two bad things; and a disregard to the general judgement and friendly wishes of the wiser part of mankind, another. There seems to be no hope so long as the ascendancy is so great. Enough to a friend, and to a friend only."—That of *April* 2, 1765, begins, "As soon as I got home, I enquired after Dr. Young, and found that he had gone through very great pains since I left him, and the pains return pretty frequently. Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's, and Dr. Yates of Hertford, meet at his house every day on consultation. But, whatever they may think of his disorder, and the probable consequences, little or nothing as yet transpires, only all that attend him constantly imagine there is little or no hope of his doing well again. For my own part, I judged so from the beginning. I find that opiates are frequently administered to him, I suppose to render him less sensible of his pain. His intellects, I am told, are still clear; though what effect the frequent use of opiates may by degrees have upon him I know not. I am pretty much of his son's sentiments as to this, viz. that those ingredients, if for some time longer continued, may have an ill effect upon the brain."

On the letters of Mr. Jones, which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LII. p. 283; it was remarked in vol. LIII. p. 1008, that "they carry something of a contradiction with them. The two or three first, where he thinks the Doctor has slighted him, have something rather severe against the Doctor and the lady who kept his house, who, I thoroughly believe, lived as innocently as if they had been a hundred miles asunder. But view Mr. Jones's last letter. How wonderfully is that gentleman altered by the consideration of the legacy, and the notice taken of him there! From this I conclude, that Mr. Jones had not so many virtues as the Doctor; and that the first was more pettish, jealous, and from his temper more liable to suppose affronts, than the latter was inclined to do an injury."—Another Correspondent says, "Dr. Young's housekeeper was the daughter of a rector of Allhallows, Hertford; and, upon the marriage of Miss Caroline Lee, was invited by the Doctor, who knew her family, to his house. She had some fortune of her own, perhaps very small, as her father left many children. She was advanced in years, was a woman of piety and good sense improved by reading; and was always treated by the Doctor, and by his guests, even those of the highest rank, with the politeness and

and respect due to a gentlewoman. The legacy which he bequeathed her, was not more than might be due to one whom he had never degraded by paying wages. Why she did not strictly comply with his last injunctions to destroy his manuscripts*, I cannot pretend to say; and can only lament that she did not: perhaps as Mr. Young was in the house, she might fancy she had not the power. Dr. Young, after his first sleep, spent the greatest part of the night in meditation, and in the composition of his works; and he had only to *transcribe* them (if I may use that expression) when he arose, which was at an early hour."

The following Letter of Dr. Young, addressed to the Rev. Thomas Newcomb of Hackney, is printed from the Original.

"MY DEAR OLD FRIEND, *Welwyn, Nov.* 25, 1762.

"And now, my only dear old Friend, for your namesake Colburn† is dead; he died last winter of a cold, caught by officiating on the Fast-day: he has left one daughter, I believe in pretty good circumstances; for a friend of his, some time ago, settled upon her twenty pounds a year; and he, no doubt, has left her something considerable himself. I am pleased with the stanzas you sent me; there is nothing in them of *eighty-seven*; and if you have been as young in your attempt on the Death of Abel, it will do you credit; that work I have read, and think it deserves that reception it has met withal. The Libel you mention, I have not seen; but I have seen numberless papers which shew that our body politic is far from being in perfect health: as for my own health, I do not love to complain; but one particular I must tell you, that my sight is so far gone, as to lay me under the necessity of borrowing a hand to write this. God grant me grace, under this darkness, to see more clearly things invisible and eternal; those great things which you and I must soon be acquainted with! And why not rejoice at it? There is not a day of my long life that I desire to repeat; and at fourscore it is all *labour and sorrow*. What then have we to do? But one thing remains, and in that one, blessed be God! by his assistance we are sure of success. Let nothing, therefore, lie heavy on your heart; let us rely on Him who has done so great things for us; that lover of souls; that hearer of prayers, whenever they come from the heart; and sure rewarder of all those who love Him, and put their trust in his mercy. Let us not be discontented with this world: that is bad; but it is still worse to be satisfied with it, so satisfied, as not to be very anxious for something more.

"My love and best wishes attend you both; and I am, my good old friend, sincerely yours, E. YOUNG.

"P. S. I am persuaded that you are mistaken as to your age; you write yourself eighty-seven, which cannot be the case; for I always thought myself older than you, and I want considerably of that age. If it is worth your while, satisfy me as to this particular."—[See the particulars of Dr. Young's Funeral, Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 198.]

* See vol. I. p. 633. † Ibid. p. 640.

AD.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P 12. The father of Mr. Gibbs the Architect was a Catholic, and was proprietor of Footdees-myre, where he had a house which was long known by the name of the *White House in the Links*, and afterwards used as a mason-lodge, previous to the building of the New Inn, by the mason society. The sour presbyterians of Mr. Gibbs's time, used to spur on the idle boys of the town to annoy the old gentleman in his premises. He was, it seems, a man of a considerable portion of humour; and having provided two dogs to keep the rabble who occasionally disturbed him at a distance, it is said, he good-naturedly took his revenge, by inscribing on the collar of one, *Luther*, and on the other, *Calvin*.—The beautiful West Church in Aberdeen built by Mr. Wyllie, an Architect from Edinburgh, and finished about 1755, was from a plan by Mr. Gibbs. *History of Aberdeen*, pp. 184. 186.

P. 16. See some letters of Mr. Arthur Collins in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 414.

P. 17. Mr. David Collins died March 24, 1810, aged 54. See a full account of him in Gent. Mag. 1810, Part ii, p. 490.

P. 26. Mr. Buckley (who was Master of the Company of Stationers in 1738 and 1739) obtained an Act of Parliament, in 1733, to prohibit the importation of Thuanus's History in Latin from Foreign Parts; where, as he stated in his Address to the Parliament, "it might have been printed at much less expence than he was at; and, if not prevented by the said Act, have been sold even in his own Country, at a less price than it cost him, who was at 2350*l.* charge in collecting materials, and barely paying the duty on paper imported for his Work; for as the duty now stands, the blank paper to be used by our own printers at home, pays a great deal more than what is already printed by Workmen abroad, the first paying by the ream, the latter by the hundred weight. This," he adds, "is a matter, which, for the encouragement of the natives of Great Britain, who, in the advantages of trade, ought always to have the preference to foreigners, it is to be hoped the Legislature will soon look into."

P. 31. Dr. Madden's "Memoirs" are addressed, in an ironical dedication, to Frederick Prince of Wales. There is a later mezzotinto of him, by Richard Purcell, from a painting by Robert Hunter, with his arms, and this inscription:

"Samuel Madden, D. D. ætatis suæ 68, 1755.
Fortior qui se, * quàm qui fortissima vincit moenia."

Mons. Grosley, a lively French traveller, speaking of a city in the centre of France, "which at the beginning of the fifteenth century served as a theatre to the grandest scene that England ever acted in that kingdom," mentions several English families as lately extinct, or still subsisting there. "This city," he says, "in return has given the British dominions an illustrious personage, to whom they are indebted for the first prizes which have been their distributed for the encouragement of agriculture

* See the Proverbs of Solomon, and a Sermon of Mons. Saurin on the same text: "Better is he who ruleth his spirit," &c.

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and arts. His name was *Madain*: being thrown upon the coast of Ireland by events of which I could never hear any satisfactory account, he settled in Dublin by the name of *Madden*, there made a fortune, dedicated part of his estate, which amounted to four or five thousand pounds a year, to the prizes which I have spoken of, and left a rich succession: part of this succession went over to France to the *Madains* his relations, who commenced a law-suit for the recovery of it, and caused ecclesiastical censures to be published against a merchant, to whom they had sent a letter of attorney to act for them, and whom they accused of having appropriated to himself a share of their inheritance." Tour to London, 1772. vol. II. p. 100.

The extraordinary circumstances attending the printing and suppression of these Memoirs have been already mentioned in p. 31; but the reasons for it are not very evident. The whole of the business was transacted by Mr. Bowyer, without either of the other Printers (Roberts and Woodfall) ever seeing the author. The book was finished at the press, March 24, 1732-3; and 100 copies were that day delivered to the Author. On the 28th a number of them were delivered to the several Booksellers mentioned in the title-page; and in four days after, all that were unsold were recalled, and 800 of them given up to Dr. Madden to be destroyed. I have never heard of more than two copies of it; one of which was Mr. Tutet's; the other, Mr. Tickell's, is now in Mr. Bindley's Library. See p. 32.

P. 51. Mr. Stephens was one of the early members of the Society of Antiquaries. He published "Lives of North, &c." See the Introduction to the Archæologia, p. xxxvii.

P. 57, note, l. 14. *read* "p. 153."

P. 71. "Dr. John Law, son of the Bishop, was appointed to the vicarage of Newcastle in 1782; but was never inducted, as he was then in Ireland as Chaplain to the Duke of Portland; where having been promoted to the see of Clonfert, Stephen Lushington, M. A. (his brother-in-law) was nominated to the vicarage." *Brand's Newcastle*, vol. I. p. 390.

P. 105, l. 9 from bottom. *For* "he," *read* "his father purchased Barton Segrave." There were four gentlemen named John Bridges successively. 1. Colonel John Bridges, of Alcester. 2. John, his son, who purchased Barton, and died 1712. 3. John, his son, the collector, died in 1723-4. 4. John, his nephew, died 1741.

P. 106. Mr. William Bridges, by the following circular letter, in vain endeavoured to get patronage for his Brother's History.

"Sir, *Barton Segrave, July* 1, 1735.

"Having been solicited by several of the Nobility and Gentlemen of this and the neighbouring Counties to send abroad The History of Northamptonshire, collected by my brother the late Mr. John Bridges with great pains and expence, I have at last determined to make it publick. To this end, I have some time since put my brother's papers into the hands of a gentleman recommended to me as well qualified for the undertaking, who is preparing them for the press with all the ex-

expedition that the nature of such a Work will admit of. But as the carrying it on with due care will still require a more than ordinary charge, I have thought proper to apply to my friends for their assistance; and to this purpose, I have ordered the bearer to wait upon you with the proposals, to which I refer you for a more particular information. I only beg leave here to assure you, that whatever is promised shall be faithfully executed; and that your encouragement will very much oblige, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, WM. BRIDGES."

In Ballard's Collection of MS Letters in the Bodleian Library are several relating to Mr. Bridges's History, and of its being placed in the hands of Dr. Jebb, to be digested and published, ii. 1. 3. 22; that it was got into the press, 24; stopt, 30; and the expences of it, 32. 39. 179.—In 1783, the History was in an unpromising situation. *Aug.* 3, Mr. D. Prince says, "I cannot think of running any further risque with the Northamptonshire gentlemen, in continuing their History, which is one of the most perfect things of the kind. It is really, besides a Civil History, an excellent Topographical Account, and a modern Domesday Book. No one Nobleman or Gentleman in that great County will take the least notice. The time may come when they will find the want of so exact a survey. The Bishop of Peterborough has the History of Peterborough, which is very large. I think it would amount to 25, if not 30 sheets. If such a thing could be done, I would sue the Executors of the Board who employed me. Bodies of men don't blush, and are not suable as private men are."—In 1789 the prospect of its appearance began to revive. *July* 2, Mr. Prince says, "I believe now the Northamptonshire History will soon be finished; it will be set about as soon as Sir W. Dolben is released from the *slavery* of being Chairman to the Committee on the African Trade business." *Feb.* 14, 1790, "Northamptonshire goes on, slow, but sure."—Again, in *July*, "I know you will like to hear how the Northamptonshire History goes on, which now draws towards a conclusion. Two months will finish the body of the Work, which is under the care of an able hand. Have you any thing to communicate *, or to give to the Work? If you have, send to Sir William Dolben in Abingdon-street, Westminster. I had a letter two days ago from the Earl of Upper Ossory, with a plate of his Seat, and a description of it, which is sent to Sir William." *Aug.* 17, "The Northamptonshire History is ended from Bridges. Mr. Nares † and Mr. Ayscough †, I expect, will soon put the finish to it; by preface, index, &c. but no continuation. This is not the working age, except a very few, such as cannot let the Sepulchral Monuments crumble to dust." Were I to suggest again, as I have ten times already, to bring the Northamptonshire to the present time, no one would regard me..... I must

* The Editor of these Anecdotes communicated three plates to the embellishment of the History of Northamptonshire.

† Mr. Nares wrote the Preface; and Mr. Ayscough compiled the Index.

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not let any of the Northamptonshire go abroad till it is finished, which will be soon."

P. 122. *note* l. 13. r. "the then Curate, Mr. Scott."

P. 141. Mr. Wells Egelsham, a character not unknown in the regions of politics, porter, and tobacco, was originally bred to the profession of a Printer, and worked in that business, as a Compositor, till disabled by repeated attacks of a formidable gout. For some years he was employed in the service of Mr. Woodfall, father of the late Printers of "The Public Advertiser" and "Morning Chronicle," to the former of which papers the name of Egelsham appeared for some time as the ostensible publisher. Having from nature a remarkable squint, to obviate the reflections of others he assumed the name of "Winkey;" and published a little volume of humorous poetry in 1769, under the title of "Winkey's Whims." He was one of the founders of "the honourable society of *Johns*." In 1779 he was the author of "A short Sketch of English Grammar," 8vo. A great variety of his fugitive pieces are in almost all the public prints. The latter part of his life was principally supported by the profits of a very small snuff and tobacco-shop, by the collecting of paragraphs for the Public Advertiser, and by officiating occasionally as an amanuensis to the writer of this sketch to his memory. He died, overwhelmed with age, infirmities, and poverty, April 4, 1786; leaving an aged widow, who obtained a small pension from the Company of Stationers, and survived till 1811.

I shall take this opportunity of noticing a few meritorious persons; whose memory I had elsewhere endeavoured to preserve; nor will the Reader, I am confident, receive

——"with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals"——

Mr. *Henry Dench*, who filled with reputation each department of the narrow circle of life which was his lot, was a good husband, and a tender father. In his profession, that of a Compositor, he was remarkably attentive and industrious. He died December 8, 1788, of a violent asthma, in the 50th year of his age.—To say more of him, would be impertinent. Not to have said so much, would have ill accorded with the feelings of one who in the early part of life regarded him as a friend, and to whom for a long series of years he was an affectionate servant.—He left one infant son, who was afterwards bred to the profession of a Printer; and to whose talents and integrity I gladly pay this tribute. To him the present volumes are indebted, not only for a considerable share of manual labour, but for several useful literary suggestions.

Mr. *Samuel Brookes*, was another Compositor, whose modest merits justify his being particularly noticed. Mild, unassuming, and courteous in his demeanour, he constantly gave satisfaction to his employers; and cheerfully toiled through life, for the maintenance of a numerous young family, two of whom he brought

brought up to his own profession; another of his children, a daughter, had the satisfaction of assisting a mother-in-law, during his tedious illness of near three years, in repaying, by unremitted tenderness, the assiduities she had experienced from him in infancy. Mr. Brookes possessed an understanding of a superior cast; and had the honour of being frequently consulted, a few years ago, by the Right Honourable George Rose, on the completion of his favourite plan for regulating Friendly Societies; which, in many instances have proved of incalculable benefit to honest and industrious individuals; but which, unfortunately (as every thing that is excellent is liable to be perverted) have too frequently, in the hands of artful and designing knaves, been made a stalking-horse for leading the unwary to *unwarrantable combinations*. In this instance we speak experimentally. He died at Pentonville, July 5, 1805, of a lingering consumption, aged 50.

Mr. *John Farmer*, a very worthy and industrious Compositor (as were his father and grandfather of the same name), was born in Jewin-street, and acquired the rudiments of his profession in the office of the late Mr. Bowyer, with whom his father "long wrought," as that benevolent old gentleman particularly expresses in his will (see vol. III. p. 282); who obtained Mr. Bowyer's annuity in 1783, and died in 1786. Fortunately for John Farmer the younger, he married, several years before, a careful, hard-working woman, by whose unremitted assiduities his latter years of painful existence were rendered comparatively comfortable. So long as he was able, he diligently followed his regular employment, and closed his labours, in the office where they commenced, in the employment of the partner and successor to Mr. Bowyer, who was one of the most intimate companions of his early days, and retained a real regard for him through life. After long confinement by a complication of disorders, of which the principal were a severe rupture, and an inveterate dropsy which had for some time prevented his existing but in an erect posture, he died, in Clerkenwell, July 17, 1805, aged 61.

Mr. *John Copeland*, Printer, died at Reading, in his 83d year, in July 1801. He had worked as a pressman in the office of the Reading Mercury for 60 years, with so much assiduity, sobriety, and regularity, as to attain the name of *honest John*. He enjoyed a remarkably good state of health, and worked at his business, with his accustomed regularity, till within a short time of his death.

P. 141. Dr John Savage was President of the Club at Royston, and his picture was in the Club-room there in 1784. He was so imposed on in the rebuilding of the rectory-house at Clothall, that it was obliged to be rebuilt.

P. 151. Humphry Hody was of Wadham College, Oxford; M. A. 1682; B. D. 1689; D. D. 1692. He was chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Regius Professor of the Greek Tongue

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at Oxford, and rector of Great Chart in Kent. He obtained the Archdeaconry of Oxford in 1704; and died Jan. 20, 1706.

P. 165. Richard Arnald was born at London, and admitted a pensioner of Bene't College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Waller, in 1714. After taking the degree of B. A. being disappointed of a fellowship, he removed to Emmanuel College, March 10, 1718; where he proceeded M. A. and was elected fellow June 24, 1720. He commenced B. D. seven years after, as the statutes of that house required, and continued there till the society presented him to the rectory of Thurcaston. He was also prebendary of Fernden, in the church of Lincoln. Whilst fellow of that college, he printed two copies of Sapphics on the death of King George the First; a Sermon preached at Bishop Stortford school-feast (where he was educated), August 3, 1726, from Col. ii. 8: another at the Archdeacon's Visitation at Leicester, April 22, 1737, from Deut. xxxiii. 8; and afterward published a third, under the title of "The Parable of the Cedar and Thistle, exemplified in the great Victory at Culloden, from 2 Kings xiv. 8, 9, 1746," 4to. The first edition of his "Commentary on Wisdom" (see page 165) appeared in the year 1744; and the "Commentary on Ecclesiasticus" in 1748; and the "Commentary on Tobit, Judith, Baruch, the History of Susannah, and Bel and the Dragon, with Dissertations on the two Books of Maccabees and Esdras," and another, on the Dæmon Asmodæus, translated from Calmet, in 1752. He died Sept. 4, 1756; and Catharine his widow, who was daughter of the Rev. John Woods, rector of Wilford near Nottingham, April 11, 1782.—Their son, William Arnald, was educated at Manchester under Mr. Lawson; took the degree of B. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1766, with great credit, being high among the wranglers of his year; was elected fellow of his college 1767; became head tutor 1768; M. A. 1769; B. D. 1776; D. D. 1781. In 1775 he was appointed chaplain to Bishop Hurd; by whose kindness he became præcentor of Lichfield; and by whose recommendation he was in 1776 appointed sub-preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, and was rewarded with a canonry of Windsor. In January 1782, to the unspeakable regret as well as surprize of all his friends, some symptoms of insanity unhappily put a stop to any expectations of further preferment; and this too at a time when the highest Personage in the kingdom had condescended so far to interest himself in his welfare, as to advise him to enquire into the value of the vicarage of Twickenham, just then vacant by the death of Mr. Costard. This unhappy situation of mind (which terminated only with his death in the autumn of 1802) was for more than twenty years the cause of real grief to a numerous circle of friends, who, attached to him by the strongest ties of gratitude and affection, admired his abilities, loved the sweetness of his manners, and acknowledged the goodness of his heart.—A Sermon of his, preached before the University of Cambridge,

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on Commencement Sunday, 1781, has been printed since his death, 1803, agreeably to the directions of his will.

P. 166. The tablet containing Mr. Mann's epitaph was placed, some years before his death, over the Chapel door, and covered with a blank stone, which, after his interment, was removed. He was the author of "De veris Annis D. N. Jesu Christi natali et emortuali Dissertationes duæ Chronologicæ, in quibus tribus celebratissimis Vaticiniis Jacobi Patriarchæ Gen. xlix, 10. Esaiæ vii, 16. et Angeli apud Danielem ix, 24. nova lux affunditur. In usum exterorum tam Judæorum quam Christianorum Latinè redditæ, emendatæ, et auctæ. A Nicholao Mann, Magistro Hospitalis Suttoniani fundati in Carthusiâ Londinensi, 1752," 8vo.

P. 196, note, l. 16. *read* "He communicated to the Gentleman's Society at Spalding," &c.

P. 201. A learned Friend observes, "In the account of Philip Morant, I have always been led to suppose that he proceeded M. A. at Oxford, and that there must have been an omission in the Graduate list, especially as that name did not appear among the Cambridge Graduates. But, by a letter which I have received from Oxford, the matter is thus cleared up. "Philip Mourant, as spelt in the Convocation Book by himself, Pembroke College, B. A. September 21, 1721; A. M. of Sidney College Cambridge 1730."

Soon after the publication of the first edition of the "Anecdotes of British Topography," Mr. Gough was favoured by Mr. Morant with the following remarks on it.

"Sir, *Sept.* 5, 1769.

"The Author of the History of Essex and Colchester, finding that, in your "Anecdotes of Topography," you have committed several mistakes in relation to the said History, when you might most easily have been informed, and set right by him; he takes the liberty of making these few Strictures upon your work. The Monthly Review for June hath prevented him in several particulars.—You say, p. 160, that William Holman 'published only the history of Hinckford Hundred.'—He did not publish any part of it. See Review p. 457.—P. 161. 'From these valuable materials, &c.' It was not from *these materials*, but chiefly from Mr. Holman's Collections, that Mr. Tindal published his two Numbers. I lived then with him. Want of due encouragement, especially Mr. Tindal's being better engaged in the new folio edition of Rapin's History, took him from this work. As he had begun it, it would have been too bulky and tedious, and could not have been comprehended in less than 6 or 7 Quarto Volumes.—Ibid. note (e) A sufficient account of Mr. Jekyll [printed after the Anecdotes, R. G.] is given in the preface to the first volume of the History of Essex. Of some of his MSS. there is an account in *Catalogus Librorum MS Angliæ*, vol. II. p. 103. under the title of Codices Viri Reverendi Johannis Ousley. Among the late Mr. Anstis's books there was a compleat cata-

catalogue of them, now in All-Souls College library, by which it appears that many of them did no way belong to the History of Essex. The best and most valuable of Mr. Jekyll's Collections, were copies of *Inquisitiones post mortem*, from 27 Henry III. to 14 Car. I. *Pedigrees of the Gentry of Essex*, 4 volumes. Abstract of *Letters patent*, from 1 Ric. III. to 15 Jac. I. These three most valuable articles are now at Colchester. From these and all the rest of Mr. Jekyll's MSS. Mr. Holman had made large and faithful extracts, inserting whatever was any way material under the respective parishes of Essex. Above 400 of his MSS. of this kind are now at Colchester, in my own possession. Some of the MSS. that had belonged to Mr. Holman are in the British Musæum, the rest have been dispersed. Dr. R. Rawlinson bought *the refuse* of Mr. Jekyll's and Mr. Holman's MSS. (with a good Cartulary of St. Bartholomew's, London) for 10*l.* and left them to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. They were not '*all* those made by Mr. Holman for Essex,' as you say p. xxxiv; only the refuse. As to the epitaphs,—'The costly monuments of wealth and pride!' how few of them are *worth* publishing! do you judge, by perusing those of any one parish in N. Salmon, and other books of the kind. The *difficulty* with me about the publication of them is this; either *the best* of them for expression, accounts of families, &c. are to be printed, or they must *all* be printed. If they are *all* printed, the world will be loaded with a great deal of trash; as epitaphs of butchers, coach-drivers, &c. of whom nothing more is said than that they lived so many years, and died. Those in church-yards should also be printed, as well as those in churches. And if only *select* ones are printed, the descendants of those butchers, &c. will complain, that their families have not had justice done them, &c. and that the work is imperfect. However, to the great comfort of admirers of epitaphs, the epitaphs of Essex most accurately taken upon the spot, with a description of the Arms round them, are all safe, and in my possession. But to have inserted and printed them in the respective parishes, would have swelled the work immeasurably. They will be better in a volume by themselves, to be published by and by. How exactly the epitaphs are printed by N. Salmon, you may judge by comparing his book p. 226, with an exact copy of Sir Geffrey Gate's.

Pray for the Sowl, all ye that live in sight
Of Sir Geffrey Gate the curtisse Knight,
Whose Wyff is beried here; by Goddes might
He bowght the Manor of Garnets by right
Of Koppeden Gentylman *so he* behight
Of *this* Witnesses his Wyff and Executors,
This yere and day come on his dely howrs,
XXII Janu. MCCCCLXXVI.

—And he leaves out part of many epitaphs. The poor man intended to have comprised the whole County in 21 numbers, for a guinea; but how much he miscalculated, his work shews. —Your *assertion* (in Preface, p. ix.) and (in the Book p. 161, note

note g) your *surmise*, of a preference of N. Salmon's History to the other lately published, must by all unprejudiced persons be reckoned false, as well as injurious. But of that let the world judge by comparing them together.—P. 162. The 'two original books of the affairs of the Corporation of Colchester,' —were only two volumes of the Assemblies of that Corporation, which were *all* carefully consulted, and are often quoted in the History of Colchester. Thomas Rawlinson, esq. met with them in London, and his brother the Doctor restored them to the Corporation.—Ibid. 'A relation, &c. and 'A true relation, &c. of the expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester'—were one and the same book. Only this second edition by J. Pilborough had some additions at the end, communicated by Mr. Lufkin, myself, &c. A *Plan* of the town during the siege was done in a wooden cut about that time, and afterwards engraved in copper. A very fine Ichnography of the town, with Views of the buildings, hath been lately executed by —— Sparrow, published by Jefferies.—P. 166. Hawkwood's History is at length in the account of Sible-Hedingham. Mr. Holman had extracted all that related to him in his MS Collections for that parish, and among the rest out of the pamphlet. But it bore so *Grub-street* a title, that it would have been demeaning a serious work even to mention it. It was reprinted some years ago for Mr. Thomas Osborne. Too much indeed hath been said of that bloody homicide, for such is the true title of a mere soldier of fortune. Views of buildings, prints of tombs and monuments, and other drawings, are great ornaments and improvements in topographical Works; but so few gentlemen are willing or able to contribute them, and engraving is so excessively dear, that few Authors or Booksellers can venture upon so ruinous a charge. Sir John-Griffin Griffin hath lately given a plate of his seat of Audeley-House; a print of which goes into the History of Essex.—P. 24. In your account of *Hermannidas*, you do not observe that his Description is illustrated with plans of the Cities and Towns. It is in elegant Latin, copied chiefly, as *I believe*, from Camden's Britannia, for I have not the Latin Camden to compare them together.

"It would not have been amiss if you had mentioned the Registers and Cartularies belonging to Religious Houses. The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick hath a very fine Cartulary of the Abbey of St. John's, Colchester, and a Register of the same. James West, esq. hath some. Thomas Astle, esq. hath a very fine Cartulary and Register of Christ Church, or Trinity, within Aldgate—one of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire,—of the Priory of Worcester, Horton Priory in Kent, &c. The late Mr. Anstis had Collections for the History of Norfolk, Yorkshire, and several other counties, No. 360. of Catal. Description of Suffolk, by Robert Reyce, No. 545. Collections concerning the County of Norfolk, by Vincent, and others, 2 vols. No. 170, 171. Parochial Antiquities of Coliton in Devonshire, No. 62. Collections about Cornwall and the Stannaries, No. 189. 332. 334. 344. 457. 554. 577.

History of Launceston, No. 621. Description of Wales, by G. Owen, No. 203. You mention this last.—It is a matter of no great consequence, but Bishop Nicolson always writ his name without an *h*. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, P. M."

"REVEREND SIR, The Author of the 'Anecdotes of British Topography' acknowledges the favour of the information he has received from your letter to him, dated September 5. He has the satisfaction to find you agree with him about the utility of epitaphs, by your intention of giving the world such a *copious* and *correct* edition of them with all their appurtenances. He submits it to you whether a list of the incumbents of the respective churches from the earliest dates to the time where Newcourt leaves off, might not be added to compleat the History of Essex. He leaves the world to judge of the *comparative* merit of the two Histories of that County, as well as of the merit of the 'Anecdotes of British Topography.' To have inserted Registers, &c. of Religious Houses, would have been robbing Bishop Tanner's useful Notitia, unless he could have known by your, or any other means, into whose hands those in Mr. Anstis's possession, as well as many others, had since passed. I remain, Sir, your humble servant, &c. R. GOUGH."

P. 210. Mr. Jones of Welwyn thus describes Mr. Gilbert West *: "A gentleman to whose memory I owe all the returns of gratitude and esteem that I can possibly make, after so much friendly correspondence, freedom in conversation, and many other instances of his favour and regard, with which he was pleased to honour me to his death, and of which I might probably have made a far more advantageous use, in regard to temporal provisions, than I did. Let his memory be ever dear to me, and ever sacred to the friends of Christianity, in all succeeding ages. I shall touch but upon a very few articles, such as transiently occur to my memory: but my account, though short, shall be just. Mr. West was a person of great discernment, and of a very quick apprehension, and readily saw into men and things. He was lively and agreeable in conversation, and very much of a gentleman in all his behaviour. I have heard him say, that in his younger days he had gone over into the quarters of Infidelity. His uncle, the late Lord Cobham †, did all in his power to instill such principles into his mind, and that of his cousin Lyttelton, when they paid their visits to him. But the latter, he said, happily stood his ground, and made little or no progress in those perverse principles. When Mr. West's Treatise on the Resurrection of our Lord was first advertised in the public papers, the point in the title-page being left *in medio*, and determining nothing, numbers of those who had conceived an opinion of his continuing a staunch unbeliever, sent for it to his Bookseller,

* It will be no disparagement to these particulars of Mr. West, to observe that they furnished some useful hints to Dr. Johnson (to whom I communicated the MS.) in the new edition of his Lives.

† That Nobleman left him (soon after the publication of his Observations) a legacy of 1000*l*.

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hoping to find their own disbelief therein confirmed. But, finding themselves disappointed, some of them were pleased afterwards to rank him in the class of Methodists, &c.—Prejudices to the last degree!—Others ranked him among the Socinians: directly contrary to the former. How easy to invent names!—But his true character, to my certain knowledge, was a Christian, a Scholar, and a Gentleman. And one may justly apply to him what one of the Antients said of himself, 'My name is *Catholic*, my surname is *Christian*.' He was very regular and exemplary in family religion: offered up prayers (those of the Public Liturgy) every day when well, at eleven in the morning; and then, when the weather was fair, rode out for his health. On Sundays he went to church (not to that of his own parish, but to St. James's, Dr. Clarke's church); and at evening ordered his servants to come into the parlour, where he read to them the late Dr. Clarke's Sermons, and then went to prayers. He read them always himself. One thing was somewhat singular: he always said grace himself at his table, though a Clergyman happened to be present. He gave me his reasons of his own accord, and I did not disapprove them. He had an elegant little seat, in view of the great metropolis; and all about it was neat. Lyttelton's epigram to him, in 1740, contains a just character both of the master and of his habitation:

'To Mr. West, of Wickham.

'Fair Nature's sweet simplicity,
With elegance refin'd,
Well in thy seat, my friend, I see,
But better in thy mind.

To both, from courts and all their state,
Eager I fly, to prove
Joys far above a Courtier's fate,
Tranquillity and Love.'

"He bore his last illness in a very exemplary manner;—very patient, and entirely resigned to the divine will, &c.—He had formed an excellent design of proving the authenticity of the New Testament from many observations that had occurred to him from time to time, which he had begun to note down; and I remember he shewed me some valuable hints that had been communicated to him by Dr. Doddridge, particularly drawn from the concessions of Celsus, and others amongst the more early opposers of Christianity. He seemed to delight in that subject, and to be fully resolved to pursue it, if God should give him opportunities. I have heard him expatiate upon it in conversation with great clearness of judgment and strength of argument. What became of his preparatory papers upon it, since his decease, I know not; but have reason to believe, from what I have heard, that they were soon after destroyed, with many others, and perhaps all that he had left remaining upon any topics of Theology."

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Mr. West to Dr. Wilson, Feb. 3, 1753.

"If you have any opportunity of writing to Dr. Leland, I beg you will return him my hearty thanks for his excellent *Observations on Lord Chesterfield's Letters*, in which he has with great strength of argument, with the decency of a gentleman and a man of true learning, and with the candour and spirit of a Christian, pulled off the theatrical vizor from the vain and ostentatious Writer, displayed both his malevolence and weakness, his ignorance and inconsistency; and maintained the cause of religious liberty against this its professing and hypocritical friend, but secret and perpetual enemy. I esteem Dr. Leland's present of his books, and the commendations he has been so good as to bestow on me in it, as a very great honour; and shall always remember it with pride and pleasure. I am, Sir,

"Your faithful friend and servant, GIL. WEST."

P. 217. "Extracts from Mr. Pope's Translation, corresponding with the Beauties of Homer, selected from the Iliad by W. Holwell, B. D. F. R. S. Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty," were published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1776.

P. 219. note, l. 3. *for* Vol. V. No. XVIII. *read* Vol. IV. No. XX.

P. 221. add, In 1750 Mr. Bowyer was appointed (with the late Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. and others), one of the executors of the will of his old friend Captain Limeburner; and was requested, on this occasion, to accept a cup which had been given to the Captain for some signally gallant service. He politely refused the offered present; but readily took on himself the whole active part of the trust, which he faithfully executed till it was rendered unnecessary by an only grand-daughter's coming of age to enjoy her fortune. He accepted, however, of the Captain's cane; after having, through excess of delicacy, taken off the golden head, which he could by no means be prevailed on to keep.—Thomas Limeburner, esq. a gentleman of approved bravery, and of long standing in the Royal Navy, was appointed Captain of the Seahorse in July 1740; and on the 29th of March, 1742, being then commander of The Plymouth, he took the Galgo privateer, of St. Sebastian's, of 12 guns, 12 patereros, and 140 men, which had then taken 21 English prizes. Soon after this event, he transmitted to Mr. Bowyer 4600*l.* to invest for him in the public funds. He was afterwards made Captain of the Fubbs yatch; and died Nov. 5, 1750.—Sir Thomas Frankland died Nov. 21, 1784.

P. 222. Mr. Bladen's sister was married first to Colonel Ruthven, and afterwards to Edward Hawke, Esq. a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, by whom she had Edward (afterwards the first Lord) Hawke, the brave Admiral.

P. 230, note, l. 21. *for* Vol. V. No. XIX. *r.* vol. VI. p. 468.

P. 240. "DEAR BRYANT, *St. John's, Nov.* 13, 1747.

"Your letter found me luckily, at my return to College, after an absence of the six summer months. I need not say how much it rejoiced me to find from it that you enjoyed your health, and liked your climate. You mention nothing (and indeed from your writing seem to have nothing) of your hyp; I believe you left that

that with your Old Chum; for, generally speaking, this last year I have been in low spirits, and though never to be called ill, always fancying myself so. You gave me a very indeterminate order about your Prints; however I gave directions to the *Old one* (who came here last week to *speechify*) to buy you as many as would furnish a room; those from Vandyke are the best and cheapest I know. I desired him also to put up in the packet a Poem, much altered since you saw it, and published last March; it met with greater success than I could have imagined, for it passed through three impressions, though not specified on the title, and I am told is now out of print again. I have writ nothing since I saw you worth sending, but perhaps my next may bring you something or other.—I shall employ the rest of my letter in giving you an account of what variation there is in the situation of myself and the rest of your friends, since you left England. As to myself, I have had the honour since I came here last to be elected by the Fellows of Pembroke into their Society; but the Master, who has the power of a negative, has made use of it on this occasion, because he will not have an *extraneus* when they have fit persons in their own College. The Fellows say, they have a power from their Statutes *indifferenter eligere, ex utraque Academia*, and are going to try it with him at Common Law, or else get the King to appoint a Visitor; if this turns out well, it will be a very lucky thing for me, and much better than a *Plat*, which I came hither with an intention to sit for, for they are reckoned the best Fellowships in the University. Another thing has happened, which there is also a probability may some time be of service to me; and that is, Dr. Herring's removal to Canterbury, and Dr. Hutton's to York: this too may, I hope, affect Cayley, who had the bad luck about seven months ago to be rusticated for a *small riot*, but I hope will now be soon admitted again. Dr. Burrell I am told, gets great reputation and business at Leicester, and has had the fortune to perform several remarkable cures. Allen has got a small curacy at Mitcham in Surrey, and Wood one at Braxtead in Essex. Bourne has done the foolishest thing that ever a sensible man was guilty of; he made solicitations to the Duke of Devonshire for a Chaplainship to a Man of War, and is now sailed in the Ruby, in Boscawen's squadron, for the East Indies: this he did unknown to most of his friends, and without any view of other interest than the bare salary. I can recollect nothing particular of any body else, and am conscious that my letter is not yet half long enough to deserve carriage to the West Indies; yet how to make it longer I don't know, for what assistance political news would give me I have no great desire to try, and as to literary, I believe, it would be very small. Warburton has published the Old Woman's book against Dr. Rutherford, which bears a very good character: he has also writ a very remarkable Preface to it: this, with an edition of Shakspeare, is all that he has done. Lord Bolingbroke has advertised a collection of Political Tracts;

Tracts; but I suppose they will be only such as have before made their appearance in the weekly papers. Mr. Lyttelton has wrote a letter to Mr. West on St. Paul's conversion, which also bears a very great character. I don't know any thing else worth mentioning, except that Dr. Rutherford is taking subscriptions for his lectures (if that be). The same person is also made chaplain to the Prince, and Rothery to the Duke of Somerset, who has given Dr. Fry a great living in Yorkshire, made vacant by the Bishop of Bangor's translation. The news about poor Hooke reached me two months before yours. I had the melancholy employment when at Hull to condole with the family; the sister was most remarkably affected by it.—Dear Bryant, write to me by all opportunities. I told your brother, when I went up in March to London, and carried his letter with me, that I should write from thence; but was prevented, which was the occasion of the mistake. Whether Lindsey writ or no, I don't know; but I confess I did not. However, I will promise to be more punctual for the future. Believe me, with the utmost affection, dear Bryant,

Your sincere friend, W. MASON.

P. S. Direct for me to this College; and it would be better if you wrote upon it "to be left, and forwarded," with Mr. Powell; by which means if I be in the country or at Pembroke, I shall the sooner and safer receive it. Mr. Peele and all friends desire their compliments."

P. 251. Add to the Letters from Mr. Vertue to Dr. Ducarel.

"DEAR SIR, *Friday, March* 15.

"I wish, amongst the numerous assembly last night, you had been at the Society, to have heard and seen the debates and motions upon the reading of the draughts of the Charter for incorporating our Society, and appointing a Committee to sign a petition to be delivered to his Majesty as soon as possible, perhaps in a week or less time. The principal promoters or movers in this affair, besides the President, was Mr. Theobald, Mr. Webb, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Mr. Wray, Dr. Milles, &c. Little or nothing was offered or said, in opposition to these expensive schemes, by the members of the first institution, and not of the Royal Society schemers. But, when the great question was put, some disputes arose about voting by proxy. At length that was carried, being supposed that they were mostly procured to increase the number of votes one way; as when the ballot was proposed and agreed to be, whether a petition should be presented to his Majesty, as was read, in order to obtain the confirmation of the charter, at the conclusion of the ballot stood 59 for the question, and 9 dissentient—when a Committee was immediately appointed, to withdraw for half an hour, to consider and agree to name 20 persons, including Officers of the Society, to be of Council to the Society, and to be named in the Charter personally and the petition that is to be presented. After these names were settled in a room below, they returned to the company, and reported what had been resolved, and the names of the 20 members. Then ordered to proceed. All this while little regard had been made of the charge

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and necessary expence of these extraordinaries, till Mr. Webb mentioned that all care should be taken to make the expence as moderate as could be, but money must be ready; upon which, the Treasurer, Mr. Compton, being desired to mention what money in hand that could be spared on this occasion, said one hundred pounds then could be advanced; but, as that was not near what was necessary, Mr. Theobald rose up, and said it would be convenient to think of a method of raising more, by each member paying down two guineas apiece; and that might for the present, unless more should be absolutely wanted, be passed as other affairs, *nem. con.*; nobody being willing to take upon them to contest or represent publicly what they privately said or thought; that had done without such expensive costs, and could not foresee how they could do better; nor to what benefit it would end to the advantage or knowledge of Antiquities. This hasty scrawl may be all that I can say, with my true respects, and best wishes of health, being, Sir, yours always, G. VERTUE."

"SIR, *Friday, Feb.* 8, 1750.

"The enclosed letter was read last night at the Society, and Mr. Ames intends to take an abstract of it; but, as you desired to have it returned to you to-day, I did not leave it with him; therefore he will take some opportunity when he calls on you. By the way, as you intend to write to Mr. North soon, who, you told me, desires much to see those drawings of ancient arches of stone, in possession of Dean Lyttelton, I had them all last week in my possession; but the Dean going out of town, has taken them all back to carry with him (to return them about April or May next), excepting two or three, being the wooden church in Essex near Ongar, which is left, and ordered to be grav'd for the Society hereafter, when a proper vacancy admits. Last night Sir Joseph Ayloffe brought two more ancient gates from a church in Kent, curiously drawn, and also circular arches of great antiquity, much like Roman works, and most evidently prior to the elliptic arch. Mr. Drake from York was there, and he brought some drawings of Roman tesselated pavements of late discovered in that part of Yorkshire; with some account of their being works of the Romans, &c. We had a full meeting, and several other matters too long now to insert. In haste from your always obliged servant, and our compliments to Mrs. Ducarel sincerely, G. VERTUE."

P. 260, note, l. 17. *read* "Christopher Pitt, son of Christopher Pitt, M. D. and brother of Robert Pitt, M. A."

P. 279, note, l. 3. *read* 1729.

P. 281. John Hodgson, M. A. born in Cumberland or Westmoreland, was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree July 12, 1756. When a child, he accidentally fell into the fire, by which the fingers of his right hand were so miserably burnt, disfigured, and lamed, that he usually wore a glove to hide them; and when he took up a pen, it was with his left hand, with which he stuck it into his right; a stranger therefore would have thought he could not have written

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at all, but notwithstanding his misfortune he wrote a very good hand. At Queen's College he was much esteemed for his eminent parts, learning, candour, and modest deportment, by Dr. Smith, the provost. About the year 1752 he was private tutor there to the present Francis Lawson, Esq. barrister at law, and in the following year he went to reside with Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. as tutor to his son; in which employment he enjoyed great felicity: the well-furnished library and noble collection of antient coins of Mr. Webb was a great resource to him, who was well versed in mathematicks, natural history, and antiquities, and the civilities he received from Mr. Webb and all his family were very engaging to him. In 1756 he attended young Mr. Webb to Bene't College, Cambridge, where he was admitted *ad eundem*, and in vacation-time was frequently, with his pupil, at Busbridge, where in the intervals of giving instruction, for which he was eminently qualified, he attended very particularly to the study of antiquity. Thus he wrote to a friend from thence, April 17, 1756: "Though I have an extreme regard for Madam Flora, and have, in reality, paid my addresses to her with some warmth last summer, she has a rival here that, for the present at least, engages my whole application; 'tis no other than the matron Antiquity, a personage of somewhat a forbidding aspect at first, but whose features soften to a wonderful degree of beauty the longer you are acquainted with her. This venerable lady, who holds one of her rural retreats in this place, lays so many baits for me, that I can hardly steal out to an evening assignation with the other." Whilst at Busbridge, Mr. Hodgson was employed in making a catalogue of Mr. Webb's library and of his medallions, and in studying the Anglo-Saxon language, of which he proposed to make himself fully master. He had served two different curacies, and in 1757 that of St. Antholin's, London, where he began collecting what relates to the state of English poetry from the earliest times. In 1758 he was appointed one of the rectors of Codrington College, Barbadoes, for which island he embarked in January 1759, and arrived there the 9th of April. In the College he met with a worthy agreeable associate, and found the inhabitants of the island very kind and hospitable; but the heat of the climate so disagreed with him, that, about the latter end of the year 1760, he left the island in a very bad state of health, and returning to England died on his passage. Thus was lost to the world this excellent young man, aged about 30. He was master not only of Greek and Latin, but of the Hebrew, and very well versed in French and Spanish; had a turn to poetry, but never himself printed any thing. Some verses of his got abroad, and were printed in periodical publications of the time. One short poem the writer of this note remembers to have seen in a magazine, thought to be the London, which may be known by a typographical error, Elian for Elean. Another, an Epistle to a Friend, the writer has, but at present it is mislaid. The 27th of May, 1756, Mr. Hodgson was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and in

vol. II. p. 42, of the Archæologia, is a dissertation written by him on an ancient Cornelian, which with difficulty he was persuaded to suffer being read there; such was the modesty of this valuable young man, this mild and unaffected scholar, to whose amiable character the author of this note laments that he cannot do greater justice, and will, therefore, conclude it with part of Pope's epitaph on Gay, the following lines being equally applicable to one as the other:

"Of manners gentle, of affections mild:
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child."

For the credit of Mr. Hodgson it should be observed, that Clotworthy the first Earl of Massareene, when he removed from Oxford to Bene't College, Cambridge, 1758, brought with him for tutor a very different kind of personage, one Seth Pollard of Yorkshire, who, after having taken the degree of M. A. at University College, Oxford, June 1, 1756, proceeded *ad eundem* at Cambridge in 1758, was curate of Pudsey near Leedes, and died 176..; a man of an athletic constitution, whose *forte* was skill in rowing.

P. 285. Mr. White's Three Letters were intituled, 1. "A Letter to a Gentleman dissenting from the Church of England, concerning the Lives of Churchmen and Dissenters," (four times printed). 2. "A Second Letter to a Gentleman dissenting from the Church of England; wherein the great and popular Pleas of Dissenters against Communion with the Church are refuted, and reflected back upon themselves," (three editions.) 3. "The Third and last Letter; wherein the Design of the second is farther pursued and completed. With an Appendix, containing some Considerations on the Lawfulness, Expediency, and Necessity of requiring all who are to be admitted to the Ministry, or to any Ecclesiastical Preferment in the Church of England, or to be Preachers or Teachers in any Dissenting Congregations, to subscribe the Articles of Faith and Religion; and setting forth the Inconsistencies between the notorious Practices of Dissenters, and the avowed Principles of many of them touching that matter," (three editions).

P. 311. In June 1741, Dr. Armstrong solicited Dr. Birch's recommendation to Dr. Mead, that he might be appointed physician to the forces then going to the West Indies; and in 1753 Dr. Theobald addressed the two following Odes

"Ad ingenuum Virum, tum medicis, tum poeticis, facultatibus præstantem, Johannem Armstrong, M. D.

1. "Fusis Scotis.

"Artisque Coæ O et Citharæ sciens,
Utroque mirè dexter Apolline!
Quem Musa nascentem Deusque
Arcitenens studiosiori
Finxere curâ! Plectripotens modis
Festivioris carminis, agmine
Clarum triumphato rebelli,
Tolle Ducem, auspiciis paternis

Campos

Campos volantem per Caledonios,
(Ales minister seu Jovis) impetus
Hydræque tundentem feroces
Herculeo penitus vigore.
Io Triumphe! Salva Britannia
Surgente dicat sole, cadenteque:
Plausus pavimentum sacratum
Donec ovans feriat polorum."

2. "Docte cui Polyhymnia
Perblandum dedefat tendere barbiton!
O multumque Poeticis,
Et multum Medicis splendide dotibus!
Nomen materia tuum
Capta ecce! egregia Musa avide insonat;
Læte et per liquidum fuga
Romani volitans aëra Horatii,
Ter sublime rapit, poli
Et fugit rutillis purpurei choris:
Cous clarus ubi Senex
Augustum radiis emicat aureis,
Vatum et nobilium plaga
Cœlestis resonat fervida plausibus.
Crescens laude nova, ætheri
Tu jam sternis ovans sidereo viam;
Jam jamque invidia caput
Major cœlicolum cœtibus inseris."

There is a mezzotinto portrait from a painting by Sir J. Reynolds, inscribed, "John Armstrong, M. D.

The suffrage of the wise, the praise that's worth competition,
is attained by sense alone, and dignity of mind."

P. 313. Among other learned publications, Mr. Palairet was author of "Thesaurus Ellipsium Latinarum, sive vocum quæ in Sermone Latino suppressæ indicantur, & ex præstantissimis Auctoribus illustrantur, cum Indicibus necessariis. Auctore Eliâ Palairet, Reverendo in Deo Patri Joanni Bangoræ Episcopo à Sacris, & in Regiâ Æde Vicario, 1760," 8vo.

P. 320. "I tell Garrick, he grows wanton, like Sir Epicure Mammon, who would have for his flatterers the *purest of Divines*; so he will deal with none but Doctors to furnish out his entertainments. A Doctor of Divinity ushered in Barbarossa; a Doctor of Laws has lately restored Amphitryon: and, as Dodsley now presses him to take a Tragedy of his fashion, I advise him to insist upon the Bookseller's being previously made Doctor of Physic, at least, at Edinburgh." *Dr. Warburton to Mr. Hurd, Feb.7,1757.*—"Garrick's *portentous* ode, as you truly call it, has but one line of *truth* in it, which is where he calls Shakspeare *the God of our idolatry:* for *sense* I will not allow it; for that which is so highly satirical, he makes the topic of his hero's encomium. The Ode itself is below any of Cibber's. Cibber's nonsense was something like sense; but this man's sense, whenever he deviates into it, is much more like nonsense.

Bp. Warburton to Dr. Hurd, Sept. 23, 1769.

P. 324. The Rev. Thomas Stona, of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753; rector of Warboys, co. Huntingdon, and in the commission of the peace for that county, died August 12, 1792. He published "Remarks upon the Natural History of Religion by Mr. Hume; with dialogues on Human Idolatry and the Christian Religion, by T. S."

P. 333. Father Boscovich died in 1787 at Milan, in which University he was Professor of Astronomy. He was an honorary member of the Royal Society, and well known to the learned and ingenious. The printing of his elegant work, "De Solis ac Lunæ Defectibus, &c." was undertaken by Mr. Bowyer, at the solicitation of Dr. Morton, and at the expence of Mr. Dodsley and Mr. Millar. And thus a poem "which, however important of itself to all the lovers of Astronomy, or honourable on many accounts to the British Nation, was in danger otherwise of being suppressed by disgust, or of being printed abroad," was given to the publick by means of an English press.

P. 339. Edward Waring, M. D. Lucasian professor of mathematics, was descended from an ancient family at Mitton, in the parish of Fittes, co. Salop, being the eldest son of John Waring of that place, by Elizabeth his wife. He was born in 1734, and after being educated at Shrewsbury free schools under Mr. Hotchkis, was sent, on one of Millington's exhibitions, to Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he applied himself with such assiduity to the study of mathematics, that in 1757, when he proceeded B. A. he was the *senior wrangler*, or most distinguished graduate of the year. This honour, for the securing of which he probably postponed his first degree to the late period of his twenty-third year, led to his election, only two years afterwards, to the post of Lucasian professor. The appointment of a young man, scarcely twenty-five years of age, and still only a bachelor of arts, to a chair which had been honoured by the names of Newton, Saunderson, and Barrow, gave great offence to some of the senior members of the University; by whom the talents and pretensions of the new professor were severely arraigned. The first chapter of his "Miscellanea Analytica," which Mr. Waring circulated in vindication of his scientific character, gave rise to a controversy of some duration. Dr. Powell, master of St. John's, commenced the attack by a pamphlet of "Observations" upon this specimen of the professor's qualifications for his office. Waring was defended in a very able reply, for which he was indebted to Mr. Wilson, then an undergraduate of Peter House, afterwards Sir John Wilson, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and a magistrate justly beloved and revered for his amiable temper, learning, honesty, and independent spirit. In 1760, Dr. Powell wrote a defence of his Observations, and here the controversy ended. Mr. Waring's deficiency of academical honours was supplied in the same year by the degree of M. A. conferred upon him by royal mandate, and he remained in the undisturbed possession of his office. Two years afterwards, his work, a part of which had excited

so warm a dispute, was published from the University press, in quarto, under the title of "Miscellanea Analytica de Æquationibus Algebraicis et Curvarum Proprietatibus," with a dedication to the Duke of Newcastle. It appears from the title-page, that Waring was by this time elected a fellow of his college. Of the book itself we cannot pretend to form an opinion:—so intricate and abstruse are its subjects, that it is understood to have been little studied even by expert mathematicians. The author's own account of it in a work written many years afterwards, is the best we can lay before the reader: "I have myself wrote on most subjects in pure mathematics, and in these books inserted nearly all the inventions of the moderns with which I was acquainted. In my prefaces I have given an history of the inventions of the different writers, and ascribed them to their respective authors; and likewise some account of my own. To every one of these sciences I have been able to make some additions, and in the whole, if I am not mistaken in enumerating them, somewhere between three and four hundred new propositions of one kind or other, considerably more than have been given by any English writer; and in novelty and difficulty not inferior; I wish I could subjoin in utility; many more might have been added, but I never could hear of any reader in England out of Cambridge, who took the pains to read and understand what I have written. But I must congratulate myself that D'Alembert, Euler, and Le Grange, three of the greatest men in pure mathematics of this or any other age, have since published and demonstrated some of the propositions contained in my Medit. Algeb. or Miscell. Analyt. the only book of mine they could have seen at that time, and D'Alembert and Le Grange mention it as a book full of excellent and interesting discoveries in Algebra; some other mathematicians have inserted some of them in their publications. The reader will excuse my saying so much, there being some particular reasons which influenced me." For his profession in life, Mr. Waring chose the study of medicine, and proceeded a doctor in that faculty in 1767. In 1771, he appears in the list of physicians to Addenbrooke's hospital in Cambridge: and about this time practised in the neighbouring town of St. Ives. But though he followed this pursuit with his characteristical assiduity, and attended lectures and hospitals in London, he never enjoyed extensive practice. Of this he was the less careful, as, in addition to the emoluments, which are considerable, of his professorship, he possessed a very handsome patrimonial fortune, while his favourite science supplied him with an inexhaustible fund of amusement and occupation. In 1776, he entered into a matrimonial connexion with Miss Mary Oswell, sister of Mr. William Oswell, a respectable draper in Shrewsbury,—and not many years afterwards retired from the University, first to a house in Shrewsbury, and at length to his own estate at Plealey, near Pontesbury. The mathematical enquiries which had occupied so large a portion

of

of his early life, he still continued to cultivate with undiminished diligence; and he also occasionally indulged in philosophical excursions of a more popular and intelligible class. The result of these he collected in a volume printed at Cambridge, in 1794, with the title of "An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge." Under this comprehensive title are contained his opinions on a great variety of subjects. But this book, in the front of which he designates himself as fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of those of Bologna and Gottingen, was never published. Thus passed the even tenour of Dr. Waring's life, interrupted occasionally by a visit to the Board of Longitude, in London, of which he was a member, and from which he always returned with an increased relish for his country retreat at Plealey: and here he might have promised himself many years of life and health, when his career was terminated by a short illness, produced by a violent cold caught in superintending some additions which he was making to his house. He died on the 15th of August, 1798, in the 64th year of his age. We shall sum up this sketch of the life of Dr. Waring, with the concluding words of his work last mentioned, which contain a just and pleasing specimen of his genuine piety and unfeigned humility. "Should it please Providence to deprive me of the use of my faculties, may I submit with humble resignation! May I for the future lead a life better in practice, and more fervent in devotion to the Supreme Being; and may God grant me his grace here, and pardon for my sins, when the trumpet of the great Archangel shall summon me to life again, and to judgment!"

P. 339. The Memoirs of Mr. Stillingfleet (here promised) have since been published by Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, under the title of "The Literary Life and Select Works of Benjamin Stillingfleet, esq." in three handsome octavo volumes, illustrated with plates; and, by the friendly permission of the Editor, I am enabled to present the portrait of Mr. Stillingfleet to my Readers; referring them, for a rich treat, to the very excellent "Literary Life," which forms an entire volume of Mr. Coxe's publication; from which, however, I shall copy an appropriate inscription placed on a monument in St. James's church by his great-nephew:

"Infrà sepultus jacet
BENJAMINUS STILLINGFLEET,
cui delectationem perpetuam attulere Scientiæ,
et jucundius factæ, quod omnibus studiis præfuit Religio.
Ex avo eruditissimo Edvardo Stillingfleet, Vigorniæ Episcopo,
Litterarum amorem, et fidei Christianæ venerationem hausit.
Excessit 15 die Decem. A. D. 1771; natus annos 69.
Excellentissimi viri Proavunculi sui memoriæ hoc
marmor consecravit
Edvardus-Hawke Locker."

P. 351. "Dr. Herring, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn (afterwards Abp. of Canterbury), was generally admired for his excellent manner of preaching in that Chapel; which, by the way, he had learned

learned from Bp. Fleetwood, whose domestic chaplain he had been.—One of his auditors, being charmed with his eloquence, said of him to a friend, that he was a second *Tillotson*.—Another soon after said to the same gentleman, He is an *Arian*, He is an *Arian*. This latter auditor (would you believe it?—on second thoughts, why not the more easily believe it?) was the famous Hutcheson, author of the 'Principia,' &c.—See the different turns of men's minds.—The one candid: the other rigid. The one an humble hearer: the other a snarling controvertist.

—*In scirpo nodum quæritans.*

Flectere si nequeat superos, Acheronta movebit.

"Etough told me, that, waiting upon his Grace about the time that Dr. Ellis was promoted to the see of St. David's, and (according to his former freedom) objecting to that promotion, as detrimental to Liberty, &c. the Archbishop told him, that it was judged adviseable, as the stick had been bent rather too far on the side of Liberty, to give it now, in some proper measure, a bent towards the contrary side, &c.—The King had also desired the Metropolitan, that the evening of his days might not be disquieted by Church-affairs. And his Grace promised to use his best endeavours to make all things easy." *Mr. Jones of Welwyn. MS.*

P. 351. Mr. Herring, brother to the Archbishop, died at Kensington, April 6, 1774.

P. 355. Mr. Caslon was born at Cradley, a large hamlet of Hales-Owen (the whole town and borough of which are in Shropshire), about two miles distant from it, and situated in Worcestershire, near Stourbridge.

P. 356. Mr. Caslon's first residence was in Vine-street in the Minories, where one considerable branch of his employment was to make tools for the book-binders and for the chasing of silver plate. Whilst he was engaged in this employment, the elder Mr. Bowyer accidentally saw in the shop of Mr. Daniel Browne, bookseller, near Temple-Bar, the lettering of a book uncommonly neat; and inquiring who the artist was by whom the letters were made, Mr. Caslon was introduced to his acquaintance, and was taken by him to Mr. James's foundery in Bartholomew Close. Caslon had never before that time seen any part of the business; and being asked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, he requested a single day to consider the matter, and then replied he had no doubt but he could. From this answer Mr. Bowyer lent him, 200*l.* Mr. Bettenham lent the same sum, and Mr. Watts 100*l.*; and by that assistance our ingenious artist applied himself assiduously to his new pursuit, and was eminently successful. The three printers abovementioned were of course his constant customers. It appears by Ged's "Narrative of his Scheme for Block-printing," that so early as 1730 "he had eclipsed his competitors in the art of letter-founding; but found more difficulty than he apprehended in an attempt to make plates for block-printing." In the Universal Magazine for June 1750, is a good view of Mr. Caslon's

Caslon's work-shop in Chiswell-street, with portraits of six of his workmen*.—Mr. Caslon was three times married. The name of his second wife was Longman; of the third, Waters; and with each of these two ladies he had a good fortune. The abilities of his son William appeared to great advantage in a specimen of types of the learned languages in 1748.—His younger son, Mr. Thomas Caslon, was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1782; and died March 29, 1783.

William Ged, an ingenious artist, was a goldsmith in Edinburgh, and made his improvement in the art of printing in 1725. The invention was simply this. From any types of Greek or Roman, or any other character, he formed a plate for every page or sheet, of a book, from which he printed, instead of using a type for every letter, as is done in the common way. This was first practised, but on blocks of wood, by the Chinese and Japonese, and pursued in the first essays of Coster, Guttenberg, and Faust, the European inventors of the present art. "This improvement," says James Ged, is principally considerable in three most important articles; viz. "expence, correctness, beauty, and uniformity." But these improvements were controverted by Mr. Mores and others. In July 1729, William Ged entered into partnership with William Fenner, a London Stationer, who was to have half the profits, in consideration of his advancing all the money requisite. To supply this, Mr. John James, then an Architect at Greenwich (who built Sir Gregory Page's house, Bloomsbury Church, &c.) was taken into the scheme; and afterwards his brother †, Mr. Thomas James, a Founder, and James Ged, the inventor's son. In 1730 these partners applied to the University of Cambridge for printing Bibles and Common Prayer Books by blocks instead of single types, and, in consequence, a lease was sealed to them April 23, 1731. In their attempt, they sunk a large sum of money, and finished only two Prayer-books; so that it was forced to be relinquished, and the lease was given up in 1738. Ged imputed his disappointment to the villainy of the pressmen and the ill-treatment of his partners (which he specifies at large), particularly Fenner, whom John James and he were advised to prosecute, but declined it. He returned to Scotland in 1733, and had no redress. He there, however, set about Sallust, which he printed at Edinburgh in 1736, 12mo. Fenner died insolvent in or before the year 1735; and his widow married Mr. Waugh, an Apothecary, who carried on the printing-business with her, and whom she survived. Her printing materials were sold in 1768. James Ged, wearied with disappointments, engaged in the Rebellion of 1745 as a Captain in Perth's regiment; and, being taken at Carlisle, was condemned, but, on his father's account, by Dr. Smith's interest with the Duke of Newcastle, was pardoned, and released in 1748. He afterwards worked for some time, as a journeyman, with Mr. Bettenham, and then commenced master; but, being unsuc-

* The figure marked 3. is the portrait of Jackson; and 4. Cottrell.

† Of George James, another brother, see vol. I. p. 305.

cessful, he went privately to Jamaica, where his younger brother William was settled as a reputable Printer. His tools, &c. he left to be shipped by a false friend, who most ungenerously detained them to try his skill himself. James Ged died the year after he left England; as did his brother in 1767. In the above pursuit Mr. Thomas James, who died in 1738, expended much of his fortune, and suffered in his proper business; "for the Printers," says Mr. Mores, "would not employ him, because the block-printing, had it succeeded, would have been prejudicial to theirs." Mr. William Ged died, in very indifferent circumstances, Oct. 19, 1749, after his utensils were sent for Leith to be shipped for London, to have joined with his son James as a Printer there. Thus ended his life and project; which, ingenious as it seemed, must," says Mr. Mores, "had it succeeded, have soon sunk under its own burthen," for reasons needless here to recapitulate.—[See the "Biographical Memoirs of William Ged, including a particular Account of his Progress in the Art of Block-printing," published by J. Nichols in 1781, 8vo.]—It is but justice, however, to add, that, since that period, the plan has been revived, first by my friend Mr. Alexander Tilloch, the learned Editor of "The Philosophical Magazine," who, without having known of Ged's plan, obtained a patent for a similar invention, which he afterwards relinquished. But the exertions of Mr. Andrew Wilson have been more successful; as he has been able to accomplish several very considerable *Stereotype* Editions.

P. 358. Mr. Morant, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, says, "The printing of Domesday-book will be a noble Work. But there ought to go along with it a good Life of William the Conqueror, which, in my opinion, hath not been yet tolerably executed: the best being the Collections of Brady and his opposite Tyrrell, and his Life by *d'Eudemare* in French.—Mr. John Booth, a member of your Society, hath often examined the said Domesday, and sent curious accounts of it. What you are also doing about the Anglo-Gallic Coins, and what your Society intend to publish about the other Coins, will be both very curious and useful. You have had a very great pleasure this winter, which I could not enjoy at this distance; and that is the sight of Dr. Mead's and Mrs. Kennon's invaluable Collections. Even the Catalogue of the Doctor's gives me here no small satisfaction."

P. 261, note, l. 3. *for* hurry *read* languor.

P. 358, note, l. 42, *r.* "Censualis" and "inter Archivos Regni."

P. 370, note, l. 10. *Janitor.*] "This must mean Usher, Huissier, Ostiarius, Under-master; who sits by the door at the lower end of the room, as the head-master doth at the upper end. Would a Porter be qualified, or would a Scotch University behave so improperly to a Scotch nobleman?" *T. F.*

P. 374. Mr. Reed, in his Preface to Dodsley's "Select Collection of Old Plays," thus speaks of the original Editor: "The first edition of the present volumes was one of the many excellent plans produced by the late Mr. Robert Dodsley; a man to whom Literature is under so many obligations, that it would be unpardonable to neglect this opportunity of informing those who may

may have received any pleasure from the work, that they owe it to a person whose merit and abilities raised him from an obscure situation in life to affluence and independence. Modest, sensible, and humane, he retained the virtues which first brought him into notice, after he had obtained wealth sufficient to satisfy every wish which could arise from the possession of it. He was a generous friend, an encourager of men of genius; and acquired the esteem and respect of all who were acquainted with him. It was his happiness to pass the greater part of his life with those whose names will be revered by posterity; by most of whom he was loved as much for the virtues of his heart, as he was admired on account of his excellent writings. After a life spent in the exercise of every social duty, he fell a martyr to the gout, at the house of a friend, in the year 1764, when he had nearly arrived at the age of 61 years." He was buried in the Abbey churchyard at Durham, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

"If you have any respect
for uncommon Industry and Merit,
regard this place,
in which are deposited the Remains of
Mr. ROBERT DODSLEY:
who, as an Author, raised himself
much above what could have been expected
from one in his rank of life,
and without a learned education;
and who, as a Man, was scarce
exceeded by any in Integrity of Heart,
and Purity of Manners and Conversation.
He left this life for a better, Sept. 25, 1764,
in the 61st year of his age."

For further particulars of Mr. Robert Dodsley, see the Life of him prefixed by Mr. A. Chalmers to his Poems, in the late complete Collection of the English Poets, in 21 volumes, 1810.

P. 377. On the North wall of the chancel of Byfleet church, a white marble tablet is thus inscribed: "To the memory of Joseph Spence, M. A. Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Great Horwood, Bucks; in whom learning, genius, and shining talents, tempered with judgment, and softened by the most exquisite sweetness of manners, were greatly excelled by those truly Christian graces, Humanity ever ready to assist the distressed, constant and extensive Charity to the poor, and unbounded Benevolence to all. He died August 20th, 1768, in the 70th year of his age.

P. 378. Dr. John Clubbe's medical acquirements had deservedly obtained for him the highest esteem of the publick, and his moral and social character the affection of a large circle of acquaintance. He died at Ipswich, in June 1811, in his 71st year.

P. 379. "Dr. Lancaster was the author of a very elegant "Essay on Delicacy," printed in Dodsley's Collection of Prose Pieces, in two volumes 12mo.—He says, in a MS letter to the Rev. Dr. Charlett, "I never heard English Printers blamed so much for

any thing; as for their paper's being too white. I have found by experience, that eyes are very good things; and yet I will not say that I found it out first; for they say old Friar Bacon knew it, and even some Antediluvians lived long enough to discover it. Now brown paper preserves the eye better than white; and for that reason the wise Chinese write on brown. So the Ægyptians, so Aldus and Stephens printed, and on such paper or vellum are old MSS. written: and when authors and readers agree to be wiser, we shall avoid printing on a glaring white paper. The completest specimen of excellent Typography, in every respect, is the Louvre Thomas à Kempis, folio."

P. 379. "John Hill, M.D. an extraordinary genius, son to a clergyman in Wales, bound apprentice to an apothecary in Westminster; but when out of his time, not having sedateness enough for that business, he tried his abilities on the Stage, in the character of the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, and in the Ghost in Hamlet. But, not succeeding on the Stage, he employed himself in collecting *Horti Sicci*, or dried plants, for gentlemen; and afterwards turned Author. He wrote, and for a long time continued, a News-paper called the Inspector, which was well received, till his own vanity proclaimed the Author; then he got into personal disputes, and ruined the paper. A very skilful Botanist; and has written 3 vols. fol. of Natural History of Animals, Plants, and Fossils, well received. He was forbid Chelsea garden for making too free with it. He published a System of Husbandry, compiled from others, and a System of Gardening, both in folio. A Naval History, not esteemed. A Gardener's Calendar, 8vo. Several books under fictitious names; as, Travels to the East, 2 vols. 8vo. Conduct of a married State, by Lady Juliana Seymour, &c. Pamphlets, many on subjects for and against Canning, &c. Novels, serious—some sensible, some otherwise.—A Proteus in his publications: not very commendable in his moral conduct. Against Lord Bolingbroke in 4to. Lucina sine concubitu—trash. Economy of human Life, second part, sensible and well-written. He is of all men I ever knew so mixed a character, none but himself can be his parallel—"alieni appetens, sui profusus"—in a chariot one month, in jail the next for debt; but the virtues of Sage, Honey, Valerian, and Bardana, made into essences, may now keep up the four wheels." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P. 380, Mr. *James White*, who was afterwards an eminent schoolmaster at Dublin, died within these few months.

P. 390. Charles Daubuz, a learned and worthy French Divine, was born about 1670, and died about 1740. He came over here, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, and had some preferment given him, was well esteemed, and wrote "Pro Testimonio Josephi de Jesu Christo, contra Tan. Fabrum et alios. London, 1700." 8vo. He published also a "Commentary on the Revelation of St. John," in folio, 1712. His son was a clergyman, beneficed in Yorkshire, near Ferrybridge. A studious man, and who lived in an obscurity he chose, and died about 1752, I think, a bachelor. Mr. Daubuz, an eminent

eminent Merchant in London, is descended from the first of these. *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P. 398. The full title of Mr. Stackhouse's publication was, "A New History of the Bible, from the Beginning of the World, to the Establishment of Christianity: with Answers to most of the controverted Questions; Dissertations upon the most remarkable Passages; and a Connexion of prophane History, all along: To which are added, Notes explaining difficult Texts, rectifying Mistranslations, and reconciling seeming Contradictions. By Thomas Stackhouse, A. M. Vicar of Beenham in Berkshire, Author of 'The complete Body of Divinity, &c.' It was announced by the following circular Letter:

"Sir, I have at length quite finished my History of the Holy Bible: a Work that has cost me an infinite deal of pains and application to write, and no small expence of money to print; but this I have for my comfort, and in some measure the reward of my labour, that it has been received with the approbation and encouragement of many learned and eminent personages both in Church and State; and, if it finds the same kind reception with you (whose judgment in compositions of this kind I have frequently experienced), *Id ego me Palmarium ducam,* shall think myself still more happy and still more obliged to be, Sir, Your most devoted servant, T. STACKHOUSE.

N. B. The Work here mentioned is sold at Mr. Austen's at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard, London, and by most other Booksellers."

Mr. Stackhouse published, in October 1725, "A new Translation of Drelincourt's Consolations against the Fear of Death; done from the last Edition of the French Original, with many Improvements throughout; the Translation already extant being a very mean and defective Performance."

P. 404. Mr. Abraham Portal was the son of the Rev William Portal, rector of South Fambridge, Essex, 1734, vicar of St. Helen, Abingdon, 1757; who died Sept. 13, 1768. Mr. Abraham Portal, it is believed, was the author of "A Letter to David Garrick, esq. occasioned by the intended representation of The Minor at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, 1760," 8vo; a pamphlet of 48 pages, to which the initials A. P. are affixed. He married Miss Bedwell of Abingdon, June 19, 1758; and was sometime a silversmith on Ludgate-hill, in partnership with Mr. H. Gearing, where they failed in 1770.

P. 433. Dr. Owen's widow (daughter of Dr. Butts, Bishop of Ely,) died at Bromley College, June 18, 1804.

P. 435, note, l. 13. *r.* "1782."

P. 454. "Anthony Ellys, a very sensible and ingenious gentleman, succeeded Dr. Trevor in the Bishoprick of St. David's, where he did his duty in an exemplary manner. He was an acute reasoner, an affecting preacher, and a good man. About 1736 he published "A Plea for the Sacramental Test," in 4to, when the Dissenters petitioned to have it taken off. He was of an amiable temper, but thought the Ecclesiastical Government must be supported by the Civil Power." *Mr. J. Whiston, MS.*

P.

P. 459. Monsieur René La Butte, who taught the French language in the University of Cambridge more than 40 years, was introduced there by Dr. Conyers Middleton; and acquired much credit by publishing a French Grammar, with an analysis relative to that subject. He was a native of Angers, in Anjou, and brought up a Printer, in which he excelled. On leaving France, he worked in several respectable Printing-offices in London, particularly with the late Mr. Bowyer, and solely composed that valuable work of Gardiner's, "Tables of Logarithms." He went to Cambridge with the well-known Robert Walker (of Fleet-lane, or Old Bailey) and Thomas James, Printers, when they first set up printing a weekly news-paper in that town; and, to establish the sale of it, they printed, in octavo, Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion," and Boyer's "History of Queen Anne," with neat cuts, &c. which they gave *gratis*, a sheet a week, in the news-papers they distributed.—M. La Butte married Mrs. Mary Groves, of Cambridge; and was possessed of a very good estate near Ely, and of money in the funds, all obtained by his great industry and care. He died at his house in All Saints' Churchyard, April 18, 1790, at the age of 78. He left the greater part of his fortune to his wife; and at the time of his death he had a nephew and niece in France.

P. 471. The Rev. Samuel Carte was son of Thomas Carte, clothier of Coventry, where he was born Oct. 21, 1652; and instructed in grammar-learning in the free-school there; became a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1669; and was matriculated at the same time into the University, where he took the degrees in arts, that of B. A. 1672; M. A. 1675. In the Oxford Catalogue of Graduates, his name is spelt *Chart*, though in the matriculus it is spelt right. He received deacon's orders from the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, at Eccleshall, September 21, 1673; priest's from the bishop of London, at St. James's Chapel, June 10, 1677; was collated by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the prebend of Tachbrook in the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, into which he was installed September 30, 1682; presented by Sir John Bridgeman, of Castle Bromwich, to the vicarage of Clifton upon Dunmore, to which he was instituted March 26, 1684, and inducted March 28, where he lived till 1691; when, for the better education of his children, he became Master of the free-school at Coventry; collated by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry to the vicarage of Dunchurch, in the county of Warwick, July 2, 1697; inducted July 30; presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Eastwell, in the county of Leicester, instituted Jan. 7, and inducted Jan. 21, 1698-9; and in the beginning of 1700 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Martin's in Leicester, which depending on voluntary contributions, he held it without institution till the year 1712, when a person surreptitiously obtained from the Lord Chancellor a presentation to it; but being deterred by the affections of the

parish-

parishioners from prosecuting it, Mr. Carte was again presented to it, instituted Nov. 21, and inducted Nov. 28, 1712. This latter living Dr. Kippis (in the Biographia Britannica) erroneously supposes that he resigned on the accession of King George the First, as he is supposed to have assisted the celebrated Jeremiah Collier, in preaching to a Nonjuring congregation in Broad-street, London. It was not, however, the vicar of St. Martin's, but his son Mr. Thomas Carte, the Historian, who was the occasional assistant to Mr. Collier. The titles of his sermons are, 1. "A Dissuasive from Murmuring, London, 1694," 4to; 2. "The Cure of Self-conceit, London, 1705," 4to. His "Tabula Chronologica, &c." was reprinted in Lord Somers's Tracts, first collection, vol. IV. p. 344.

P. 471, note, l. 14. *read* second volume of "Abbeys."

P. 472, l. 7. *r.* "Humphrey Wanley."

P. 509, note ‡ refers to "Proposal" in next page.

P. 514. In Gutch's "Collectanea Curiosa," vol. II. p. 76, is printed, "An Introduction to the History and Antiquities of the antient County Palatine and Bishoprick of Durham, and other places in the Northern Parts," from a MS. in the Bodleian Library corrected throughout by Mr. Thomas Carte. This is mentioned in the Appendix to Macpherson's Papers.

P. 519. The two following letters, one from Simon Ockley, the other from his widow, to the Earl of Oxford, are copied from the originals in the British Museum.

"My Lord, *Swavesey, April* 9, 1716.

"I have sent the three Hebrew letters I promised. The first I received from Rabbi Joseph Abendanim (the honest Jew I mentioned) in the year 1699. The other two were sent me, since I came to this place, by a rambling old fellow that travelled in several countries, and seemed to have learned villainies of all.

"I am, &c. Simon Ockley."

"My Lord, *Swavesey, October* 2, 1720.

"It is a great concern to think that I must trouble your Lordship with so melancholy a subject; but, relying upon your Lordship's clemency, do humbly beg pardon for this attempt, in laying before you the deplorable state of my affairs, which at present I labour under by the decease of the Professor; his debts being beyond what his effects will amount to; and the severity of his creditors is such, that the executor is not allowed a reasonable time to make the best of his assets, but had yesterday an intimation read in the church, with the allowance of but one week to come in; by which means I am destitute of necessaries, and also rendered incapable of assisting my children. This I offer to your Lordship's consideration, humbly requesting your charitable assistance to the fatherless and widow. With humble duty and service to my Lady, I remain, in all obedience,

Your Lordship's most dutiful obedient servant, Martha Ockley."

The daughter of professor Ockley died at Dronfield, near Newark, in March 1798, at the age of 95.—At the moment of this sheet's passing through the press, my Friend Mr. D'Israeli

has

has published two excellent volumes on the "Calamities of Authors," in one Chapter of which, under the title of "The Rewards of Oriental Literature," the talents, the simplicity, and the misfortunes of Simon Ockley are admirably delineated.—In Mr. Ellis's History of Shoreditch, pp. 241, 359, amongst other curious particulars of Mr. Arthur Bedford (of whom see vol. I. pp. 171, 704.) is a letter from Mr. Bedford to Dr. Charlett, on the establishment of a Saxon Professorship at Oxford.

P. 541. "Mr. Fielding's remark (see before, p. 170) on Dr. Grey's Hudibras might equally apply to the Writers necessary to illustrate William Shakspeare. There is, however, more wit than truth in the observation. Half Dr. Mead's books may be supposed to be Physical, and the rest Antient Classics. What were these to Presbyterians and Independents? Besides, probably, Taliacotius was there. It is a fact too, though not generally known, that Dr. Mead parted with several of his Books a short time before his death." *T F.*

P. 549. The Rev. William Cole of Ely was rector of Aldburgh in Norfolk; and died Jan. 10, 1793. He was buried in St. Mary's chapel in the Cathedral at Ely; where a mural monument is thus inscribed:

"M. S. Mary Cole,
late wife of the Rev. William Cole, inhabitant of this City.
She was eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey, LL. D,
late rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire.
She died August 27, 1787, anno ætat. 65;
being strictly, during the course of her life,
a follower of God, and friend of human kind.
In the same grave are interred the remains
of the above Rev. William Cole, B. D.
rector of Aldburgh, in the county of Norfolk;
who died Jan. 10, 1793, ætat. 71.—*Resurgant.*"

P. 576. "Dr. Jortin, being consulted concerning the question on the intermediate State, replied, that he thought it a question of no importance; that, for himself, he differed from Law, whom he had found, in this and many other controverted points, inconvincibly attached to his own opinions." *R. G.*

P. 578. l. 7. Of the three daughters of Sir William Hovell, Clemence the eldest married Alexander Stuart, esq. son and heir apparent of Sir Nicholas Stuart, bart, and father of Sir Simeon Stuart, second baronet; another to Dr. Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury.—Hillington Hall is now the seat and residence of the Baronet Family of Folkes, descended from the President's brother William Folkes, esq.

P. 601, note, l. 29. *r.* "Morley."

P. 611. l. 7. The second note wants the mark of reference †.

P. 617. The fourth volume of Hooke's "Roman History" was published in 1771 (it is believed) by Dr. Gilbert Stuart.

Ibid. A tablet to the memory of Mr. Hooke has lately been put up in the churchyard of Hedsor, Bucks, at the expence of Lord Boston, with the following inscription;

"Sub

"Sub hoc tumulo corpus deponi jussit Nathaniel Hooke, armiger,
qui multiplici literarum varietate et studio eruditus,
Romanæ Historiæ auctor celebratus emicuit;
de literis verò quantum meruit edita usque testabuntur opera.
Ex vitâ demigravit, annorum plenus et verè pius,
vicesimo secundo die Julii Anno Domini 1763.
Ad cineres patris sui pariter requiescit corpus
filiæ dilectissimæ Janæ Mariæ Hooke,
cujus animæ propitietur Deus.
Sexagenaria obiit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis,
Anno Domini 1793. Hoc pietatis signum poni voluit
Fredericus Baro de Boston, 1801."

*** *Robert Sanders* (a self-created LL. D.) was a character of too great notoriety in the Literary Annals of the Eighteenth Century to be passed over wholly unnoticed.

During the long intercourse which *Dr. Sanders* had with the first Lord Lyttelton, as *Corrector of the Press* for his "History of England," I had frequent opportunities of seeing him, and of knowing the truth of many of the particulars contained in the following account, which was written in 1783 by Mr. Henry Lemoine.

"Though the trump of fame is loud, it is seldom heard in praise of modest merit. Fortune seems to have turned her face from him of whom I am now to give an account, and to delight in her capricious humours, to disappoint his fairest hopes. The subjects in which he was frequently engaged have forwarded many a less deserving author on the road to fame and opulence; but his name is hastening to oblivion, unless rescued by your means, that the publick may know to whom they are indebted for many elaborate works. H. LEMOINE.

"Robert Sanders was born in Scotland, in or near Breadalbane, about 1727. At what time he came to London first, is uncertain. He had received a good education; and, with some talents, and a prodigious memory, after serving an apprenticeship to a comb-maker, he followed the profession of a hackney writer. What were the first books he assisted in compiling, or the first he compiled himself, I cannot pretend to say; but what things I know I shall set down as they occur to memory. My acquaintance with him enables me to inform the publick of the following particulars.—He had travelled over the principal parts (particularly the Northern) of these kingdoms; and from his own actual survey and the information of books, he compiled an Itinerary, which was published in weekly numbers, under the title of 'The Complete English Traveller, by Mr. *Spencer*,' on the plan of the 'English Worthies;' for, after a topographical and historical description of each county, Mr. Sanders added Biographical memoirs of the most eminent men who had flourished in them. It has been since re-printed by the original publisher, under the sanction of several authors' names, as a *Burlington* for England, a *Murray* for Scotland, and a *Llewellyn* for Wales.

"Passing over a number of trivial publications, I hasten to mention

mention his connexion with Lord Lyttelton, who employed him to correct the press for the third edition of his History of King Henry II. after Andrew Reid had declined his Lordship's service; and Dr. Johnson has mentioned him in that character in the life of that poetical nobleman. 'When time,' says he, 'brought the History to a third edition, Reid was either dead or discarded; and the superintendance of typography and punctuation was committed to a man originally a comb-maker, but then known by the style of *Doctor Sanders*.'

"He was also the author of a well-known work, intituled 'Gaffer Greybeard;' a satirical novel, in which he very illiberally abuses the chiefs of the Dissenting Ministry. He had perhaps been hurt by some of that persuasion, and therefore endeavoured to revenge himself on the whole. What were his reasons for abusing Dr. Gill, under the appellation of *Dr. Half Pint*, and Dr. Gibbons, of Hoxton-square, under that of *Dr. Hymn-maker*, I know not; but he has certainly hit off some of the characters of the over-righteous, and their crafty proceedings, with tolerable humour. He is also blameable for imputing certain crimes to certain persons, upon too slight grounds. About the year 1764 he compiled a work intituled 'The Newgate Calendar, or Malefactor's Bloody Register,' which came out in numbers, and makes five volumes in 8vo. It is a collection of the lives of some of the most notorious of those unfortunate culprits who fell a sacrifice to the injured laws of their country, and made their ignominious exit at the gallows. He executed several other works of less importance for the Booksellers, as 'Letter-writers,' 'Histories of England,' in folio and quarto, under various names; but his principal work was the notes he wrote for the Bible, which was published, 1773, under the name of Dr. Henry Southwell*. This was no fictitious name, but the real name of a Clergyman, who received a considerable gratuity (I believe a hundred guineas) for the liberty of using it, while the writer of the notes was paid the poor pittance of twenty-five or twenty-six shillings a sheet: such was the difference between the real and the reputed author. I do not find that he was afterwards engaged in any considerable undertaking either for himself or others; but he continued to drag a painful existence, under the incurable complaint of an asthma, for some time before his death, which happened March 24, 1783. A little before this, he had projected 'A General Chronology of all Nations,' and had already printed off some sheets, under the patronage of Lord Hawke, to whom it is dedicated. He received some pecuniary assistance also from

* "Dr. Henry Southwell was of a good family in Cambridgeshire, was educated at Magdalen College, B. A. 1752; M. A. 1755; LL. D. 1763; and had the rectory of Asterby, Lincolnshire; but no one that knew him ever suspected him of writing a book." He died in September 1779. J. D.—Of Dr. Southwell's Bible see vol. III. p. 760.

† "The name of Dr. Half-pint given to Dr. Gill, was meant as a pun on his name. (Dr. Johnson defines a *gill*: to be a liquid measure, containing only the fourth part of a pint.) The epithet of Dr. Hymn-maker was also applied to Dr. Gibbons for his poetry—which will never rank with Dr. Watts's." R. G.

Mr.

Mr. Granville Sharpe, a gentleman well known to the publick by his ingenious writings in defence of Civil and Religious Liberty."

To the foregoing particulars I shall add a brief history of Dr. Sanders, communicated by himself, Dec. 20, 1768, in a letter to my late worthy friend, the Rev. John Duncombe.

"My parents lived in reputable circumstances, and by them I was designed for a life of trade. It is a just observation I have somewhere read, that 'Nature often forms some of her works only for one employment,' and this was the case with me. From my early youth I contracted the most ardent passion for reading and study, nor was it in the power of art ever to suppress it. It would have been the delight of some parents to have cultivated a mind so disposed; but mine thought otherwise, by doing every thing in their power to depress it. However, during seven years of an apprenticeship, I sat up the greatest part of the nights, and by mere industry, with the help of books, without a master, acquired some knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, with some parts of the Mathematicks, but my favourite study was History. After perusing the best Greek and Roman Classics, I turned my thoughts to studying the history of those nations which took their rise from the ruins of the Roman Empire, particularly Great Britain. It was partly owing to my knowledge in that sort of study that I was employed as the Editor of Lord Lyttelton's History; my reading being somewhat extensive in the Feudal Law. During the time that work was in the press, I was paid a weekly subsistence, which supported myself, a wife, and five young children, but nothing over; so that, when the work was finished, I found myself entirely destitute of every comfort of life, except a general promise of being provided for when his Lordship should have it in his power. It was now that I began to look out for some way of providing for my little family; and, after some months spent in fruitless enquiry, a happy opportunity hath occurred, whereby I could easily gain about two guineas a week, and enjoy the comforts of life, without being burthensome to any person whatever; but, like a poor shipwrecked mariner, am even like to lose that great benefit within sight of the harbour; it being impossible for me to get established in it without the sum of about twelve pounds, which I have no possibility of raising. During these six weeks past I have not tasted one whole meal of victuals at a time, and sometimes with my poor wife fasted whole days in order to spare a little for our children. Had his late Grace of Canterbury * been alive, I would have had the above sum on the first notice, as he used privately every year to send me something unasked for.

"*Brick-lane, near Old-street Turnpike.* ROBERT SANDERS."

The above statement was communicated by Mr. Duncombe to the Noble Author, by whom it was thus condescendingly noticed:

"Sir, My poor Brother's † death prevented my answering the favour of your letter so soon as I should have done; and you will, I am confident, excuse the delay on that account. The man

* Archbishop Secker. † Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bp. of Carlisle.

whose character you desire to know was employed by me as corrector of the press, and more than paid for his trouble; but I never gave him any promise (as he intimates to you) of providing for him hereafter. Mr. Sandby, my Bookseller, and a very honest man, finding he did his business well, recommended him to the Trade, for further employment in the same way; and he might have procured by it a comfortable subsistence for himself and his family, if he had not (as Sandby tells me) behaved so dishonestly as to deprive himself of it, and forfeit his friendship. This, Sir, is all I know about him; and though I am sorry to hinder him from profiting by your goodness, yet I cannot recommend him to you as a fit object of bounty or charity any otherwise than merely on account of his poverty, in the distress of which his innocent family share. I am, &c. LYTTELTON."

Vol. I. p. 694. Add the following Letter to the Rev. W. Cole:

"DEAR SIR, *June* 6, 1780.

"I am much obliged for your ready acquiescence in my wish to be possessed of your Corpus Christi College MS. I do not mean to hurry you, but your Corrections to 'British Topography' may come at the same time; and Mr. Essex will add to the packet. Allow me to expostulate with you for withholding from the world those valuable Collections of which you only permit me to call you the possessor. Can you justify detaining *sub arcto vinculo* your Cambridgeshire and Buckinghamshire papers, when there is still so much encouragement to Antiquity, and your papers are so well arranged, and want so little modelling? I have at present undertaken to assist our brother Nash in publishing his Worcestershire Collections. Abingdon's are his groundwork, on which he builds a later superstructure. The pursuit is new to the Editor; but he spares no expence of original records and plates, and adopts the modest title of *Parochial Collections*. One volume is nearly printed off. I was witness last Friday to a fury of a different kind from electioneering. From the windows of Alice's coffee-house, I saw Lord George Gordon's partizans pour into Old Palace-yard like a tide. No violence; but an amazing crowd, most of them in their best cloaths, with music and flags, and if there was any thing pleasurable in such a matter, it was to hear an uniform elevation of voices thrice repeated in their cheers after halting. Sorry I am to hear what follows, both within and without the Parliament House, and the excesses of the mob at night. We can only lament that we live at *the ends of the age* of British Glory and Good-sense. Our duty as Antiquaries is, to prepare for the worst, and treasure up all we can come at, before popular Rage, heightened by Faction, anticipates Time in his ravages. I wish our friend Essex would feel a little of this reasoning, and get his Gothic Architecture engraved. We have lost one good associate, and we are all of us but men. I am, &c. R. GOUGH."

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.

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